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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
COMMISSIONER GENERAL  
OF IMMIGRATION  
TO THE SECRETARY OF LABOR



FISCAL YEAR  
ENDED JUNE 30

1920



WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1920

325.73

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1919/20

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# REPORT

OF THE

## COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Washington, June 30, 1920.*

SIR: At the time of submitting the bureau's annual report for 1919, nearly eight months after the armistice which was supposed to be the prelude to the close of the World War, it was not expected that the end of another fiscal year would witness a state of war still existing between the United States and the Central Powers, and war in active operation between Poland and Soviet Russia and neighboring States. So that in presenting the report for 1920 the effects of war conditions on immigration can not escape consideration.

The year has been an extremely busy one—in fact, the busiest of any since the inauguration of the immigration service. Among the leading causes of activity were the effort to deport alien anarchists, communists, and kindred classes, and the resumption of foreign immigration, with indications that the old stride will be outdistanced, unless affected by laws of this or other countries.

Immigration increased from 141,132 in 1919 to 430,001 immigrant aliens coming for permanent residence in 1920. The movement of nonimmigrant and nonemigrant aliens for the latter year was, inwardly, 191,575, and outwardly, 139,747.

Travel across the land boundaries continued to show a steady increase. On the Canadian border 143,843 aliens and returning American citizens were inspected, an increase of nearly 50 per cent over 1919, and admissions of aliens and citizens on the Mexican border totaled 74,203, an increase of 51 per cent. The number of inspections for the year, including 621,576 aliens admitted (430,001 immigrant and 191,575 nonimmigrant), 11,795 aliens debarred, and 933,081 alien seamen, aggregated 1,566,452, exceeding by 391,504 the average of inspections of all classes of aliens for the 10 years preceding the World War, which was 1,174,948, and 114,919 in excess of the total inspections of aliens in 1907, reported at 1,451,533, the peak of alien arrivals in any one year.

It is well to emphasize at the very outset of this report the expansion of the work as well as the growth of responsibility, the necessity to labor beyond the eight-hour day and six-day week in some branches of the service, and likewise the disproportion between this exaction and the compensation allowed, measured according to value of work performed in comparison with like labor in private industry and in State and municipal administration, as well as in some Federal divisions. This disproportion was so great that many times the

breaking-down point was avoided by an extremely narrow margin, especially on the Canadian and Mexican borders. The members of the service who have undergone the vicissitudes of the World War and remained in the ranks under the circumstances deserve the gratitude of the people for their devotion, as there was not a month of the whole period in which they could not have entered other employment that would have brought greater salary returns than have been possible in the Immigration Service; and the bureau regrets that while so much was due these faithful employees so little, comparatively, could be given them in the form of promotions in recognition of their services to the country in time of need.

### ENFORCEMENT OF TRAVEL CONTROL REGULATIONS.

The travel control regulations were modified at the beginning of the year by the Department of State so as to apply only to alien subjects or citizens of enemy countries, except on the Mexican border, where they were continued in force as to all classes of travelers, tourists, etc., and as the special appropriation for this purpose expired by limitation it became necessary to discontinue the services of the temporary force of inspectors, mounted watchmen, clerks, and other employees who were, up to June 30, 1919, engaged on this class of work.

These activities have developed, however, to considerable proportions, as indicated by the report of the supervising inspector at El Paso, Tex. (p. 453, Appendix VI), showing that during the year the travel regulations were applied in his district in the cases of 74,371 aliens and 471,722 citizens of the United States seeking to enter or depart from the country through Mexican border ports, an aggregate of 546,093, as compared with 172,780 for 1919.

Owing to lack of clerical help in some of the districts it was not possible to keep a complete statistical record of all transactions under the travel regulations involving the issuance or denial of permits to depart to enemy aliens, or of the execution of affidavits of identity and nationality in lieu of passports by natives of certain countries, particularly Russia, seeking to leave the United States. For this reason entirely accurate figures can not be given here, but it may be stated as representative of the work of immigration officers throughout the country (exclusive of the special activities on the Mexican border already referred to) acting as permit agents, that 28,852 travel permits, or their equivalent, are recorded as having been granted during the year, and 546 such permits refused; 2,718 citizens' identity cards for insular travel issued; 565 applications for travel permits pending at the close of the fiscal year, and 56 applications for such permits canceled, or permits not called for after issue.

Reports received from field officers indicate that while this class of work is diminishing (except on the southern border), it has, nevertheless, taken in connection with the steady increase in regular immigration work, added to the congestion existing in practically all of the stations and district headquarters.

From the experience of the bureau and the limited opportunities it has had to supply necessary help for immigration work to the various districts in its jurisdiction, it is inclined to believe that this work,

particularly on the Mexican border, should be performed by Department of State officers entirely, thus causing a detail thereto of officers and employees who have no other work to perform but that concerning passports and travel-control regulations. In this way these responsibilities would not involve officers of the Immigration Service, whose duties are so varied and continuous that good administration would be promoted by relieving them of the duties described. This recommendation is fortified by the fact that American consuls are located on the opposite side of the boundary, and the service could then be performed on both sides of the border by officers who are in the service of the Department of State, producing an ideal method of administration.

The cost of this service during this year, as well as last, has been considerable, and if through the exercise of the spirit of cooperation which has been the rule between the two departments the work is to be continued as heretofore, a reimbursement of the cost thereof should be provided by some proper method of adjustment.

**ADMISSION OF AGRICULTURAL LABORERS UNDER DEPARTMENTAL EXCEPTIONS TO ILLITERACY, HEAD TAX, AND CONTRACT LABOR PROVISIONS OF IMMIGRATION ACT.**

Shortly after the declaration of war in the spring of 1917 the department, as a matter of war policy to aid primarily in the production of foodstuffs and cotton, acting under the terms of the ninth proviso to section 3 of the immigration act, suspended temporarily the operation of the head tax, contract labor, and illiteracy test provisions of the law in favor of laborers coming from Mexico to engage in agricultural work and in certain other specified industries, including work at and for the Army encampments and maintenance of way on railroads, then an essential factor in the military activities of the country. The procedure followed in admitting through the ports of entry along the Mexican border aliens of this class has been outlined in the bureau's reports for the past two years, and repetition of the details thereof is not necessary at this time.

Early in this fiscal year the department, by its order of July 9, 1919, continued in force until January 1, 1920, the then existing arrangements as regards the temporary admission of Mexican laborers, restricting their employment to agriculture and pursuits immediately connected therewith. These arrangements expiring by limitation at the beginning of the present calendar year, the department on February 12, 1920, after consideration of earnest representations made to it by agricultural interests, particularly in the States adjoining the two land borders and in Florida, to which reference will be made specifically hereafter, instructed the bureau as follows:

Pending action by Congress on proposed legislation in re admission of laborers for agricultural pursuits to meet conditions such as are claimed to exist in States on the northern and southern borders and in the State of Florida, you are hereby directed, until further instructed, to put in force on said borders and in the State of Florida the regulations existing January 1, 1920, relating to the admission of laborers in States on the southern borders and in Florida.

The above order was later (on Apr. 12, 1920) broadened so as to include in its terms the principal sugar-beet raising States in the Rocky Mountain region and is now in force with the understanding

that at the close of the present agricultural season the entire subject will be taken up for determination as to the future course to be pursued.

During the fiscal year just ended 21,289 such laborers were admitted under the departmental orders above referred to, the largest number (9,752) going to Arizona, with Texas holding second place (7,952), the remainder being distributed to Colorado, California, New Mexico, Wyoming, Kansas, Idaho, Utah, and Oklahoma, in the order named.

In the entire period during which the various arrangements regarding Mexican laborers have been in force, beginning with the early months of 1917, a grand total of 50,852 have been admitted. The permanent residence of 11 of these has been legalized after appropriate examination, 327 have died in the United States, and at the date of this report 17,186 have returned to Mexico, while 22,637 are reported as still continuing in the employ of their original employers, and 10,691 are reported to have deserted their original employment and their whereabouts is not known. There still remain in the United States 33,328, or approximately 60 per cent of the total number who have entered in the past three years.

Much information on this subject will be found in the report of the supervising inspector at El Paso, with complete statistical tables. While the figures therein given may in some instances be incomplete, owing to the impossibility of keeping exact trace of every alien who has been admitted, yet the bureau is satisfied that the data presented are substantially correct.

In the concluding months of the fiscal year the subject of wages, working and housing conditions, etc., among Mexican laborers, particularly in sugar-beet farming, were investigated by Messrs. Grant Hamilton and A. L. Faulkner, acting as a special committee designated by the department to examine into complaints growing out of the admission of such laborers, and their report, with findings and recommendations, has been published as a departmental document, and is thus available for consultation by those interested.

A very small number of agricultural laborers have been admitted from Canada under the provisions of these regulations—3 at ports under the jurisdiction of the Montreal office and 86 at points on the western section of the border, under the commissioner of immigration at Seattle, or a total from Canada of 89.

Under the clause of the above-quoted order relating to the State of Florida, 517 natives of the Bahama Islands entered during the year at the port of Miami, for employment in the truck gardens of eastern Florida, who at the date of this report are returning to their homes in the islands.

It will be seen that the aggregate number of laborers admitted during the fiscal year under the departmental orders referred to is 21,895, of whom 21,289 came from Mexico, 517 from the Bahamas, and 89 from Canada.



## ADMISSIONS AND REJECTIONS.

The statistics representing the admission and exclusion of aliens summarize the results of the past year's work in the field of governmental activity over which the immigration service has the primary jurisdiction, viz, the examination of aliens arriving at our ports and applying for admission to the country. The total number of such alien applicants received at the various gateways from foreign lands, on the seacoasts, and land borders was 633,371, as compared with 245,647 in the previous fiscal year, an increase in arrivals of 387,724, or 158 per cent.

Of the total arrivals 621,576 were admitted, and 11,795 rejected and returned to the countries whence they came. Of those admitted 430,001 were immigrant aliens, i. e., those coming here for permanent residence and constituting the real immigration, properly so-called, while 191,575 were nonimmigrant aliens (either permanent residents of this country returning from temporary visits abroad, or permanent residents of other countries making a temporary visit here). The admissions for the previous year were 237,021, consisting of 141,132 immigrant and 95,889 nonimmigrant aliens, the increase for this class for the present year being 384,555, or 162 per cent.

Against the total admissions of aliens, the records for the year show the departure of 428,062 to other countries, 288,315 of these being classed as emigrant aliens (leaving the United States for permanent residence), and 139,747 as nonemigrant aliens (leaving this country for temporary absence or returning to their homes abroad after temporary sojourn here). On comparing the totals of arrivals and departures, it will be seen that the net increase in population resulting from immigration and emigration was 193,514, or an increase of 172,724 over the corresponding figure for the last year (20,790). However, a still further reduction in the foreign-born population was made by the departure for permanent residence of 8,010 naturalized citizens of the United States, making the absolute net increase in population 185,504, as compared with 17,216 for the fiscal year 1919.

Of the 11,795 aliens excluded during the year (1.9 per cent of the total applying for entry), 2,969 were so excluded after appeal to the Secretary of Labor, the remainder being rejected by boards of special inquiry at the ports of entry, and either not electing to exercise the right of appeal or belonging to the classes who are not under the law entitled to such a review of their cases by the highest administrative authority.

As to causes of rejection, the greatest number of aliens (5,297) were excluded as persons likely to become a public charge, the next largest number, 1,639, having been rejected under the illiteracy test. Other causes were: Stowaways, 1,241; contract laborers, 1,164; loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, 541; criminals, 355; physical defects affecting ability to earn a living, 353; insanity and other mental defects, 216; prostitutes and other immoral aliens, 185; children under 16, unaccompanied by parents, 291. There were excluded under the laws regulating the admission of Chinese 60 aliens, while 56 coming from Japan without proper passports and 27 natives of the barred Asiatic zone were refused admission. For complete statistics of rejections, see Table XVII, Appendix I.

The following statement compares the principal causes of rejection for the past 10 years:

Cause of rejection.	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Idiots.....	12	10	18	14	6	5	9	4	1	9
Imbeciles.....	26	44	54	68	27	17	19	5	7	20
Feeble-minded persons.....	126	110	483	995	302	224	224	19	29	49
Insanity (including epileptics). Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	144	133	198	197	128	151	146	95	67	83
Likely to become a public charge (including paupers, vagrants, and beggars).....	12,048	8,182	7,956	15,784	15,596	10,427	7,893	2,836	4,005	5,318
Afflicted with contagious diseases.....	2,735	1,674	2,457	3,143	1,613	1,050	1,383	401	331	491
Afflicted with tuberculosis.....	111	74	107	114	89	106	119	85	57	61
Physically or mentally defective.....	3,055	2,288	4,208	6,537	955	1,703	1,734	315	343	362
Chronic alcoholism.....							10	24	10	8
Criminals.....	644	592	808	755	276	245	257	160	261	355
Prostitutes and other immoral aliens.....	253	263	367	380	291	439	510	161	86	111
Procurers of prostitutes.....	141	192	253	254	192	307	371	88	46	64
Contract laborers.....	1,336	1,333	1,624	2,793	2,722	2,080	1,116	474	774	1,164
Unable to read (over 16 years of age).....							391	1,598	1,455	1,639
Alien enemies.....								49	40	1

### DEPORTATIONS OF ALIENS AFTER ENTRY.

The number of deportations accomplished during the past year under departmental process was 2,762, as compared with 3,086 in 1919. This does not include deportations under the Chinese-exclusion laws by order of courts or commissioners, amounting to 15 as compared with 34 last year.

The complete statistics of deportations will be found in Table XVIII hereafter (Appendix I).

While the total number of those returned after arrest on departmental warrants was smaller than the corresponding number last year, nevertheless as regards some of the more important causes for deportation substantial increases are shown. Thus, of the criminal class 229 were deported, as compared with 175 in 1919; of the insane and mentally defective classes, 388, as compared with 158; and of the anarchist and kindred classes, 314, as compared with 37 in the previous year; these gains in the classes named offsetting to some degree the diminution in the gross number of deportations effected in comparison with the fiscal year 1919.

This diminution is in part, also, the result of war conditions, which led to the deportation last year of 532 Mexicans mostly laborers who had entered the country under departmental orders above discussed, and were deported as illiterates, etc., the number so deported serving to raise the aggregate for that year above what it would otherwise have been under normal conditions.

Classified according to the groups found in section 19 of the immigration act, the aliens deported in the past year may be enumerated as follows: Members of the excluded classes at time of entry, 1,649; public charges from causes existing prior to entry, 441; Chinese persons found here in violation of the exclusion law, 11; entered without inspection, 66, the last named class being subject to deportation at any time within three years after entry and the remaining classes

within five years; aliens whose deportation may be effected without regard to length of residence, 595, including 148 of the sexually immoral classes, 292 anarchists (the remainder of the 314 of this class referred to above being found among the group "members of excluded classes at time of entry"), and 155 criminals.

According to similar classification, the aliens deported in 1919 were: Members of excluded classes at time of entry, 2,257; public charges from prior-existing causes, 257; Chinese found here in violation of the exclusion laws, 47; entered without inspection, 183; subject to deportation without time limit, 324, consisting of 162 sexually immoral persons, 35 anarchists (in addition to 2 who were found to be such at time of entry), and 127 criminals.

There have been no deportations by consent of the alien involved, either in 1919 or 1920, hence no reference is found to this class in the statistics for the year. It will be recalled that Congress in enacting the present immigration law extended the time from one to three years after landing within which aliens who fall into distress here or need public aid from causes arising subsequent to their arrival may be deported at Government expense.

During the past year the deportation work of the bureau has been systematized and coordinated by the organization of a deportation and transportation section, of which Inspector Leo B. Russell is chief, having entire control of the movement of parties of aliens from interior points to the seaboard for embarkation to the countries to which their deportation has been ordered, resulting in a marked degree of efficiency and economy. The details of this phase of the work will be found in the report forming Appendix V hereto.

The service to which this has succeeded made trips only from San Francisco and Seattle to the Ellis Island Station, New York Harbor, while the present system covers the entire country, not only for coast-to-coast trips but also for those from the Mississippi River section to New York, and from eastern and northern points to the Mexican border. The train service is in charge of E. M. Kline as deporting officer. The new system not only contemplates movement of aliens from the respective districts in which proceedings for deportation originate to the ports at which embarkation takes place but also includes aid to the various district officers in securing needed information and when necessary procurement of passports or permits required for admission into the country of destination. Though a new service it has already proved of great value and bids fair, as experience is gained, to produce practically a perfect system for the carrying out of the purposes for which it was established.

In addition to the benefits that have been secured by this concentration of effort, there has been produced a method that results in a more humane treatment of the deportee while en route, including better food and sleeping accommodations and greater safety.

In connection therewith there has been established, following negotiations with the representatives of the Transatlantic Passenger Conferences, a system whereby aliens belonging to the insane and feeble-minded classes may, in the discretion of the department, be placed in the hospital quarters of steamships to which delivered for conveyance to the countries whence they came, thus affording to each such deportee not only humane treatment but the comforts of

the hospital together with the attention of a nurse during the voyage at sea, attendants experienced in the care of such patients being also provided to deliver them to final destination after landing. This arrangement applies to deportees of the classes named, the cost of whose deportation falls upon the Government, and aims to provide for these the same care which the steamship companies must give to patients of like classes deported at their expense. Under the system heretofore prevailing with relation to such patients as were deported at Government expense, many of these humanitarian features were lacking and in addition, according to present indications, the expense of similar deportations was in excess of present cost.

The duties of the deportation and transportation section involve the listing from the official records of every alien subject to deportation in the various districts of the Immigration Service, so as to avoid any unnecessary detention of such individuals in stations or jails. Also it is its province to list every public institution in the United States wherein there may be aliens subject to deportation, so as to make suitable arrangements for their transportation; and, when directed by proper order, to list all penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions for the purposes hereinafter described.

In this connection the bureau has already taken steps to ascertain the number of aliens detained in the various public institutions, for the purpose of enforcing that provision of section 23 of the immigration act which requires the bureau to—

secure information as to the number of aliens detained in the penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions (public and private) of the several States and Territories, the District of Columbia, and other territory of the United States, and to inform the officers of such institutions of the provisions of law in relation to the deportation of aliens who have become public charges.

The condition of the funds and the necessity for the utilization of such as have been provided by Congress in the performance of work that appeared to be immediately necessary for the functioning of the vast organization constituting the Immigration Service have precluded attention to this very important provision of the law. In the opinion of the bureau the performance of this duty should not longer be delayed. It can be assumed that there are in the institutions of the classes mentioned in the law, both public and private, aliens who are subject to deportation, but what their number is can not, of course, be ascertained except by investigation. Aliens in all institutions of the classes mentioned who may be subject to deportation under the law should be given an examination for the purpose of determining whether or not deportation process shall issue. By so doing not only will the Government send back to the places whence they came aliens who have become public charges or have committed acts which have caused them to be placed in penal institutions, but it will also effect a saving to the States and Territories upon which they are now a burden. Undoubtedly this was the intention of Congress in conferring this authority.

It is recommended that, with the approval of the department, the detail be made of the proper officers for the purpose of visiting the institutions named and securing the information upon which to proceed to enforce the law in relation thereto. In initiating this movement to clear institutions of aliens who have become subject to

deportation the bureau desires it to be clearly understood that the authority mentioned does not signify that every alien in a public or private institution of the classes named can be legally deported, but that the information is sought to determine those subject to deportation, whereupon proceedings in due course to test the right to deport will follow, and if the facts warrant it deportation may be directed.

### ILLITERATE ALIENS.

Exclusions of aliens subject to the illiteracy test have increased to 1,639, as compared with 1,455 in 1919, while 171 have been arrested and deported, as compared with 466 last year. Fines amounting to \$52,800 were collected from transportation companies bringing illiterate alien passengers to seaports, similar fines in 1919 aggregating \$12,400. Since the enactment of the illiteracy test 5,083 aliens have been excluded and 704 expelled after entry, a total of 5,787, the test having been in force since May 5, 1917.

Fifteen thousand and ninety-four illiterate aliens above the age of 16, but falling within the statutory exemptions to the excluding provisions of section 3 of the immigration act, have been admitted during the year, these constituting 4.4 per cent of the total of aliens admitted for permanent residence (immigrant aliens) who were more than 16 years old. These admissions show some increase over the preceding year, when the percentage so allowed to enter was 2.6, or, in numbers, 2,827.

While the temporary entry of illiterate farm laborers from contiguous territory has been authorized under certain restrictions (see p. 7), these are in no sense permanent admissions.

The efficacy of the illiteracy test as a preventive measure may best be illustrated by the following statement showing the number of aliens over 14 years of age but unable to read who were admitted in the 10 years preceding the enactment of the present immigration law containing the illiteracy-test clause:

*Illiterate aliens admitted, 1908 to 1917, inclusive, 14 years of age and over.*

1908.....	172, 293	1914.....	260, 152
1909.....	191, 049	1915.....	1 35, 067
1910.....	253, 569	1916.....	1 40, 138
1911.....	182, 273	1917 (to May 5).....	1 35, 215
1912.....	177, 284		
1913.....	269, 988	Total.....	1, 617, 018

The larger proportion of these 1,617,018 aliens, it is apparent, would under the illiteracy clause, had it been in effect during the same period, have been excluded. Like other preventive measures, its effect is to be measured not only by the number of those who attempt to enter in spite of it and are rejected but to a much greater degree by the number who are deterred, owing to their knowledge of this requirement, from starting to this country.

### DEFECTIVE ALIENS.

From the point of view of the country's welfare the adequate enforcement of the excluding and expelling provisions of the immigration laws relating to aliens who are defective, mentally, physi-

cally, and morally, is of vital importance, and this is especially true at the present time with the enormous increase in immigration, much of it coming to us from countries which have suffered from the devastation of war. The results of the year's work in this direction show satisfactory progress, although it is believed that with a larger force and more time in which to conduct the medical and civil examination of new arrivals at our ports the proportion of such defects detected would have been materially greater.

During the year 3,051 aliens below the standard—physically, mentally, or morally—were returned to the countries whence they came, 1,666 having been excluded at the ports and 1,385 deported after entry. Of the former, 207 were found to have serious mental defects, 556 had grave physical defects, and in a lesser degree, but affecting ability to earn a living, 353 were physically defective and 9 mentally defective, while 541 were morally defective. Of these classes deported after entry, 388 were mentally, 137 physically, and 860 morally defective.

During the fiscal year preceding, 2,145 defective aliens were returned, of whom 1,282 were debarred and 863 deported. Of the 1,282 debarred, 151 had grave mental defects, 388 grave physical defects, 334 lesser physical and 9 lesser mental defects, and of the 863 deported 115 were physically, 158 mentally, and 590 morally defective. In 1914, the last year of prewar immigration, 14,582 defective aliens were returned to the countries whence they came, 12,494 being debarred and 2,088 arrested and deported.

The 1,666 excluded in the past year on grounds of defectiveness constituted 14 per cent of the total exclusions for the year, while those arrested and expelled (1,385) formed 21 per cent of the total expulsions. The corresponding groups formed 15 and 28 per cent of the exclusions and expulsions, respectively, in 1919, and 38 and 45 per cent, respectively, in 1914.

The 207 excluded on account of serious mental defects in the year now ended were composed of 56 insane persons, 27 epileptics, 78 idiots, imbeciles, and feeble-minded, 38 certified for psychopathic inferiority, and 8 chronic alcoholics; and the 388 expelled included 345 insane and 10 epileptic aliens, 7 with psychopathic inferiority, and 26 otherwise mentally defective. In the previous year there were debarred 1 idiot, 7 imbeciles, 48 insane, 19 epileptics, 29 feeble-minded, 10 chronic alcoholics, and 10 persons of psychopathic inferiority; and there were deported 158 of the mentally defective class, 18 of whom were found to have been so defective at time of entry and the remainder to have become public charges after entry, 120 from insanity, and 20 because of other mental conditions.

The past year, as already indicated, shows a considerable increase in the number of morally defective aliens debarred and deported. Three hundred and fifty-five criminals were excluded, as were 111 prostitutes, 64 procurers or importers of women for immoral purposes, 10 persons receiving the proceeds of prostitution, and 1 polygamist, while there were arrested and deported the following: Criminals, 229; polygamists, 4; prostitutes, 170; receivers of the proceeds of prostitution, 50; procurers and importers, 71; found here after previous deportation under the so-called white-slave provisions of law, 22; and 314 members of the anarchistic and kindred classes.

Details of prosecutions on account of violations of the provisions of the immigration laws relating to immoral aliens will be found in the reports of the field officers in charge of districts (Appendix I), while the subject of anarchists and related classes is more fully treated hereafter (p. 32).

For purposes of comparison as regards morally defective aliens, the following figures for the preceding fiscal year are given: Exclusions—86 prostitutes and immoral women, 46 procurers and importers, 261 criminals, 2 polygamists, and 2 anarchists. Deportations after entry—229 prostitutes, 99 procurers, 26 persons receiving the proceeds of prostitution, 24 previously deported on account of sexual immorality, 175 criminals, and 37 anarchists, the total of the defective classes debarred and deported for that year (1919) being 887, as compared with 1,401 in the fiscal year 1920.

### STOWAWAYS.

The number of stowaways found on arriving vessels has shown an unusual increase in the past year, 1,241 having been debarred and 12 deported, compared with 464 and 4, respectively, in 1919, this doubtless being due in many instances to inability to obtain a passport or visé thereof, without which, under existing regulations, transportation can not be procured. As a rule stowaways are of an undesirable class and the wisdom of Congress in having included them in the category of aliens debarred from entry to the United States has been fully demonstrated. As a further means of checking this practice, the bureau would favor an extension of the administrative-fine provisions of section 9 of the law to include stowaways and also the enactment of a law providing that when such stowaways come to our ports on Government-owned vessels the expense of deportation shall be paid by the department under whose auspices the vessels are operated.

### ALIENS SUBJECT TO EXCLUSION OR DEPORTATION ON ECONOMIC GROUNDS.

As usual, the most numerous class of aliens debarred and deported this year is composed of those whose unfitness in the view of the law is based upon economic grounds, including persons likely to become a public charge, paupers, professional beggars, vagrants, induced and assisted aliens, and contract laborers.

A total of 5,297 aliens have been debarred as persons likely to become a public charge, constituting about 45 per cent of all debarred, while 441 who had become public charges in Federal, State, or municipal institutions from causes existing prior to their entry were arrested and deported, together with 808 who were found to have been at the time of entry persons likely to become a public charge, or a total of 6,546. During the previous fiscal year 3,994 persons likely to become a public charge were refused admission at the ports, constituting 46 per cent of all so rejected, and there were expelled after entry 257 alien public charges and 1,150 likely to become such charges when they entered, or a total of 5,401 of the public charge class excluded and expelled.

A total of 129 paupers, beggars, vagrants, and assisted aliens were excluded in the year, together with 1,164 contract laborers, while

there were deported after entry 73 contract laborers and 13 of the other classes named. In 1919, 11 beggars, vagrants, and paupers were excluded and 5 were expelled, while 774 contract laborers were excluded and 69 expelled.

The number of all of the above-named classes of aliens affected by the excluding and expelling provisions of the immigration law was, therefore, 7,925 in the fiscal year 1920 and 6,260 in 1919.

### INDUCED AND ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

Indications are that the problem of induced and assisted immigration has already appeared as an element that is likely to grow with the increase of immigration during the coming fiscal year, present conditions being such as to lend themselves to an encouragement of immigration of this kind. The law does not provide that every alien coming to the United States shall have paid his own passage, nor that he shall have any specified amount of money in his possession; and herein lies the danger that there will be aided in coming from war-stricken and other countries large numbers of destitute aliens who are liable to become public charges. However appealing this class of cases may be, the bureau is convinced that the only safe rule to follow is that of enforcing the law. The purpose to assist this class of immigrants is natural on the part of relatives in this country and in foreign lands, but there is the added danger that immigration will be unlawfully stimulated by the aid of associations or individuals, as it is difficult with the means at the command of the bureau to detect violations of the law in this regard.

In view of the present unsettled conditions, however, it is fortunate that the law gives authority to punish severely persons, transportation companies, and others inducing or promoting immigration for profit, it being possible to impose heavy administrative fines for violations in this respect, and in case of persistent violations even to deny a steamship company the right to land passengers of any or all classes at United States ports for such a period as may be necessary to insure an observance of the law. Unless these provisions are adequately enforced, great additions to the normal movement of immigration will result, and congestion of destitute aliens at our ports can be expected, causing embarrassment as well as leading to many hardships.

No doubt there are many thousands of aliens abroad who would be glad of an opportunity to enter the United States and will no doubt resort to every means to succeed in their undertaking, either by individual effort or with the assistance of relatives, friends, or associations. In view of the large number of the normal classes who will apply, and the certainty that thousands of those who have been the victims of misfortune will seek admission to the United States, it behooves the Immigration Service to enforce the law in such a manner as to avoid the addition to our population of aliens who may become burdens upon States and communities.

Closely allied to the subject under discussion, as well as to the classes affected, are the large number who have arrived and are coming with little or no means of support after arrival. These, too, it is believed, are, in a large number of cases, the beneficiaries of



assistance from relatives, individuals, or associations. As with the classes above mentioned, so with these, the same dangers are imminent, and safety lies only in law enforcement.

### CONTRACT LABOR.

Contract labor cases continued to command the attention of the bureau in an increasing proportion as compared with last year, and it is to be expected that this increase will continue. Violations of the contract labor law are difficult of detection; still, considering the small force available for investigation work along this line, creditable results have been achieved during the year, 1,164 aliens having been excluded under the contract labor provisions of law, as compared with 774 in 1919, and 73 arrested and expelled on warrant procedure, compared with 69 in the preceding year. Both civil and criminal proceedings were had against importers of labor in numerous instances, 1 of the former and 4 of the latter having been successful.

The procedure provided in the immigration act of 1917 to enable a prospective importer to obtain, upon proper showing, departmental permission to bring into the country skilled laborers when those with the requisite qualifications are not to be found here has proved its effectiveness, as an increased number have taken advantage of the privilege thus extended.

### ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

Chinese immigration, like immigration generally, shows an increase over the preceding year, the number of admissions having risen from 3,340 coming for permanent residence in 1919 to 4,690 in 1920, these figures not including aliens of the Chinese race granted transit privilege, 3,340 being accorded such privilege in 1919, as compared with 10,917 in the past year. Under special arrangements, also, the transit by rail across the State of Maine of 48,715 Chinese laborers returning from war work in France by way of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was accomplished.

Of the exempt classes specified in section 6 of the Chinese-exclusion act, 687 applied for admission, as compared with 602 last year, 161 of these being debarred, as against 27 for the fiscal year 1919. Five hundred and fifty-six domiciled merchants applied during the year, and 21 of this class were debarred, while 166 wives of merchants were admitted and 2 debarred.

Of the so-called citizen class of Chinese persons there were admitted in all 1,881, of whom 897 were of native birth, 843 were born abroad of native-born parents, and 141 were foreign-born wives of American citizens of the Chinese race.

The total debarments of Chinese were 125, the corresponding total for 1919 having been 151. Eleven Chinese were deported under the immigration act, and 15 by order of United States commissioners and courts, after having been found unlawfully in the United States, the number of such deportations in 1919 being 47 and 35, respectively.

Concerning the laws affecting Chinese exclusion there is much that can be said in favor of amendments thereto and changes in existing systems now used to enforce such laws, but as a complete treatment

of the subject would unduly extend this report, previous recommendations in this behalf and such additional as experience seems to justify will hereafter be submitted by memorandum.

In Tables 1 to 8, Appendix I, will be found complete data with respect to the status under the exclusion laws of Chinese persons applying for admission, disposition of appeals, applications for return certificates, etc.

In this connection attention is also invited to the report of the bureau's special representative on Chinese work, forming Appendix IV, hereafter.

Immigration from Japan to continental United States shows an increase of 13 per cent over the preceding fiscal year, while that to Hawaii shows a decrease of 6 per cent, the admissions in figures being 12,868 to the mainland and 3,306 to Hawaii, as against 11,404 and 3,500, respectively, in 1919. Debarments of Japanese amounted to 145 at mainland ports, and 49 in Hawaii, the numbers so debarred in the previous fiscal year being 62 and 109, respectively.

Complete statistics of Japanese immigration will be found in Tables A to F, Appendix I, of this report, the last two tables of this series giving particulars of the status of applicants for admission to the mainland and Hawaii, respectively, under the limited-passport understanding with the Japanese Government.<sup>1</sup>

As stated in the bureau's last annual report, the practice then obtaining as to the admission of proxy brides as alleged wives of Japanese in this country was not satisfactory either to the department or the bureau, and the result of conferences on the subject as then set forth was the new rule then adopted which promised a solution of the question with its promulgation by the department. Contrary to this expectation the number of arrivals of such wives increased from 3,189 in 1919 to 3,816 in 1920.

This tendency caused continued study of the subject. Finally Japan fixed by decree the 29th of February of this year as the last day upon which passports would issue to so-called proxy brides, and as the holders of such documents have six months within which to apply for entry, September 1, próximo, will see the end of this system.

The granting of passports under the gentlemen's agreement, with the exception mentioned, will continue as heretofore by Japan. The Immigration Service finds difficulty in meeting the situation when subjects of Japan endeavor to impose not only on the United States but sometimes also upon their own Government. Japanese laborers are allowed to enter Mexico and some Central and South American countries upon presentation of passports issued by Japan limited to one of such countries, the holders thereof not being entitled to admission thereon to the United States. Notwithstanding this inhibition, Japanese find their way into Mexico and surreptitiously or through smuggling devices enter or attempt to enter this country. Investigation has demonstrated that at least some of the so-called emigration from Japan to the countries south of us is not in good faith so far as the individuals engaged therein are

<sup>1</sup> Correction is here made of a typographical error appearing on p. 57 of the bureau's annual report for 1919, where, in a discussion of the subject of oriental immigration, the number of female aliens of the Japanese race admitted in the period 1909-1919, inclusive, was given as 80,532; the correct figure is 47,022, the former number representing the total of Japanese of both sexes admitted during the period in question.

concerned. Elsewhere in this report (p. 25), treating on the prevention of smuggling and illegal entry, recommendations are submitted which it is believed will, if adopted, aid in checking these fraudulent entries.

The too general terms of the agreement itself and the ex parte determination by officials of Japan, both in that country and in the United States, of matters arising under its terms have not been conducive at all times to the production of the results anticipated by both countries when the agreement was conceived. Not only is clarification of the agreement needed if its main purpose in keeping laborers from coming to the United States is to be effected but systematic enforcement thereof by joint administrative effort, not only with relation to the mainland but to our island possessions as well, should be brought about by both nations. Frauds against both would thereby be materially checked if not entirely prevented and the rights of all concerned protected.

The discussion of immigration from the Far East naturally involves Hawaii and the Philippines and their future. To the extent that both are affected by the suggestions in the preceding paragraphs concerning the gentlemen's agreement any future course of procedure in line therewith will benefit them and continental United States. The present system with said agreement applying in direct terms to the latter only is the source of much embarrassment and failure administratively to accomplish the benefits contemplated to flow from the just enforcement of our immigration laws and said agreement.

It may not be inappropriate to call attention to the fact that in the previous report of this bureau reference was made to alleged laws of Spain and Portugal which, it is claimed, permit a party to a proposed marriage, native of either of those countries, who may be in a foreign jurisdiction to name by power of attorney an attorney in fact to represent such party in a marriage ceremony to be consummated in the home country in the absence of bride or groom, as the case may be. Proceedings have arisen in the bureau wherein alleged brides have made application for admission to the United States to join alleged husbands; thus as the "proxy bride" experience on the Pacific coast is about to cease, it is possible to have it continue on the Atlantic side with the probable addition of a "proxy groom" attachment. Appropriate legislation to avoid the effect of such laws so far as this country is concerned is recommended.

The effectiveness of the law regulating the admission of certain classes of aliens from what is known as the barred zone is shown by the small number of applications of natives of the countries embraced therein. During the year 27 aliens were excluded, while 22 found here in violation of such law were arrested and expelled. The most important in size and population of the countries located within the limits of the barred zone as defined in section 3 of the immigration act is India, from which 180 persons of the East Indian or Hindu race were admitted in the past year under the exceptions provided in the law, covering nonlaboring occupations. Administrative fines aggregating \$1,600 were imposed upon transportation companies for violations of this provision of the law.

Recommendations in the last annual report suggesting consideration of the extension of the barred zone to such parts of Asia as are

not now included therein nor affected by exclusion laws or agreements, and also to Africa and adjacent islands, for the reasons then set forth are renewed.

### SEAMEN.

With return of shipping to normal conditions the volume of work involved in the examination of incoming seamen has reached such proportions as to challenge painstaking consideration of its import, and perhaps the largest single item of work performed by the bureau's field officers during the past year was in this connection. This activity has continued to be under the general supervision of the bureau's special representative designated for this particular duty (Immigrant Inspector J. J. Hurley, and the entire subject is treated in full in his report, which forms Appendix III hereto (p. 291).

It is obvious that the problem incident to the enforcement of existing law and regulations affecting seamen must be accepted as one existing in fact and must be adequately met in order to cure an evil practice extensively followed under which aliens are taken aboard vessels ostensibly as seamen and upon arrival at United States ports desert and remain unlawfully in this country.

The year's experience has demonstrated the correctness of the bureau's oft-repeated view that reasonable restrictions could be enforced successfully and in fairness to all concerned in the cases of alien seamen so as on the one hand to prevent evasions and violation of the immigration law by aliens of the inadmissible classes traveling in the assumed guise of seamen and on the other hand without any undue interference with the free and full operation of the underlying principles of the seamen's act; also that proper control is entirely consistent with the provisions of the established rights and privileges of the seamen themselves as well as the rights of the various commercial interests engaged in the foreign trade.

While the existing law and regulations enforced thereunder have proved fairly satisfactory, experience has developed certain particulars in which the law is not sufficiently detailed or explicit. The regulations, however, have been found to work effectively and to be capable of being so applied as to accomplish measurably at least and to a very considerable extent the purposes it is known Congress had in mind when enacting the seamen's provisions of the immigration law.

The great volume of work entailed by the enforcement of the seamen's regulations is clearly indicated by the fact that 22,738 vessels were boarded by immigration officials; 933,081 inspections conducted; 288,710 identification cards issued; 4,775 seamen certified to be afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, 3,958 of this number having been removed to hospitals for treatment, and the remainder for various reasons, principally lack of facilities at certain ports, were permitted to depart foreign on the vessels upon which they came. The importance of removing these seamen to hospitals or preventing their landing, thereby avoiding the danger of contagion, can not be overestimated, and it is very gratifying to be able to record the good results accomplished.

Attention is called to page 21 of the bureau's annual report for 1919, with reference to the desertion of seamen. While the necessity for the latitude accorded seamen under the act of March 5, 1915 (seamen's

act), is fully realized, it is appropriate to state that reports received from officers in charge at seaports of the country indicate that the exemption of alien seamen under the provisions of rule 10 of the immigration regulations affords and is frequently used as an easy means of evading the provisions of the immigration law by aliens of the inadmissible classes, including anarchists and kindred classes, persons liable to become public charges, those afflicted with the diseases referred to, etc. While it is understood that a majority of those deserting reship sooner or later, there is always a considerable minority who remain here unlawfully.

It is apparent that a follow-up system is necessary in order to prevent alien seamen of the inadmissible classes remaining here unlawfully, and in order successfully to meet the situation it will be necessary to assign an additional number of inspectors to each of the large seaports of the country.

The number of deserting seamen reported by masters of vessels in the past year was 13,543, as against 3,388 in 1919.

In order that the discussion under this heading may be clearly understood, distinction between the provisions of the immigration law relating to seamen (secs. 32-35) and the provisions of the act of March 4, 1915, under which those following the sea and entering American ports may desert, should be borne in mind. The number of seamen who have entered the country in violation of law shows an increase of 10,155 over last year, and the question of how to deal with this subject so as to conserve their rights but prevent violation of the law is one that has received consideration during the year. The follow-up system suggested above is intended as a measure to apprehend all those who violate the law and apply to them the test of the same. If found to be admissible, they are admitted; if not, then their deportation follows. But what is more important is to consider a constructive system that will conserve at all times the rights of seamen and aid in carrying out the purpose of both of the laws mentioned, thus securing assistance in building up the merchant marine as well as in protecting the country from the introduction of inadmissible and dangerous aliens and of people who are suffering from contagious or dangerous diseases.

The transfer to the Department of Labor of so much of the organization of the Navigation Bureau in the Department of Commerce as exercises supervision of shipping commissioners would materially aid in producing maximum administrative results in the enforcement of the law. Among the many important duties devolving upon the shipping commissioners, the signing on of seamen, a very essential feature of their securing employment, is included—a circumstance which in case of the suggested transfer would complete the system under one responsible administration. The department now has the authority through the Immigration Service to inspect all incoming seamen, but outgoing seamen are not subject to its jurisdiction in any way. The right to provide employment now possessed by the shipping commissioners places within their authority the jurisdiction over outgoing seamen. If these two duties could be merged under one authority, the administration of all laws concerning seamen would thereby be improved, with benefit to the Government as well as to the individuals affected. As opportunities would be afforded

for inspecting all incoming seamen, so there would be a record of all outgoing, thus showing those who have not left the country. This would allow the service to ascertain whether or not those who have not gone are staying in the country awaiting an opportunity to reship as permitted by immigration regulations, or whether they intend to remain in violation of the law. Thus would be brought about a complete enforcement of the law and regulations, which, taken in connection with the follow-up system suggested in this report, would at all times protect the rights of seamen who obey the law but prevent violations thereof in an effective manner. At the same time it would enable the Government to find those who are not seamen but who endeavor to enter the United States under the pretense of being such when, in fact, they may be dangerous classes, anarchistic or otherwise, who adopt this course to avoid liability of detection if they come in in the usual way.

Owing to the necessity existing to make clear the authority of the Department of Labor to act in connection with seamen who have been found suffering from contagious or dangerous diseases, a bill has been introduced in Congress for the purpose of placing responsibility on the owners of ships who bring seamen so affected into the ports of the United States to pay for their treatment while here or until they are legally discharged or reship foreign. The measure has passed the House of Representatives and is now pending in the Senate of the United States upon the favorable recommendation of the Senate Committee on Immigration. The necessity for early enactment of the bill, in order to remove all doubt upon the question of authority and to settle conflicting opinions among some officers in various branches of the Government service, has become a matter of great importance.

### **IMMIGRATION FROM INSULAR UNITED STATES.**

Records have been made covering the movement of aliens from the insular territory and possessions to continental United States and vice versa since 1908, and these have been incorporated in the bureau's annual reports since 1914. The statistical tables found in Appendix I hereafter, numbered from XXIV to XXVII-A, present this information in complete form, as to the entries of aliens from the mainland and the insular possessions and as to entries as between the respective possessions. During the past fiscal year 2,201 aliens have been admitted to the mainland from insular territory, as follows: 1,004 from Hawaii, 891 from Porto Rico, 137 from the Philippines, and 169 from the Virgin Islands of the United States. In the entire period during which statistics have been kept of this class of travel, a grand total of 31,339 aliens have come to the mainland from all insular territory and possessions, of whom 20,315 came from Hawaii, 9,450 from Porto Rico, 1,154 from the Philippines, and 420 from the Virgin Islands. It will be understood, of course, that these figures do not include citizens of the islands themselves, who are not classed as aliens within the meaning of the immigration laws.

## IMMIGRATION FROM CANADA.

The subjoined comparative tables show the increase to our population from Canada during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and the year covered by this report, and the movement from the United States to Canada for the same period.

1918-19.

Months.	From Canada to the United States.				From the United States to Canada.			
	United States citizens.	Canadian citizens.	Other aliens.	Total.	United States citizens.	Canadian citizens.	Other aliens.	Total.
<b>1918.</b>								
July.....	1,222	2,189	654	4,065	1,804	677	238	2,719
August.....	1,183	2,433	628	4,244	2,701	598	311	3,610
September.....	1,194	3,006	650	4,850	1,655	862	318	2,835
October.....	1,409	2,631	603	4,643	1,383	604	207	2,194
November.....	1,463	2,636	845	4,944	1,193	436	167	1,796
December.....	1,710	3,654	2,255	7,619	1,518	539	169	2,226
<b>1919.</b>								
January.....	1,144	3,622	1,213	5,979	1,362	507	216	2,085
February.....	1,267	3,449	1,099	6,415	1,800	576	265	2,641
March.....	1,306	4,301	1,764	7,371	4,686	1,188	594	6,468
April.....	1,825	6,121	2,932	10,878	5,458	1,474	592	7,524
May.....	1,636	4,953	2,391	8,980	3,277	1,441	480	5,198
June.....	1,571	5,115	2,513	9,199	3,386	863	458	4,707
District No. 16.....	5,511	.....	11,377	16,888	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>22,441</b>	<b>44,110</b>	<b>29,524</b>	<b>96,075</b>	<b>30,223</b>	<b>9,765</b>	<b>4,015</b>	<b>44,003</b>

1919-20.

<b>1919.</b>								
July.....	1,263	5,840	2,653	9,756	3,404	693	353	4,450
August.....	1,228	6,213	2,164	9,605	4,007	786	356	5,149
September.....	1,328	7,049	2,320	10,697	3,760	718	374	4,852
October.....	1,176	6,448	1,821	9,445	2,996	740	333	4,069
November.....	1,231	6,290	2,363	9,884	2,081	544	197	2,772
December.....	829	6,001	2,212	9,042	1,550	405	194	2,149
<b>1920.</b>								
January.....	441	4,199	2,050	6,690	1,233	306	126	1,665
February.....	636	3,973	1,645	6,259	1,456	323	172	1,951
March.....	715	5,408	1,647	7,770	4,070	635	465	5,170
April.....	1,073	7,856	1,807	10,736	4,738	1,022	564	6,324
May.....	882	7,594	1,819	10,295	3,835	999	519	5,353
June.....	760	6,118	1,501	8,379	3,431	782	507	4,720
District No. 16.....	7,942	.....	27,343	35,285	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>19,504</b>	<b>72,994</b>	<b>51,345</b>	<b>143,843</b>	<b>36,511</b>	<b>7,953</b>	<b>4,160</b>	<b>48,624</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes both Canadian citizens and other aliens.

It will be noted that of the total entries from Canada, 19,504 were returning United States citizens, and 124,339 were aliens, including Canadian citizens, who sought entry for permanent settlement purposes.

In a previous report it was predicted that the withdrawal of war regulations and return of all overseas troops would witness the restoration of prewar conditions with regard to aliens migrating to the United States from Canada.

By comparison of the above tables with like tables of previous years it will be found that the number of aliens migrating to the United States from Canada during the year ending June 30, 1920, greatly exceeded the number registered during any previous year in the history of the service.

The high wage rates prevailing in the United States during the year have naturally been a strong attraction to those in Canada who were free to take advantage of our unusual industrial conditions, and the comparatively heavy movement of aliens from the Dominion bespeaks the added duties which our border officers have been called upon to perform in caring for this exceptionally augmented traffic.

As indicated, the tables given above have reference only to the number of aliens admitted from Canada.

In addition, there were 19,336 other aliens, or 15.5 per cent of the total number applying for admission from Canada who were debarred, and 5,328 who were refused examination because of inability or unwillingness to meet the head-tax requirements.

It will be understood, of course, that the figures given in the tables above do not include immigration of the overseas class who entered the United States via Canadian seaports, which did not attain prewar proportions during the year past, but reports from the bureau's field officers indicate that growth in arrivals of this class has been steady during the year and shipping circles aver that the lack of tonnage alone is the one drawback to a return of prewar conditions.

### **IMMIGRATION FROM MEXICO.**

Immigration from Mexico has nearly doubled in the year just closed, a total of 58,974 aliens having been admitted from that country, composed of 52,361 immigrant aliens and 6,613 of the nonimmigrant class, while in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, the number of admissions from Mexico was 39,601, of whom 29,818 were immigrant and 9,783 nonimmigrant aliens. This great increase in regular immigration, in connection with the enforcement of the travel-control regulations heretofore referred to, the handling of the 21,289 Mexican agricultural laborers admitted temporarily under departmental exceptions to certain provisions of section 3 of the immigration act, and the endeavor to prevent surreptitious entries of inadmissible aliens, has resulted in a severe tax upon the energies of the reduced force which has been available this year for service in the Mexican border district, and it has been only by the most unremitting devotion to duty that the results recorded have been attained.

The Mexican border, since it offers perhaps the most favorable opportunities for unlawful entry of aliens, particularly of those whose residence in the United States is proscribed by our laws, is a section of the bureau's jurisdiction that requires the most careful guarding, not only at the constituted ports of entry but throughout the territory between, in order to frustrate attempts at illegal entry. Recommendations elsewhere made for an augmented inspection and patrol force, as well as a follow-up system to investigate the activities of aliens within the country, have in view among other needs, the requirements of the southern border district in these particulars.

### **SMUGGLING AND SURREPTITIOUS ENTRY OF ALIENS.**

An inspection of the annual reports of the bureau since 1914 will indicate the anxiety that has existed for effecting an organization in the field as well as at headquarters for the prevention of smuggling and illegal entrance of aliens.



As the district officers were engaged in the various and ever-changing duties involving immigration matters, it was thought that some special organization, intended to cooperate with such officers and to produce coordination between the various districts in the prevention of smuggling and illegal entry of aliens—also in their apprehension and prosecution where such was provided by law, or deportation as the case might be—would be undertaken. An organization was established for that purpose and has since continued, with the result as noted in the annual reports. The history of its work the last fiscal year follows along the usual lines, considering the force available, which has rendered efficient service. During the last fiscal year 54 prosecutions were instituted against persons found engaged in smuggling aliens into the United States, in which 48 persons were arrested, 36 convicted, 7 acquitted, 15 awaiting trial, and 6 are fugitives from justice. The total number of such proceedings since the inauguration of this branch of the service in 1914 amounts to 470. These prosecutions and the figures mentioned do not take into account the number of arrests of aliens who attempted illegal entry and who were apprehended and deported. The statistics elsewhere presented (Table XVIII) set forth the activities of the bureau in this connection.

During the year the respective committees on immigration of Congress have given considerable attention to the question of smuggling as well as illegal and surreptitious entry of aliens, and effective legislation on the subject is contemplated by the proposals pending before them. The bureau has supplied all the information in its possession in aid of the movement. The experience of the bureau has demonstrated that to prevent illegal entries and stop smuggling the Government should be fully prepared at all points, and should be ready to anticipate new plans of smugglers as developed. As indicated in this report in considering other necessities therefor, a follow-up system is an absolute necessity, not only in guarding against smuggling and unlawful entry but after illegal admission has been gained. Without it the illegal entrant is apparently in little danger after entrance. Its establishment would also act as a deterrent, as many would not assume the risk of entering if they felt that their apprehension was reasonably certain.

It is recommended, in order to meet the situation effectively, that illegal entry of aliens be made an offense punishable by imprisonment, followed by deportation. At the present time only those who smuggle or conspire to smuggle such entrants into the country are subject to prosecution. Such a law would not only aid the prosecution and punishment of persons who enter contrary to law but also would be of material assistance as a deterrent.

The bureau further recommends, in the effort to provide an efficient system for the prevention of smuggling and surreptitious entry of aliens, that the limitation of five years in which proceedings must be commenced for deportation, applicable to many classes of aliens who are in the country illegally, and of three years to such as enter without inspection, be removed entirely by proper amendment to existing law. Under existing conditions, once an alien illegally enters or avoids inspection and the claim is made that the period within which proceedings should be commenced has expired, the

Government is placed at a disadvantage, as in a very large majority of cases it would be in no position to make any refutation.

The immensity of the task to prevent smuggling and illegal entry—involving as it does guarding the coast lines east, west, and south and extensive land boundaries north and south, and searching for violators of the law within the country—is apparent, and in the absence of a sufficient force at the boundaries and in the interior to prevent illegal entrance and apprehend violators, it has become a difficult undertaking to maintain such defensive measures as will even partially stop operations of this character. The service, to be effective, must be continuous. Cessation of work, even for a brief period, means resumption of smuggling and illegal entries, as those engaging in such activities are constantly on the alert to gain advantage of the law. Conviction after conviction has not cured the evil so far as the smugglers are concerned, and in spite of fines and imprisonment they continue to aid in the illegal entry of aliens who, because they fear inability to meet the law's requirements, or for other reasons, do not desire to make application for admission at immigration offices. With the increase of immigration and the existing conditions in countries devastated by war, an increase in the efforts to gain admission without compliance with law can be confidently expected. Accordingly, what is needed is not only a strong border and coast guard, but also a thorough follow-up system acting in conjunction therewith, with officers in the various cities, which will make the interior unsafe for those who have succeeded in illegally crossing the boundaries. Prevention of illegal entrance has always been one of the great problems of the Immigration Service, and as our immigration laws have become more rigid, effective control has been increasingly difficult.

### ADMINISTRATIVE FINES.

Administrative fines have been assessed against transportation companies or the masters, owners, or agents of vessels entering American seaports in the sum of \$154,210, transportation agencies conveying passengers across the land boundaries being exempted under the law from liability to such penalties. The largest item under this heading results from the operation of those provisions of the immigration act relating to the control of alien seamen, \$74,820 of the amount above stated representing fines imposed by reason of the failure of the responsible officers of vessels arriving from foreign ports to present crew lists, complete or in proper form, or for negligence in reporting changes in the personnel of crews before departure of the vessel. Penalties amounting to \$52,800 were imposed on account of the bringing of illiterate aliens; and \$1,600 for bringing natives of the barred Asiatic zone. Other causes are set forth in the appended tabular statement, as well as the amounts and nature of the penalties incurred at the respective seaports.

The foregoing figures represent only fines which have been collected and covered into the Treasury within the period covered by this report, and do not include cases of this character pending before the department for final decision at the close of the fiscal year, or cases wherein the period of 60 days allowed by law for answer to formal notification of liability to fine has not yet expired.

In the preceding year the total amount of administrative fines assessed and collected was \$58,055, and inasmuch as all cases wherein the imposition of such fines is a question that must be handled by the department and the bureau, the increasing volume of this work is a factor considered in estimating for the clerical and supervisory help required for the coming year.

*Administrative fines assessed against transportation lines.*

Ports.	Section.	Number assessed.	Amount of fine.	Total amount assessed.	Cause of assessment.
New York.....	9	209	\$200	\$41,800	Bringing alien unable to read.
	14	484	10	4,840	Improper manifesting.
	18	16	300	4,800	Failure to guard, detain and deport alien.
	36	3,756	10	37,560	Failure to furnish crew list.
Boston.....	9	19	200	3,800	Bringing alien unable to read.
	14	1	200	200	Bringing alien afflicted with mental defect.
	18	32	10	320	Failure to furnish manifest.
	35	3	300	300	Failure to detain and deport alien.
	36	100	10	1,000	Bringing diseased alien seaman.
Philadelphia.....	9	7	200	1,400	Failure to furnish crew list.
	14	32	10	320	Bringing alien unable to read.
	20	2	300	600	Improper manifesting.
	36	149	10	1,490	Failure to detain and deport alien.
Baltimore.....	14	1	10	10	Failure to furnish crew list.
	18	1	300	300	Failure to furnish manifest.
	36	824	10	8,240	Failure to detain and deport alien.
Norfolk.....	18	1	300	300	Failure to furnish crew list.
	20	1	300	300	Failure to detain and deport alien.
	36	951	10	9,510	Do.
Jacksonville.....	9	6	200	1,200	Failure to furnish crew list.
	9	1	50	50	Bringing alien unable to read.
	14	63	10	630	Bringing alien afflicted with physical defect.
	18	3	300	900	Failure to furnish manifest.
	36	171	10	1,710	Failure to detain and deport alien.
New Orleans.....	9	10	200	2,000	Failure to furnish crew list.
	14	178	10	1,780	Bringing alien unable to read.
	18	1	300	300	Failure to furnish manifest.
	35	2	50	100	Bringing alien native of proscribed zone.
	36	1,344	10	13,440	Failure to detain and deport alien.
Galveston.....	14	9	10	90	Failure to furnish crew list.
	18	1	300	300	Failure to furnish manifest.
	36	34	10	340	Failure to detain and deport alien.
San Juan.....	9	2	200	400	Failure to furnish crew list.
	14	42	10	420	Bringing alien unable to read.
	36	26	10	260	Failure to furnish manifest.
San Francisco.....	9	8	200	1,600	Failure to furnish crew list.
	9	4	200	800	Bringing alien unable to read.
	9	4	200	800	Bringing alien afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious disease.
	14	337	10	3,370	Bringing alien native of proscribed zone.
	18	6	300	1,800	Failure to furnish manifest.
	36	5	10	50	Failure to detain and deport alien.
Seattle.....	9	1	200	200	Failure to furnish crew list.
	9	4	25	100	Bringing alien unable to read.
	9	4	200	800	Bringing alien afflicted with physical defect.
	18	1	300	300	Bringing alien native of proscribed zone.
	35	8	50	400	Failure to detain and deport alien.
	36	64	10	640	Bringing diseased alien seaman.
Southern California ports.	36	51	10	510	Failure to furnish crew list.
Ketchikan.....	14	1	10	10	Do.
	36	7	10	70	Failure to furnish manifest.
Honolulu.....	9	5	200	1,000	Failure to furnish crew list.
Canadian seaports	9	2	200	400	Bringing alien afflicted with dangerous contagious disease.
	9	1	200	200	Bringing alien unable to read.
Total.....		9,038		154,210	Bringing alien afflicted with mental defect.

SUMMARY BY CAUSES.

Sec. 9. Bringing illiterate alien passengers.....	\$52,800
Bringing diseased, defective, or otherwise inadmissible aliens as passengers.....	3,950
Sec. 35. Bringing diseased, defective, or otherwise inadmissible aliens as members of crews.....	650
Sec. 14. Failure to furnish statutory information as to alien passengers.....	11,790
Sec. 36. Failure to furnish statutory information as to alien members of crews.....	74,820
Secs. 18 and 20. Failure to detain and deport excluded aliens, etc.....	10,200
Total.....	154,210

### IMMIGRATION STATIONS.

The new immigration building at Boston has been occupied during the fiscal year for office purposes, enabling the service at that port to vacate the former insanitary and dangerous quarters on Long Wharf, occupied for many years previously. Conditions beyond the control of the bureau have prevented the completion of the new building along the lines originally contemplated, but it is constructed in such a manner as to permit of additions according to plans. Until such additions are made it will be necessary to continue the inspection work at the respective steamship docks, and with increasing immigration this will entail more or less inconvenience and delay.

The Ellis Island Station has been completely reopened for inspection purposes and the force employed in maintenance and guarding has been restored to prewar strength to meet the demands of constantly growing alien travel, already taxing the accommodations and equipment of the station.

The hospitals have been placed in the charge of the Public Health Service for operation as a regular hospital of that service, under an agreement that all alien patients committed to it by the Immigration Service shall receive precedence as regards admission to the hospital over the regular beneficiaries of the Public Health Service under existing law, including American seamen, etc. This arrangement since its inauguration in September last has proved entirely satisfactory and its continuance is intended.

Owing to lack of funds during the past year many urgently needed repairs to the station buildings have had to be deferred, the amounts necessarily expended for supplies, chief among which items are coal and fresh water, having practically exhausted the available appropriation for this purpose. A particularly urgent matter is renewal of deteriorated piping in the heating and hot-water system, which is liable to cause an accident at any time and interfere with the operation of the station.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the construction of additions to the new sea wall which was made the subject of an extended reference and description in last year's report.

The following improvements have been authorized by Congress, and their installation will be proceeded with during the coming year:

- Feed-water heater, including installation and incidental work, \$12,000.
- New salt-water suction line and traveling screen, with complete equipment, \$12,000.
- Boiler feed pump, including installation and connections, \$5,500.
- Dredging of channel approaches to Ellis Island, \$10,000.
- Fresh-water storage tank, with necessary foundations and connections, \$15,000.
- New service pumps for water supply, including installation, \$11,000.

The following item is included in the estimates for appropriations for the fiscal year 1921:

Additional story on kitchen and laundry building at Ellis Island for detention and dormitory quarters for cabin passengers, \$200,000.

The necessity for this is obvious in view of the fact that there are at present no suitable accommodations at the station for cabin passengers, and it is believed that quarters at least equal to those given on board ship should be provided. The building in question is 175 feet in length, its greatest width is 100 feet, its minimum width is

56 feet, and the proposed new story would provide about 200,000 cubic feet of space for the purposes intended. This need has been presented to Congress several times, and it is earnestly hoped that it may be authorized during the coming session.

With the increase in immigration already noticeable and the assurance that, unless restrained by the action of foreign Governments or by legislation on the part of our Government, it will continue for many years to come, it becomes apparent that, notwithstanding the immensity of the structures at Ellis Island and the space therein provided for the service to function and for the care, feeding, and hospital and medical treatment of inmates, it will not be long before the facilities now afforded will be insufficient to meet the demand. As much time will necessarily expire before the completion of any proposed addition, it is advisable to consider at an early date what should be done to meet the approaching necessities. In case immigration should increase at such a rate as to exceed the existing accommodations, the care thereof will not only become a serious problem, but will involve great expenditure if provision must be made therefor at some place other than at the present station—the overhead expense alone would practically double. The bureau is of the opinion that a large building equipped for dormitory purposes (in addition to the quarters for cabin passengers recommended above) is an urgent requirement of the station. It is not now prepared to state the cost or extent of the building required, but it calls attention to the matter for the purpose of securing early consideration thereof. Plans are being prepared for submission at an early date.

Under the act of June 5, 1920, the unexpended balance in the appropriation for the construction of the Philadelphia Immigration Station at Gloucester City, N. J., was made available for the remodeling of the detention house and administration building. The balance amounts to about \$50,000, and the necessary work on the buildings is now under way, including a remodeling of the plumbing and sanitary equipment.

Estimates are being submitted for the construction of a laundry and fumigation building of terra-cotta hollow-tile structure to cost, with incidental work and equipment, \$26,000. This addition to the Philadelphia station is highly desirable from a sanitary viewpoint, as adequate facilities for fumigation and laundry purposes are not now available.

The new immigration station at Baltimore, adjoining the Fort McHenry reservation, has been in use by the Army as a general hospital, but the bureau has been advised that the buildings and plant would be returned to the control of the Immigration Service on July 1, 1920, and preparations are under way for assuming custody of the station on that date. Arrangements have been concluded whereby the hospital will be taken over by the Public Health Service and diseased alien passengers or seamen treated therein under arrangements similar to those in force at the Ellis Island hospitals, the administration building being also utilized by the same service. This, it is believed, will be of material assistance, particularly in the care of seamen afflicted with contagious diseases. The offices of the district headquarters at Baltimore will continue in the Stewart Building until such time as it becomes practicable to take possession of the new immigration station.

The Charleston station building, which has never been used for immigration purposes and which was loaned to the Navy Department during the war, has under authority conferred by Congress some time ago been rented for commercial purposes, with appropriate reservations to insure its being available again for governmental uses if needed.

The New Orleans station has been in active operation throughout the year and the buildings and grounds have been maintained in satisfactory condition. Certain needed improvements have been made in the heating plant at small expense, resulting in a considerable saving in coal during the past winter. Authority has been granted for a change from coal to oil fuel, but the necessary alterations in the installation have been deferred for the present owing to the increased price of oil.

The Galveston station, a frame structure located on Pelican Spit, Galveston Harbor, is not now used for immigration purposes, having been turned over to the Coast Guard, and is still occupied by that service. A portion of the building, however, is retained for storage of furniture and equipment not now needed. The district headquarters is now satisfactorily established in a commercial office building.

The Angel Island station, in the Harbor of San Francisco, has been the subject of criticism by reason of the nonfireproof character of the buildings. The bureau has for some years urged the abandonment of the station and the securing of a suitable site on the mainland and erection of such buildings thereon as will enable the service to perform its functions without the great loss of time now caused by reason of the distance from the city, which requires the operation of a ferry service at great expense.

All of the buildings at Angel Island are of frame construction throughout, excepting only the power house, which is of concrete, but (in the older portion) has wooden trusses supporting the roof, which is also of wooden construction. The principal structures are: The main administration building, the detention barracks, the small hospital, and power house, and in addition there are 12 small cottages for employees and a two-story stable building. There is no room on the reservation for the construction of additional buildings, and the only means of increasing the area would be to build a sea wall and fill in the cove in front of the present buildings, which would probably cost over \$200,000 under existing conditions.

Aside from the ever-present danger of fire, which is obvious in a series of frame buildings grouped in close proximity, as are those at Angel Island, the present hospital facilities are considerably below the requirements, and the detention barracks are generally overcrowded. No detention quarters are available for European aliens, except a limited space in the main building which has been used as a makeshift for that purpose; space is lacking also for the handling of the expected increase of European and other immigration through the port of San Francisco. It has been estimated that expenditures of more than \$500,000 would be necessary to provide the additional facilities needed at Angel Island, but this would in no way alleviate the existing fire risk nor provide adequate hospital accommodations in lieu of those now in use, which, as stated, are insufficient.

The estimate for the construction of a station on the mainland upon a site to be designated by the War Department, which was presented to Congress last and previous years, is again submitted, the cost of the proposed buildings, including furnishings and equipment, being \$1,000,000. The bureau expresses the earnest hope that the necessary legislation will be passed by Congress during the coming year so that construction of the new quarters may be commenced at the earliest possible date.

A similar station should be provided at like cost at Seattle, where accommodations in Government buildings are not now available to the Immigration Service. The present quarters are held at a rental of \$11,000 per annum, and demand for an increase up to \$21,000 has been made by the proprietors.

Seattle, like San Francisco, should be provided with a station composed of administration and detention buildings, with a hospital separated therefrom. Sufficient ground should be provided to afford space for use of the inmates of the hospital and detention section.

The inspector in charge of the Immigration Service at Honolulu reports continued deterioration of the wooden station building at that port, to which no repairs have been made other than emergency work performed by the laborers employed by the service. The timbers of the building, as well as the pile foundations, are being destroyed by tropical ants, and complete replacement of the structure will be necessary. Consideration of the requirements of the new station should be undertaken at an early date.

#### LAND BORDER IMMIGRATION STATIONS.

Transportation companies bringing alien passengers to ports on the Canadian border are required by law to provide at their expense suitable buildings for examination and detention of passengers also for office purposes, and with a few exceptions modern and satisfactory quarters have been provided at all such stations. Rented offices are occupied by the headquarters force at Montreal, while at the Canadian seaports accommodations are allowed our service in the immigration stations owned by the Canadian Government.

The situation as regards immigration offices and detention stations on the Mexican border is still unsatisfactory, the service there occupying rented buildings that are as a general proposition inadequate and not suited to the work. A comprehensive scheme of building which will result in the Government's owning its immigration stations at all the important ports of entry from Mexico appears to be the only feasible solution of the question.

It is understood that since the last report the matter of title to ground where the station should be located at El Paso has assumed a satisfactory status.

Administration and detention buildings, with hospital facilities either therein or in a separate structure, the latter preferable, and sufficient space for use of inmates are needed, and appropriation for the acquisition of land and construction is earnestly recommended.

For reasons assigned in considering the necessities of El Paso, in this particular similar buildings are required at Laredo, and recommendation is made for necessary appropriation to construct the same.

**ANARCHIST, COMMUNIST, AND KINDRED CLASSES.**

The activities for the last 12 months in this line of work have been greater than all previous efforts in this direction. The passage of the act of October 16, 1918, making more effective the then existing law, followed violations thereof by anarchistic elements in various parts of the country. Congress in its desire to curb this element granted special appropriations to the Department of Justice, while the Department of Labor, empowered by law to take up the question of arrest and deportation of such as were found to be aliens, continued its work under such authority notwithstanding the financial limitations under which it was laboring. The work previously initiated continued with increased interest and, under special organization, made effective progress.

At the beginning of the fiscal year conferences were held with the Department of Justice, at which plans for cooperating in the respective duties of the two departments were agreed upon, as shown by the record. Arrests followed in the months of November and December, principally of members of the Union of Russian Workers, against whom some 600 warrants had been issued, from and after November 5 last, 452 being taken into custody and accorded hearings. Of these, orders for the deportation to Russia of 246 were finally entered.

A new difficulty presented itself in the inability to deport to Soviet Russia, as the United States had not accorded recognition to that country. After much effort, encouraged to some extent by the fact that an alleged representative of that Government had given publicity to the statement that certain aliens of these classes who were under proceedings of deportation would be welcomed, arrangements were made for the deportation to Russia of such as could be assembled on the Army transport *Buford*, furnished through the cooperation of the Department of State and the Transportation Service of the United States Army. This first party deported consisted of 199 members of said Union of Russian Workers, to which were added 43 other Russian aliens whose deportation had already been directed, on anarchistic and kindred charges, including the notorious Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, making 242 against whom proceedings under the anarchist laws had been initiated. These, with 7 other Russian aliens likewise under order of deportation on other charges under the immigration laws, constituted the party of 249 which embarked on the *Buford*, sailing from New York on the morning of December 21, 1919, arriving at Hango, Finland, January 17, 1920, on which date the aliens were transferred to the care of the American vice consul at that port, whence they were conveyed under escort furnished by the military authorities of Finland to the frontier of Soviet Russia, over which they passed on January 19. The party was in charge of F. W. Berkshire, supervising inspector in charge of the Immigration Service on the Mexican border, and appropriate steps were taken to provide for the comfort of the aliens thus returned, including the furnishing of proper clothing for those in need thereof, suitable food on the way, and a supply of five days' rations after arrival at their destination.

While these events were in progress, the Communist and Communist Labor Parties became active. In the neighborhood of 5,000 war-



rants of arrest, based on the act of October 16, 1918, were issued from and after December 29, 1920. Service of approximately 3,000 such warrants was effected and hearings held by officers of the Immigration Service at Boston, Mass.; Hartford, Conn.; Ellis Island, Buffalo, and Rochester, N. Y.; Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cleveland, Youngstown, and Toledo, Ohio, Baltimore, Md., Indianapolis, Ind., Chicago, Ill., Detroit, Mich., Milwaukee, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., and in smaller numbers at practically all of the remaining cities on the mainland at which immigration officers are stationed. The question arising whether membership in the Communist Party of America constituted a violation of section 1 of said act, the matter was submitted to the Secretary, who, after due consideration, ruled on January 24, 1920, that such membership came within the purview of said section. On the other hand, the Communist Labor Party was found by the ruling of the Secretary of May 5, 1920, not to be such an organization as to bring it within the scope of the act, for the reason that force or violence as a means of attaining its ends was not shown to be advocated by its platform and labor program. Of the total number arrested about 300 belonged to the latter party, and warrants of arrest in these cases in due course have been canceled.

As a result of the proceedings mentioned, the department has directed the deportation of 556 aliens, a large majority of whom are Russians, while warrants of arrest in such proceedings have been canceled in 2,202 cases.

Since January 1 warrants of deportation have likewise been issued by the department with respect to 37 other aliens (in addition to those already referred to as having been ordered deported in December last) held under anarchistic or related charges, some of which cases were pending from the previous fiscal year. On the date of this report there are outstanding warrants of deportation for 591 aliens, practically all, as heretofore stated, to Soviet Russia.

The bureau has made consistent and persistent efforts extending over many months to bring about arrangements for the transportation to Soviet Russia of the aliens whose deportation thither has been directed. Negotiations are now in progress along several different lines looking to the solution of this question, the existence of which is due to the disorganized political conditions in Soviet Russia and in the newly organized States lying between it and the western nations. Of course, the nonrecognition of Soviet Russia continues to be the stumbling block to deportation, and, unlike the first effort, no signs of encouragement have been visible, but information supposedly authoritative indicated the futility of attempting to transport to the borders of Soviet Russia under great expense aliens ordered deported there, as above set forth. Deportations of this class to other countries have progressed from time to time, so that including the number deported to Soviet Russia on the S. S. *Buford*, 314 have been removed from the country during the year, 33 of whom were of the communist class. The necessity of detaining the large number of aliens taken into custody in December of last year and January and succeeding months of this until released under adequate bonds, together with the vast amount of clerical and administrative work involved both in the bureau and in the field, placed

an unusual and extensive volume of labor as well as great responsibility on an already overtaxed service. Congress came to the aid of the department by granting a substantial special appropriation to meet the extraordinary expenses incident to this work.

In the concluding month of the fiscal year Congress, by the act of June 5, 1920, amended in several important particulars the law of October 16, 1918, and for convenience of reference the amended act is here quoted:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.* That section 1 of the act entitled "An act to exclude and expel from the United States aliens who are members of the anarchistic and similar classes," approved October 16, 1918, is amended to read as follows:

That the following aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States:

- (a) Aliens who are anarchists;
- (b) Aliens who advise, advocate, or teach, or who are members of or affiliated with any organization, association, society, or group, that advises, advocates, or teaches, opposition to all organized government;
- (c) Aliens who believe in, advise, advocate, or teach, or who are members of or affiliated with any organization, association, society, or group, that believes in, advises, advocates, or teaches: (1) The overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law, or (2) the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers (either of specific individuals or of officers generally) of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or (3) the unlawful damage, injury, or destruction of property, or (4) sabotage;
- (d) Aliens who write, publish, or cause to be written or published, or who knowingly circulate, distribute, print, or display, or knowingly cause to be circulated, distributed, printed, published, or displayed, or who knowingly have in their possession for the purpose of circulation, distribution, publication, or display, any written or printed matter, advising, advocating, or teaching opposition to all organized government, or advising, advocating, or teaching: (1) The overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law, or (2) the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers (either of specific individuals or of officers generally) of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, or (3) the unlawful damage, injury, or destruction of property, or (4) sabotage;
- (e) Aliens who are members of or affiliated with any organization, association, society, or group, that writes, circulates, distributes, prints, publishes, or displays, or causes to be written, circulated, distributed, printed, published, or displayed, or that has in its possession for the purpose of circulation, distribution, publication, issue, or display, any written or printed matter of the character described in subdivision (d).

For the purpose of this section: (1) The giving, loaning or promising of money or any thing of value to be used for the advising, advocacy, or teaching of any doctrine above enumerated shall constitute the advising, advocacy, or teaching of such doctrine; and (2) the giving, loaning, or promising of money or any thing of value to any organization, association, society, or group of the character above described shall constitute affiliation therewith; but nothing in this paragraph shall be taken as an exclusive definition of advising, advocacy, teaching, or affiliation.

It is noteworthy that, while the law with respect to aliens of the so-called "anarchistic" classes has been materially strengthened by the new legislation, in that there has been a number of additions to the sum total of the classes subject to exclusion and expulsion, it has removed from the deportable classes, as contained in the amended act (Oct. 16, 1918), the following three classes, viz: (1) Aliens who disbelieve in all organized government; (2) aliens who are members of or affiliated with any organization that entertains or teaches disbelief in all organized government; and (3) aliens who are opposed to all organized government. As aliens who are anarchists necessarily disbelieve in government of any and all kinds, it follows that the omission of the first class is of no importance. The omission of the

remaining two classes has weakened the law to the extent that aliens who are members of an organization of the character mentioned can not be reached merely on the ground of such membership.

### IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION IN 1920.

The statistical tables in Appendix I, as indicated by the complete table of contents which precedes them, show in much detail immigration to and emigration from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and as they represent the first fiscal year since the beginning of the World War in which there has been anything like a normal movement from or to any part of Europe, the figures afford not only a basis for interesting comparisons with previous years, but also more or less reliable grounds for speculation as to what may be expected in the future.

Continuing a long established practice of the bureau incoming and outgoing aliens are each divided into two classes, namely, immigrant and nonimmigrant aliens, and emigrant and nonemigrant aliens. In the compilation of statistics under this classification the following rule is observed: Arriving aliens whose permanent domicile has been outside the United States who intend to remain permanently in the United States are classed as immigrant aliens; departing aliens whose permanent residence has been in the United States who intend to reside permanently abroad are classed as emigrant aliens; all alien residents of the United States making a temporary trip abroad and all aliens residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States are classed as nonemigrant aliens on the outward journey and nonimmigrant aliens on the inward. An understanding of this rule is necessary to a clear comprehension of the statistics.]

In what follows some of the more important features of immigration and emigration in the fiscal year 1920 are shown in comparison with the inward and outward movements during five years preceding the beginning of the war, and in some cases during the war period.

The first table shows the total immigration and emigration in each fiscal year since 1910.

*Total alien immigration and emigration, fiscal years 1910 to 1920.*

Year.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Excess of immigration.
	Immigrant.	Nonimmigrant.	Total.	Emigrant.	Nonemigrant.	Total.	
1910 .....	1,041,570	156,467	1,198,037	202,436	177,982	380,418	817,619
1911 .....	878,587	151,713	1,030,300	295,666	222,549	518,215	512,085
1912 .....	838,172	178,983	1,017,155	333,262	282,030	615,292	401,863
1913 .....	1,197,892	229,335	1,427,227	308,190	303,734	611,924	815,303
1914 .....	1,218,480	184,601	1,403,081	303,338	330,467	633,805	769,276
1915 .....	326,700	197,544	434,244	204,074	180,100	384,174	50,070
1916 .....	298,826	67,922	366,748	129,765	111,042	240,807	125,941
1917 .....	295,403	67,474	362,877	66,277	80,102	146,379	216,498
1918 .....	110,618	101,235	211,853	94,585	98,683	193,268	18,585
1919 .....	141,132	95,889	237,021	123,522	92,709	216,231	20,790
1920 .....	430,001	191,575	621,576	288,315	139,747	428,062	193,514

While the foregoing figures need little comment it may be pointed out that the total number admitted in 1920 was largely in excess of the average annual admissions during the war, and more than two and

one-half times as great as in the fiscal year 1919. During the five years preceding the war the annual admissions of both classes averaged 1,155,160, and it is noteworthy that even with several of the most important European sources of immigration still cut off and ocean transportation facilities still far from normal the inward movement should have been more than one-half as great in 1920 as during the high-tide years 1910-1914.

It will be noted, however, that nonimmigrant aliens made up 30.8 per cent of the total admissions in 1920, as compared with only 14.8 per cent in the five years 1910-1914. As a matter of fact the actual number of arrivals of this class in 1920 was greater than in any one of the five prewar years mentioned except 1913.

Considering immigrant aliens alone it appears that 430,001 were admitted in 1920, compared with 141,132 in 1919 and an annual average of 1,034,940 in the five years 1910-1914. The number of this class admitted was, therefore, 41.5 per cent as great as the annual average during the five prewar years.

Turning to the statistics of emigration, it will be seen that the outgoing tide in 1920 was proportionately much higher than during the prewar period, this being especially true of the emigrant alien or permanent class. The total outward movement, 428,062, was equal to 68.9 per cent of the total admissions, while in 1910-1914 the total outward movement was only 45.4 per cent as great as the incoming. Among immigrant and emigrant aliens alone the latter in 1920 was equal to 67.4 per cent of the former, compared with 27.9 per cent in 1910-1914.

Putting it in another way, the number departed per 100 admitted of each class of aliens and of the total in the two periods under consideration, was as follows:

	1920	1910-1914
Number of emigrant aliens departed for 100 immigrant aliens admitted.....	67	28
Number of nonemigrant aliens departed for 100 nonimmigrant aliens admitted.....	73	68
Total number of aliens departed for 100 admitted.....	69	45

This shows clearly that while the proportion of departures to admissions among the more transient classes of nonimmigrants and nonemigrants did not differ greatly in 1920 and 1910-1914, there is a very wide difference in this respect among the more permanent classes of immigrants and emigrants in the two periods. Under normal conditions this could doubtless be construed as an indication that a remarkable and highly significant change had occurred in the alien movement, but in view of existing conditions it is quite certain that the relatively large outward movement can be explained by the eagerness of aliens, whose departure had been deferred by war conditions, to return to their former homes, coupled with the fact that the facilities for leaving the United States, including financial ability, were much more conducive to emigration than to immigration.

The return movement of aliens is no new thing, however, for between 1908, when official records of outgoing aliens begin, 36 left the country for every 100 admitted, and records of the Transatlantic Passenger Association show that in the 22 years, 1899-1910, as many as 37

steerage passengers were carried to Europe for every 100 brought to the United States. The increased relative importance of the exodus may possibly continue for several years, in which event it may become an important factor in the immigration problem. In this connection it will be seen that while in the five years, 1910-1914, the indicated net increase of population by arrival and departure of aliens was equal to approximately 55 per cent of the total number admitted, in 1920 the increase of 193,514 shown in the table was only about 31 per cent of the total admissions.

#### PORTS OF ARRIVAL.

The principal ports through which arriving aliens of both the immigrant and nonimmigrant classes were admitted in 1920 and 1919, and in 1914, the year immediately preceding the outbreak of the war, were as follows:

Port.	1920	1919	1914	Port.	1920	1919	1914
New York.....	330,549	61,757	992,573	Canadian Atlantic ports.....	8,158	3,110	45,965
Boston.....	17,007	668	80,450	Canadian border.....	113,406	72,074	95,514
Philadelphia.....	4,845	402	59,529	Mexican border.....	68,816	44,671	15,901
Baltimore.....	355	285	40,004	Other ports.....	49,192	29,247	57,972
San Francisco.....	22,698	18,396	9,800	Total.....	621,576	237,021	1,408,081
Seattle.....	6,550	6,411	5,373				

Owing to the partial revival of immigration from Europe the number of aliens admitted at the port of New York increased from 55,254 in 1918 and 61,757 in 1919 to 330,549, or more than one-half of the entire immigration in 1920; but this number, it will be noted, is only about one-third as great as the number which passed through that port in 1914. There was a revival of immigration also through the ports of Boston and Philadelphia, and an increase in the number admitted through Canadian Atlantic ports, but in every case they were still far below their prewar status. Baltimore, therefore, is the only important Atlantic port which did not share in the post-war increase of European immigration, and the number admitted there in 1920 was less than 1 per cent of the number admitted in 1914. The Pacific and border ports, with the exception of Seattle, show large increases in 1920 over 1919 and 1914, this being especially true of the Mexican border, where the admissions in 1920 were more than four times as great as in 1914.

#### COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION.

As already explained, immigrant and emigrant aliens represent the permanent as distinguished from the transient movement to and from the United States and are the basis of immigration and emigration in the common usage of those terms. Accordingly, in what follows the discussion will chiefly relate to these two classes.

Europe has always been the chief source of immigration to the United States, and for nearly a century prior to the beginning of the World War approximately 90 per cent of the total came from that source. During the war, however, the percentage coming from Europe fell to approximately 60 in 1915, 50 in 1916, 45 in 1917, 28

in 1918, and 17 in 1919, but in 1920 it had increased to 57 per cent of the total. But even before the revival of European immigration the return movement, which also had been largely checked by the war, began to increase, and in 1919, when only 24,674 immigrant aliens came from Europe, 84,531 emigrant aliens returned there. The movement from and to Europe and other parts of the world in the fiscal year 1920 are shown in the following table:

Countries.	Immigrant aliens admitted.	Emigrant aliens departed.	Excess of immigrant aliens.
Europe.....	246,295	256,443	<sup>1</sup> 10,138
Asia.....	17,505	9,441	8,064
British North America.....	90,025	7,668	82,357
Mexico.....	52,361	6,606	45,755
Other.....	23,815	8,167	15,648
Total.....	430,001	288,315	141,686

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.

It will be seen that emigration again exceeded immigration so far as Europe is concerned, although not so overwhelmingly as in 1919.

The excess of emigration in 1920 was due to the large return movement to eastern Europe, for in the case of every northwestern European country except Germany immigration exceeded emigration, as the following compilation shows:

Countries.	Immigrant aliens, 1920.	Emigrant aliens, 1920.	Average annual im- migration, 1910-1914.
Belgium.....	6,574	1,846	5,690
Denmark.....	3,137	1,477	6,694
France.....	8,945	4,477	8,601
Germany.....	1,001	3,069	32,239
Netherlands.....	5,187	1,017	7,147
Norway.....	4,445	3,022	11,416
Sweden.....	5,862	3,109	17,843
Switzerland.....	3,785	1,103	3,762
England.....	27,871	8,099	43,753
Ireland.....	9,591	3,735	27,482
Scotland.....	9,347	1,488	15,678
Wales.....	1,253	141	2,274

The above figures seem to indicate that what might be termed the staying qualities of northwestern European immigration have not changed with the war, for the exodus was very small in spite of the fact that for the first time in several years there were adequate facilities for such aliens to return to their homelands. Germany, of course, affords an exception; but technically at least, a state of war still exists between the countries, and this makes impossible a free movement of German citizens either to or from the United States.

The last table also affords an opportunity to compare immigration in 1920 from the countries named, with the average annual immigration in 1910-1914, and it is interesting to note that while, as a rule, the normal prewar movement had not been resumed, it was slightly exceeded in the case of Belgium, France, and Switzerland.

Four other European countries also showed in 1920 an excess of immigration over emigration, as follows:

Countries.	Immigrant aliens, 1920.	Emigrant aliens, 1920.	Countries.	Immigrant aliens, 1920.	Emigrant aliens, 1920.
Italy.....	95, 145	88, 909	Spain.....	18, 821	3, 841
Portugal.....	15, 472	4, 728	Turkey in Europe.....	1, 933	1, 812

With the single exception of Turkey, however, the number of emigrant aliens going to eastern European countries was in excess, and in some instances greatly in excess, of immigration from the same countries. This is shown in the following table:

Countries.	Immigrant aliens, 1920.	Emigrant aliens, 1920.	Countries.	Immigrant aliens, 1920.	Emigrant aliens, 1920.
Austria.....	268	2, 274	Poland.....	4, 813	18, 190
Hungary.....	84	14, 233	Roumania.....	1, 890	21, 506
Bulgaria.....	90	3, 587	Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes....	1, 888	28, 474
Czechoslovakia.....	3, 426	11, 147			
Finland.....	756	1, 473			
Greece.....	11, 981	20, 314	Total.....	26, 191	123, 131

The number of emigrant aliens going to the countries named was 96,940 greater than the number of immigrant aliens received from them, but in view of existing conditions in eastern Europe, this record has little or no significance, any more than has the fact that approximately the same territory now included in the countries named sent, in round numbers, 583,000 immigrant aliens to the United States in 1914 compared with only 26,191 in 1920.

#### NEW EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

The foregoing table also directs attention to the fact that changed political boundaries in Europe have necessitated a revision of the list of countries so long used in immigration statistics. The Republics of Czechoslovakia, Finland, and Poland and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes appear as political entities for the first time; the "Russian Empire and Finland" in previous reports is now "Russia," and the "German Empire" is changed to "Germany." Obviously, this disturbs the long unbroken continuity of our immigration records by countries of origin, for not only are four new countries added to the list, but their advent as political entities has so changed the boundaries of other countries, that comparison of their future contributions to immigration with contributions of the past will be practically meaningless.

Three of the chief sources of immigration in the past which are radically affected in this way are Austria, Hungary, and Russia. In 1914 nearly 135,000 immigrant aliens came from Austria, but these included, in round numbers 49,000 Poles, 29,000 Ruthenians, 15,500 Croats and Slovenians, 9,000 Bohemians and Moravians, and considerable numbers of other peoples who, for the most part, are no longer under Austrian rule. In a lesser degree the same is true of Hungary, and through the newly achieved independence of Poland and Finland, Russia has lost much important immigrant-furnishing

domain, while territorial changes in the Balkans, Italy, and elsewhere will also add to the difficulty of comparing past and future immigration on the basis of country of origin.

This would be highly unfortunate from the standpoint of immigration statistics were it not for the fact that since 1899 all records have been kept by races or peoples, as well as by countries of origin, and as this method is in nowise affected by changing political boundaries, an unbroken record in this respect is assured.

#### RACES OR PEOPLES.

It is usual in a discussion of immigration statistics to make comparisons between two principal groups of European races or peoples, namely, those indigenous to northern and western Europe, including the Dutch and Flemish, English, French, German, Irish, Scandinavian, Scotch, and Welsh, and those who come from the other or southern and eastern countries. For many years prior to the outbreak of the war the latter group of peoples made up by far the greater part of our European immigration, and, in spite of the almost complete cessation of the once great movement from Austria, Hungary, Russia, and other eastern countries, they contributed 184,903 immigrant aliens in 1920, compared with 165,871 northwestern European peoples. These figures, however, include immigrants coming from Canada and other sources as well as from Europe. Of the southern and eastern European peoples, 97,800, or more than one-half of the entire number, were Italians, 93,069, of whom came from Italy. Of the northern and western group 58,366 were English, of whom 5,044 came from Europe and 30,398 from British North America. In the case of emigrant aliens southern and eastern Europeans were much further in the lead with a total of 226,566, compared with only 41,532 among north and west Europeans. In other words, 122 emigrant aliens departed for every 100 immigrant aliens admitted in the first named group, compared with only 25 departed per 100 admitted in the second.

Other races or peoples which contributed more than 10,000 each to the year's immigration were the following: Mexican, 51,042; French, 27,390; Spanish, 23,594; Scotch, 21,180; Irish, 20,784; Scandinavian, 16,621; Portuguese, 15,174; Hebrew, 14,292; Greek, 13,998; and Dutch and Flemish, 12,730.

French immigrants, as in the past, were largely of Canadian origin, 19,087 having come from British North America and only 6,445 from France. A majority of the Scotch and Irish also came from British North America, 11,756 of the former and 9,614 of the latter being from that source compared with 9,094 Scotch and 10,963 Irish who came from Europe. The Hebrews came from widely scattered countries, the principal ones being Poland, 3,793, British North America 3,326, Roumania 1,304, United Kingdom 1,304, Turkey in Asia 829, Turkey in Europe 490, and Russia 460.

#### SEX.

The proportion of females among immigrant aliens as a whole was 42.4 per cent of the total in 1920, compared with 33.5 per cent of the total in the years 1910-1914. This increase is especially noted in the case of certain European peoples among whom the proportion of females was consistently low prior to the World War, as the following



compilation, which includes all races or peoples having more than 10,000 immigrants in 1920, will show:

Race or people.	Per cent females.		Race or people.	Per cent females.	
	1920	1910-1914		1920	1910-1914
Dutch and Flemish.....	44.6	35.9	Italian (south).....	48.0	25.1
English.....	48.7	43.0	Mexican.....	33.3	36.6
French.....	48.0	43.7	Portuguese.....	27.1	35.8
Greek.....	20.2	9.2	Scandinavian.....	41.1	35.8
Hebrew.....	53.2	45.5	Scotch.....	47.9	43.2
Irish.....	50.8	48.1	Spanish.....	13.1	20.6
Italian (north).....	48.9	25.2			

It will be seen that except in the cases of the Mexicans, Portuguese, and Spanish the proportion of females was higher in 1920 than in 1910-1914. But this fact has little or no real significance under the circumstances unless possibly the very large increases among the Greeks and Italians give a hint that the immigration of these peoples in the future may be somewhat more permanent than in the past. Experience has shown that a large proportion of women in any immigration movement insures greater permanency of residence in the United States, while one largely made up of men invariably results in a correspondingly large emigration after a few years. This well-recognized stability of female immigration is illustrated by the fact that only 17.9 per cent of the aliens who left the country in 1920 to take up permanent residence elsewhere were of that sex, and that practically the same proportion, 17.7 per cent, is found among emigrant aliens in the five-year period 1910-1914. Therefore it may be safely said that Greek and Italian immigration in 1920 represents a far more permanent class than came before the war, but whether this is not merely a temporary result of post-war conditions remains to be determined by the experience of the next few years.

#### OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS.

Tables in Appendix I show in much detail the occupations which arriving immigrant aliens had followed in their homelands and those which departing emigrant aliens had pursued in the United States. The compilations which follow show the same data in condensed form for the fiscal year 1920, and also for the five years 1910-1914.

The first table divides the occupations of immigrant aliens into a few general classes:

Occupations	Occupations of immigrant aliens.		
	Number, 1920	Per cent of total.	
		1920	1910-1914
Professional.....	12,442	2.9	1.2
Skilled.....	69,967	16.3	14.5
Farm laborers.....	15,257	3.5	24.3
Farmers.....	12,192	2.8	1.1
Laborers.....	81,732	19.0	18.4
Servants.....	37,197	8.7	11.7
Other occupations.....	28,081	6.4	2.7
No occupation (including women and children).....	173,133	40.3	26.2
Total.....	430,001	100.0	100.0

Comparison of the above percentages for 1920 and 1910-1914 shows two outstanding differences between the occupational status of immigrants in the two periods, first, that whereas in 1910-1914 24.3 per cent, or practically one-fourth, of all arrivals had been farm laborers before coming to the United States, only 3.5 per cent were of that status in 1920, and second, that the proportion of immigrants having no occupation increased from 26.2 per cent of the total in the earlier period to 40.3 per cent in 1920.

In the first instance the striking change is very largely accounted for by the fact that eastern European immigration which was largely made up of farm laborers was practically shut off during 1920, and the increased proportion of those having no occupation is for the most part due to the larger proportion of females coming in 1920, as already pointed out.

The occupational status of aliens leaving the United States for permanent residence abroad in 1920 and 1910-1914 is shown in the next table, and it will be observed that the proportions in the various occupational groups differed but little in the two periods:

Occupations	Occupations of emigrant aliens.		
	Number, 1920	Per cent of total	
		1920	1910-1914
Professional.....	3,379	1.2	1.0
Skilled.....	20,782	7.2	10.9
Farm laborers.....	2,754	.9	1.5
Farmers.....	11,262	3.9	2.5
Laborers.....	183,820	63.8	58.3
Servants.....	5,802	2.0	4.5
Other occupations.....	12,075	4.2	6.3
No occupation (including women and children).....	48,441	16.8	14.9
Total.....	288,315	100.0	100.0

### ILLITERACY.

Of the 348,111 immigrant aliens under 16 years of age and over who were admitted in the fiscal year 1920, 15,094, or 4.4 per cent of the total, were not able to read or write, and were admitted under various exceptions to the literacy test provision of the immigration act of 1917. There were 2,190 males and 12,904 females among the illiterates admitted and the exceptions under which they gained entrance were, to join relatives 14,741, to escape religious persecution 9, physical defect 1, other causes 343. The fact that the literacy test is applicable to aliens 16 years of age and over made it necessary for the bureau to eliminate the formerly used group "under 14 years" from the statistical records and substitute the group "under 16 years." For this reason earlier records of illiteracy among immigrants are not quite comparable with those of the present, but it may be noted in this connection that in the years 1910-1914, 25.3 per cent of the immigrant aliens 14 years of age and over were unable to read or write. These figures therefore afford at least an approximate indication of the effect of the literacy test.

## FINANCIAL CONDITION OF IMMIGRANTS.

Immigrants applying for admission to the United States are not required to state how much money they bring with them unless the amount is under \$50, but as a rule those having larger sums report the amounts they possess to the examining officials. In 1920, 141,799 immigrant aliens out of a total of 276,049 showing money exhibited less than \$50 each. This was 51.4 per cent of the total number showing money compared with 44.6 per cent in 1919 and 82.7 per cent in 1910-1914. The average amount shown was \$119 in 1920, compared with \$112 in 1919 and \$44 in 1910-1914.

## DESTINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The principal destinations of immigrant aliens in the United States and the number of emigrant aliens leaving the same States in 1920 are shown in the following table:

States.	Immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Excess of immigrant aliens.
New York.....	106,630	88,713	17,917
Massachusetts.....	41,594	16,490	25,104
Texas.....	39,115	2,469	36,646
California.....	32,502	13,614	18,888
Michigan.....	28,227	12,931	15,296
Pennsylvania.....	27,637	44,156	<sup>1</sup> 16,519
Illinois.....	16,964	17,951	<sup>1</sup> 987
New Jersey.....	16,666	14,210	2,456
Ohio.....	15,377	29,543	<sup>1</sup> 14,166
Other States.....	105,289	48,238	57,051
Total.....	430,001 <sup>1</sup>	288,315	141,686

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.

In prewar years New York invariably led all other States as a destination of immigrants, and for many years Pennsylvania held second place and Illinois third. New York maintained the lead in this respect throughout the war years, and in 1920 the number destined to that State was more than two and one-half times as great as that going to Massachusetts, the nearest competitor. Pennsylvania and Illinois, however, ranked sixth and seventh, respectively, in 1920, and these States, with Ohio, are recorded as having lost more aliens through emigration than they received, the relatively large return movement to eastern Europe, previously noted, accounting for this loss. Texas received more immigration than ever before, and California the greatest number since 1907, when 35,377 were destined to that State. All but 1,905 of the 39,115 destined to Texas were Mexicans, but several races or peoples contributed largely to California's share, including 5,982 English, 5,691 Mexican, 3,939 Italian, 3,933 Japanese, 1,911 Portuguese, and 1,844 Scotch.

The foregoing discussion includes only the more important facts relating to alien arrivals and departures during this year, and those who are interested will find in the statistical record in Appendix I much additional data of value concerning the subject of immigration and emigration.

## REVIEW OF WORLD IMMIGRATION.

Although nearly 20 months have passed since the signing of the armistice, the close of the fiscal year 1920 finds the immigration lanes from a great part of Europe closed almost as effectively as they were during the war. It is true that the resumption of peace-time traffic on the ocean and the return of fairly normal conditions in Great Britain, France, and other western European nations have brought about a considerable immigration and emigration movement between those countries and the United States. It is true also that the movement to and from Italy and Greece has reached considerable proportions, but Austria, Hungary, Russia, the Balkans, Germany, and the war-born States of Finland, Czechoslovakia, and Poland—territory which sent nearly 600,000 immigrants to the United States in 1914 alone—sent less than 6,300 in 1920. Therefore, what will undoubtedly be our greatest postwar immigration problem is still a matter of the future, but even a casual observation of the trend of events in central and eastern Europe is enough to warrant the conviction that at any time and without warning this problem may become an immediate and very pressing one.

The central and eastern Europe situation and its probable relation to future immigration was discussed at some length in a review of world immigration which appeared in the bureau's annual report for 1919. It was pointed out in this connection that while immigration from western Europe long ago passed the crest and probably would never again attain its old-time volume, the movement from the southern and eastern countries was still considerably below the anticipated flood stage when the World War began. The bureau at that time predicted that immigration from western Europe would soon resume its normal prewar status, and that very probably there would be a somewhat increased movement in the case of some countries, and the experience in 1920 has only strengthened that belief. It predicted, also, that immigration from eastern Europe would almost certainly resume prewar importance whenever this became physically possible. It went further than this, and pointed out the possibility and even the probability that when this region finally emerged from the maelstrom into which the World War had plunged it the overseas exodus would not only reach its prewar status but would increase beyond anything that was ever dreamed of in the past.

As already suggested, the experience of the fiscal year just ended has seemingly justified the bureau's prophecy concerning immigration from western Europe, for, as pointed out in the discussion of immigration statistics elsewhere in this report, the movements from and to most of the countries have already resumed something like their prewar proportions, and in the case of some countries the west-bound tide is even higher than in the years immediately preceding the war.

The year brought little change in immigration from central and eastern Europe, however, and at its close those regions are still so involved in the aftermath of the World War that immigration from them is negligible. Developments of the year, however, have been such as to strengthen the bureau's belief that when real peace finally comes to that part of the world and free communication with

other countries is again resumed, the volume of immigration will be limited only by the lack of ocean transportation or the effectiveness of possible barriers which the various countries themselves may erect against the emigration of their people, or which the United States and other nations may erect to wholly or in part prevent their admission.

The situation in specific sections or countries of Europe, as it appears to the bureau at the close of the fiscal year, may be briefly summarized as follows:

From all accounts Great Britain—that is to say England, Scotland, and Wales—has made rapid advances toward the restoration of normal conditions along all lines since the war ended, and this apparently is reflected in our immigration from those sources during the last fiscal year, when it resumed practically its prewar status. This is clearly shown by the following comparisons between the number admitted from those countries in 1920 and 1914:

	1920	1914
England.....	27,871	35,864
Scotland.....	9,347	10,682
Wales.....	1,253	2,183

So far as the statistics reveal, the character of this immigration was not materially different from that of earlier years, and it is predicted that it will so continue, except that a considerable increase may be expected provided stable economic conditions are maintained in this country. However, the demands and attractions of Canada and other British overseas dominions, which are extensively presented to the people of Great Britain, will undoubtedly prove as effective as they did in years prior to the war, thereby preventing any very large movement to the United States, though many may leave the home countries.

Fewer immigrants came to the United States from Ireland in 1920 than in any year between 1833 and 1916, and it is presumed that disturbed political conditions in that country were in large part responsible. The number admitted in 1920 was only 9,591, compared with an annual average of 32,000 in the 15 years 1900–1914, and while a substantial increase may be expected, it is doubtful whether Ireland will ever regain its former place as one of the most extensive immigrant-furnishing countries.

Following the close of the Franco-Prussian war there was something of an increase in immigration from France to the United States, but there was no suggestion of an exodus of population, because at its highest point, in 1873, only 14,798 came. In the five years 1910–1914 immigration from France averaged 8,601 annually and in 1920 it was 8,945, which probably indicates nothing more than a quick return to a normal status. This may be expected to continue without important fluctuations.

As for other countries of northwestern Europe the developments of the year were substantially the same as in the cases of Great Britain and France, for while immigration from Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Scandinavia, and Switzerland did not reach prewar

proportions in any case, except that of Switzerland, nevertheless the trend was clearly in that direction, and the bureau expects a fulfillment of the prediction made in 1919, that with the restoration of traveling and other facilities the movement from these sources will soon resume and perhaps for a time somewhat exceed its average for the years immediately preceding the war.

Perhaps the most important development in the immigration record of 1920 was the largely increased number coming from Spain, a country which until recent years had contributed only a few thousands to the many millions who have come from Europe during the past century. From 1820 to 1902 the average number coming from Spain was only about 500 a year, and it exceeded 1,000 only six times during that period. In 1903, however, 2,080 came, and the average number from that year until and including 1919 was 4,480 annually, the largest number, 10,232, coming in 1917. In 1920 the number coming from Spain reached 18,821. Thus, although one of the westerly countries of Europe, Spain was the last to become an important source of immigration to this country. It has a population of above 20,000,000, and with a newly started and rapidly growing immigration at a time when so many other sources are closed, it is reasonable to expect that within a few years the Spanish people will be a very important factor in the movement from Europe.

Immigration from Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands, in 1920 also reached the highest point in its history—15,472, compared with an annual average of 7,128 in the 21 years, 1899–1919.

The resumption of immigration from Italy soon followed the close of the war, and a total of 95,145 came from that country in 1920, compared with an annual average of 194,500 during 16 years prior to the beginning of the World War. This may safely be taken to indicate that the prewar status will soon be reached, and it would not be surprising if it surpassed for a time at least the average of prewar years, especially if immigration from eastern Europe is not resumed in its former proportions.

What is said of Italy can also be said of Greece, for while the 11,981 immigrants who came from that country in 1920 represent less than one-half of the average number coming during the few years next preceding the war, the quick resumption of immigration on such a considerable scale indicates a tendency which will very probably result in much larger numbers coming when normal conditions of travel are fully restored.

So far as the remainder of Europe is concerned—which is to say, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Russia, the Balkans, and the newly created States of Czechoslovakia, Finland, and Poland, which appear in this report for the first time as separate political entities—there is little that can be said on the basis of the year's immigration for the reason that almost none was admitted from these sources. Of course the failure of the United States to ratify the treaty of Versailles leaves this country in a technical state of war with the so-called Central Powers, so that there is little freedom of intercourse with them. Russia proper is still largely shut off from other parts of the world and communication with the Balkans is very much restricted. There has been a considerable return movement to some of these countries, particularly to Hungary, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, but all of the central and eastern European

area under consideration furnished fewer than 6,300 immigrants in 1920, compared with nearly 600,000 in 1914. But, as already stated, there is every reason to believe that when the barriers are removed, there will be an outbursting of people from these countries which will produce an immigration limited only by the facilities for ocean travel.

With the exception of the so-called Great Russians, who may be briefly described as that part of the Russian population now included in Soviet Russia, all of the principal peoples of eastern Europe have furnished large contributions to our immigration and in most cases the numbers coming were increasing when the war began, with the prospect that under ordinary circumstances such increase would have continued for years to come.

Many of these peoples, as a result of war, have come under changed political sovereignty and as a rule have ceased to be subject peoples. Naturally this would have at least a temporary effect of restraining emigration, but it can not be supposed that it will do so permanently, especially under present economic conditions, which according to all available estimates are destined to be the lot of practically the entire region under consideration for a long period, even after fighting ceases and stable and permanent governments are established. This being the case, it can not but be expected that as in the past the surplus population will seek relief in emigration.

An important question—perhaps the most important one which arises out of the turmoil of eastern Europe—is to what extent will the people of Great Russia become a part of future immigration. For many years after other peoples of what was then Russia, notably the Poles, Hebrews, Lithuanians, and Finns, had become large factors in our immigration it was commonly predicted that the Russians themselves would never follow their example to any great extent. The contrary proved to be true, however, for in the few years next preceding the beginning of the war they began to come to the United States in rapidly increasing numbers.

The following figures showing the number of immigrants of each of the peoples named who came from Russia in 1910–1914 will illustrate this point:

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Hebrew.....	59,824	65,472	58,389	74,033	102,638
Polish.....	63,635	40,193	51,244	112,345	66,278
Lithuanian.....	21,676	16,210	13,576	23,873	20,808
Finnish.....	14,999	8,942	5,708	11,156	10,968
Russian.....	14,768	17,581	21,101	48,472	40,241

With the exception of the Russians the peoples enumerated came from western and southwestern Russia, the most of which territory is either definitely separated from the former empire, as in the case of Finland and Poland, or which, for the present at least, is outside the jurisdiction of the so-called Soviet government. Accordingly, the only immigrants who in the past have come in any numbers from what is now Soviet Russia are the real Russian people, mentioned in the table, and some immigrants of German blood who came from the old-time German settlements on the Volga River.

Leaving out of consideration the various peoples of Asiatic origin who inhabit the eastern part of the country, the population of the present Soviet Russia is very largely made up of the real Russian people already referred to, and the extent of their future immigration to the United States can only be conjectured. But it is safe to say that much will depend upon economic, and perhaps political, conditions in Russia when normal intercourse with other countries is resumed. The rapid increase which, as the above table shows, occurred just preceding the World War was thoughtfully considered by the bureau, and the conclusion was reached that, unless artificially restricted, these Russians would soon become one of the largest, if not the largest, racial groups among our immigrants.

At that time it was believed that unfavorable economic conditions, resulting largely from overpopulation of land available for the peasants in large sections of central Russia, were chiefly responsible for the beginning and rapid growth of the movement to this country. In earlier years this population pressure had been somewhat relieved by an enormous immigration of peasants to Siberia, but for various reasons this decreased, and the increased movement to the United States, and also to Canada, almost immediately followed.

The World War, of course, abruptly stopped this movement, as it did all immigration from eastern Europe, and the isolation of Russia since the war ended has been equally effective in that respect. Whether the political upheaval in that country will result in removing what seemed to be the chief cause of peasant migration to Siberia and emigration overseas remains to be seen.

#### THE ASIATIC SITUATION.

There was no material change in immigration from the Far East in the fiscal year 1920 compared with 1919, but that coming from Asiatic Turkey increased from only 19 in 1919 to 5,033 in 1920, this being due to the fact that the Syrians and Armenians are again beginning to find their way to the United States. These and other subject peoples of Turkey have come to the United States in considerable numbers in the past, and while their emancipation from Turkish rule may have some effect in checking immigration it seems very likely that the movement will continue much as it was before the war with a probability of considerable increase.

China contributed 2,330 immigrant aliens during the year 1920 and 3,102 returned to that country, while 9,432 came from Japan and 4,249 returned there. The annual immigration from China has not changed materially during more than a quarter of a century and it long ago responded to the policy of exclusion. The number admitted from Japan was slightly less than in 1919, and also slightly under the annual average for the 21 years, 1899-1919, that average being 10,984. During that period, however, the number varied greatly, the extremes being 30,226 in 1907 and 2,720 in 1910.

#### BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

With the single exception of Italy, Canada, or rather British North America as a whole, led all other countries as a source of immigration in 1920, the number admitted being the largest recorded



immigration from that source since 1882, with the exception of the two years, 1916 and 1917. Immigration from and emigration to Canada are discussed at greater length elsewhere in this report. (See p. 23.)

### MEXICO.

After Italy and Canada, Mexico furnished more immigrants in 1920 than any other country, 52,361 having been admitted from that source compared with 29,818 in 1919, and an annual average of 10,320 in the 21 years 1899-1919. The large increase in 1920 is said to be due to various causes, the chief of which was the demand for labor at high wages in the southwest, where these immigrants form a highly important part of the labor supply.

### CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Immigration conditions from the various countries in this part of the world show little change, but with the development of commerce now progressing to the mutual interests of all nations contributing to the same, it is expected that movement of people to and from the United States and all countries to the south will materially increase.

### DIVISION OF INFORMATION.

It is hoped that the present activity of the division will be extended as far as practicable in an effort to give information to arriving immigrants concerning the "resources, products, and physical characteristics" of the various States, and in supplying information to individuals or organizations, public or private; and in addition that the forthcoming appropriation bills will amply provide for the work. The necessity for proper distribution of recent arrivals is as great as that of supplying employment to our own people, and this duty should ever be borne in mind. Successful efforts in this direction will save many from liability of becoming public charges and avoid hardships and other consequences resulting from neglect and idleness. It was in part with these facts in mind that in the report for 1919, while discussing the subject of anarchy and of our duty to immigrants, the following expression was made:

Another thought that has been evolved from the consideration of anarchistic work is that the alien who comes to our country fresh from places where the system of government is unlike that which exists here, and where repressive measures are enforced against many privileges that men believe they ought to enjoy, is imbued with a feeling of opposition to government as a whole, which is not generally true of those who come from nations with democratic tendencies; but both classes come in contact with persons who are interested in and teach anarchistic doctrines or represent organizations having such tendencies. With the former class these find ready companionship; with the latter they get the first opportunity to insidiously pour into their minds ideas against government and constituted authority. The Government should take steps to arm every alien on admission at our immigration stations with the knowledge that can be utilized by him to confront these teachers of evil when they appear, and will enable him to combat them. He should be given information as to his privileges as well as his responsibilities. Contact, through the Information Division of the Immigration Service, should be continued after his entry and every assistance extended to prevent him from becoming the prey of the enemies of government and of our system of civilization, thus not only aiding in his assimilation but in his Americanization as well.

Assimilation of aliens can, by cooperation, be developed by having the alien aid himself as much as by aid extended to him. Fortunately aliens who are law-abiding people and hence of the right kind to mold into our citizenship possess initiative and the desire to better their condition in high degree.\* In connection with their own efforts, direction under appropriate official authority should be afforded in the social and economic development of the work of assimilation. Already has this service devoted attention to the subject by providing that notice shall be given to school and other authorities of the arrival of immigrant families having minor children subject to the provisions of the school, labor, and other laws. \* \* \* In returning to the conditions of peace, this work should be renewed and prosecuted with vigor, and the organizations of women and men which had tendered their services in the past should be called into activity. \* \* \*

This movement should not be on class or racial lines. It should follow the fundamental teachings of our institutions, and in its organization and development no more should be done for the alien than is done for the citizen, native or naturalized. This would aid in instilling into the minds of the new citizenship that may be thus secured the fundamental principle of our institutions—equality. It would, moreover, aid in dispelling the idea of class and caste, something from which most of the aliens who come to us have endeavored to escape.

The bureau reverts to the subject and reiterates the recommendation in the quotation that provision may be made to place in operation the suggestions set forth and for the inauguration of the movement to supply the information described under this heading. As a good beginning, the suggestion is made that the office which finally developed into the United States Employment Service may be reopened at the barge office, New York, under the auspices of said division, not as an employment service, but to supply the much needed information indicated. Ellis Island Station, as a gateway of the large majority of immigrants coming to the United States, is conveniently located, and by close cooperation the public could be served at the proposed office without adding to the congestion constantly existing at that station.

Duplicating the plans with necessary modifications mentioned in the above quotation concerning notices to school authorities in the various States, advising them of the arrival in their respective jurisdictions of children of school age, notice of the arrival of immigrants, stating the kind of work to which they are adapted and in which they have had experience, together with their respective addresses, might be sent to the headquarters of the United States Employment Service and all district offices of the Immigration Service, also to State authorities, so that interested parties in their particular line of work may get in touch with such arrivals before they enter work different from that which they followed in the country of their nativity. It is thought that the establishment of this system may be of some aid in directing immigrants to the farm.

### WOMAN'S DIVISION.

In connection with the social and economic development of the work of assimilation of arriving immigrants and in the exercise of authority conferred by law to prevent their exploitation, as well as to aid in securing protection and humane treatment, particularly aiding women, girls, and children while in transit through the country, by proper advice and direction and by the utilization of the assistance so generously tendered by many organizations of women engaged in this great work to insure safe delivery at destinations, it recommends the enactment of a law providing for the establishment of a woman's

division in the Bureau of Immigration, presided over by a woman chief of division. Its work should be confined, so far as immigrants are concerned, to immigrant women, girls, and children; and, in general, to interest the public in the work of the department and bureau in behalf of women as affected by immigration laws; also to endeavor to secure the cooperation of organizations desiring to be of assistance to, and to take a beneficial interest in, immigrant families. It will be remembered that when the war broke out, as stated in the last annual report, this service had provided that "notice shall be given to school and other authorities of the arrival of immigrant families having minor children subject to the provisions of the school, labor, and other laws. It also had, when the war broke out, an arrangement with women's organizations of the country whereby these notices could also be sent to their local units, which had elected to take a beneficial interest in such work. This interest developed to an enthusiastic degree, but the effects of the war preparations prevented progress. In returning to the conditions of peace this work should be renewed and prosecuted with vigor, and the organizations of women and men which had tendered their services in the past should be called into activity. As these organizations are found to have units in practically every village, town, and city in the land, the results can not fail greatly to aid the objects of the movement. Efforts of this character induce interest and command success, as they are founded on the work of willing hands and kind hearts." By reorganization on lines formerly existing and by the united effort of those interested in the work throughout the land, the department and the bureau will be enabled to render immigrants the service contemplated by law and thus aid in their assimilation and Americanization.

### SOURCES OF REVENUE.

The head tax was a great revenue producer until the World War checked the flow of immigration, and the surplus was greatly reduced during the war years.

On June 30, 1920, the surplus of receipts over expenditures for administration and for enforcement of immigration laws from 1894 to that date is shown in the following statement:

Total head-tax collections.....	\$50, 233, 742. 00
Total appropriations.....	45, 949, 949. 00
Net surplus.....	4, 283, 793. 00

The next fiscal year will witness receipts again exceeding expenditures, as in prewar years.

The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, were as follows:

Head tax.....	\$2, 947, 984. 00
Administrative fines.....	154, 210. 00
Court fines and forfeited bonds.....	42, 073. 00
Total.....	3, 144, 267. 00

## NEW SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Recommendation is made for the enactment, where not now in the law, of necessary legislation to authorize, for the reasons herein-after set forth, the collection of charges for official work performed, as follows:

1. Seamen's identification cards.....	\$1. 00
2. Renewal of same, or certificates hereinafter specified, each.....	1. 00
3. Certificates of arrival, etc., for naturalization purposes, except when necessary in a proceeding arising under the provisions of the immigration act.....	1. 00
4. Certificates issued by the Department under seal in proceedings other than those pending in the immigration districts or in the department.....	1. 00
5. All other certificates.....	1. 00
6. Copies of records or documents to be certified under seal, or otherwise—15 cents per folio, first copy; 5 cents per folio for second or additional copies.	
7. Return certificates <sup>1</sup> .....	1. 00
8. Certificate of identity and duplicate certificate of residence, each <sup>1</sup> .....	2. 50
9. Transit certificates <sup>1</sup> .....	1. 00
10. Reimbursement of the total cost, including salary paid, traveling and living expenses of immigration officers accompanying transits at the request of transportation companies, or otherwise.	
11. Reimbursement from transportation companies for the cost of lodging and other supplies necessary for the comfort and protection of any alien applicant for admission into the United States brought to any immigration station thereof for inspection at the seaports or land borders.	

Justification for the foregoing recommendations, briefly stated, is as follows:

1, 2. The Government is now expending a very large sum of money in connection with the inspection of seamen. The possession of an identification card is necessary and of benefit to the seamen, but some become careless about its safekeeping. Losses are frequent, thus requiring renewals at the expense of much time of a busy inspector. This carelessness sometimes leads to an accumulation of cards and the liability that some may get into the hands of persons who may use same unlawfully. The fixing of the proposed charge will cause greater care to be taken of them by seamen.

3. Certificates of arrival for naturalization purposes are furnished by the district officers of the Immigration Service at the places where, either at the seaports or land boundaries, the alien arrived. Very often, owing to the meager information furnished, it involves labor consuming hours and sometimes days to go through voluminous records to obtain the facts for certification. The Immigration Service is compelled out of its funds to maintain a force at the various ports in order that demands for such certificates may be met. It is considered that the charge is not only reasonable but justifiable under the circumstances.

4, 5. Certificates to be issued under the seal of the Department of Labor, attesting to the correctness of documents, or copies of documents, for use in court proceedings, are often applied for. Their preparation requires considerable labor and time. The amount which is proposed in each instance is considered to be fair.

6. Copies of records of documents certified under seal or otherwise involve the utilization of considerable time of the officers of the service and of Government supplies. The charges prescribed are recommended.

<sup>1</sup> Under Chinese-exclusion act

7, 8, and 9. These documents are issued under the provisions of the Chinese-exclusion law and are not directly necessary for use in any Government proceeding, but they are for the personal benefit of the individual applying therefor. The charges, like the others made, are reasonable. The suggested charge of \$2.50 under item 8 is accounted for by the fact that the card furnished is printed on a specially prepared paper, engraved to prevent fraud; likewise with the duplicate certificate of residence. Investigation is required before the issuance of certificates under headings 7 and 8. Transit certificates are issued to Chinese entering the United States and passing through the same to other countries. Care has to be exercised to avoid the introduction of diseases. Supervision to avoid unlawful entry into the country and to secure departure therefrom, as per permit granted, is required. The charge is a fair one.

10. Transportation companies and all persons interested often require officers of the Immigration Service to accompany transits under supervision of the Immigration Service. Provision for reimbursement is made so as to include all expense incurred.

11. In the judgment of the bureau, the law already provides for reimbursement from the transportation companies for all expense incurred in the care and maintenance of aliens brought to immigration stations at the seaports or land ports of the United States for inspection. It mentions this item because it believes that it should be a source of future revenue. The transportation companies now pay for the food furnished and for the medical treatment given to aliens so brought by them, but so far no effort has been made to collect from them the large expense incurred by the Government for their lodging and for the furnishing of other supplies necessary to their comfort and protection. A casual inspection of the accounts of the Immigration Service will readily disclose the large amount that is yearly expended to pay for the lodging and care of such aliens. There is as much reason, and certainly as much authority in law, to collect the cost of lodging as there is to collect the value of food furnished.

It is estimated, according to present volume of immigration, that from the above possible sources of revenue a sum ranging from \$700,000 to \$1,000,000 yearly may be added to the receipts collected under the auspices of the Immigration Service.

### PERSONNEL AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The great outstanding fact made prominent throughout the year, of which those in authority in the department and the Immigration Service were constantly reminded, was inadequacy of force and insufficiency of appropriations to properly officer the service and furnish the supplies necessary for the efficient enforcement and administration of the laws. This statement is not made in any spirit of complaint, for it is realized that the demands made upon Congress have been enormous and the ability to supply what it was claimed was needed has been limited by taxation already constituting a burden. Resigned as the Immigration Service has been to this situation, it is not unmindful of the existence of a condition under which it can not continue to meet the responsibilities placed upon it unless provision is made for an increased number of officers and employees and its funds are augmented to meet the necessities of administra-

tion so as to permit it to function efficiently. The activities of the Immigration Service during the fiscal year in its regular work may be summarized as follows: An increase in admissions of immigrant aliens from 141,132 in 1919 to 430,001 for this year, with departures placed at 288,315 of the same class (emigrant); the movement of non-immigrant and nonemigrant aliens for this year was, inwardly, 191,575, and outwardly, 139,747, as compared with 95,889 and 123,522 for 1919. As already stated, the requirements of the seamen's provisions of the immigration law of 1917 have materially increased not only the work but the responsibilities of the Immigration Service. Inspections at seaports increased from 810,097 in 1919 to 933,081 in 1920. The total number of examinations aggregated 1,566,452, composed of 621,576 aliens admitted (430,001 immigrant and 191,575 nonimmigrant), 11,795 aliens debarred, and 933,081 alien seamen, exceeding by 391,504 the average yearly inspections of all classes of aliens for the 10 years preceding the World War, which was 1,174,948, and greater by 114,919 than the total inspections of aliens in 1907, when immigration reached its highest point. This increase of work calls for increase of force and increase of funds.

The bureau estimates, after careful study and consideration, that \$6,000,000 will be necessary in order to provide a reasonably adequate service for the coming year, and believes that unless an appropriation for the next fiscal year reaching or approximating that amount is secured it will be impossible to properly enforce the immigration laws and meet all requirements of administration. This estimate is based upon actual conditions and necessities. Since our entry into the World War the making of numerous repairs and improvements at the various immigration stations was postponed because of the appeal then made to desist from making such requests except in case of urgent requirements, with the result that at all stations repairs are now necessary not only to buildings but to machinery, ferry boats, etc. Additions and improvements have for like reasons been deferred until the accumulation of such necessities is causing embarrassment in carrying on immigration work. What was avoided then calls for early action now; otherwise, not only will damage result to Government property but interference with the proper care of immigrants will follow.

Moreover, the growing necessity for additional employees was for the same reasons not pressed. A material increase is now unavoidable and it is estimated that a personnel of 2,500 will be required. In connection with the increase in personnel there must be considered an increase in pay. The difficulty in securing and keeping good officers when other public services, as well as private industries, offer greater pay for practically like qualifications, has been one of the drawbacks to efficient administration for some years past. During this year it has become accentuated to such an extent that it has caused the loss of many experienced officers from the service, and inability to induce qualified persons to accept employment by reason of the conditions described has at times brought some branches almost to the breaking point. Not only must provision be made for greater compensation, but the service must be made as inviting as that established in private industry and promotions for meritorious application to duty provided for at proper intervals. Unless this is

done and the competition thus created is met, it will be difficult to look for the acquisition of efficient members of the force. The experience of the last six months affords abundant proof of this fact. }

It is the view of the bureau that, taking immigrant inspectors as an illustration, it should be possible to divide this class of employees into three groups, with annual salary as follows: First, commencing at \$1,380 and extending to \$1,740; second, from \$1,740 to \$2,120; and third, from \$2,120 to \$2,500. All inspectors reported as worthy of promotion for meritorious service should be advanced in the respective grades. The clerical employees likewise should be divided into three grades with a maximum salary of \$2,120, the first grade to reach \$1,320, the second \$1,740, and the third the maximum amount mentioned. Stenographers should be similarly treated as to the division of grades, the first to \$1,380, the second to \$1,740, and the third (including secretaries of boards of inquiry) to \$1,860. Proceeding on this line, watchmen, laborers, and other members of the subclerical group, according to the importance of the work performed, should be also graded. Possibly in this class two grades might be sufficient. In subclerical work the amount fixed by the minimum-wage bill, passed by the Lower House of Congress during the last session, should be used as the minimum. All salaries are at the yearly rate. The present immigration force consists of about 1,700 officers and employees. The 800 increase proposed is intended to supply aid in the various grades of the inspectorial, clerical, and subclerical work throughout the jurisdiction already called for by pressing requests on file and to provide the eight-hour day and six-day week in all branches of the service. It is proposed, first, to utilize the balance to increase the force on the two borders, on the coast lines as well as at seaports, for the prevention of illegal entry of aliens; the apprehension and prosecution of those found illegally within the country, and in this connection to maintain a follow-up system to guard against violations of the laws and regulations in a general sense and particularly by aliens who are permitted thereunder to enter for specified purposes; and, secondly, for the supply to the various ports and stations of a sufficient number of additional employees to meet the increased requirements in enforcing the provisions of the immigration laws concerning seamen, reference to which has already been made.

The \$6,000,000 estimate is also intended to cover the amounts required for the repair of vessels, alteration and repair of buildings, and other items that do not involve directly the enforcement or administration of the law, which unless provided for in sufficient amount will, as was done during the last fiscal year, cause the utilization of funds absolutely required for immigration purposes. As many repairs and alterations of this character have been deferred, as hereinbefore indicated, this becomes a matter of importance for the coming year because of the extent to which it will be necessary to make such repairs and alterations.

This estimate is also intended to meet the necessity of sending to the countries to which they have been ordered returned aliens, subject to deportation, many of whom are now in public institutions at the expense of Federal, State, or local authorities.

Among the items too numerous to mention which this proposed estimate is intended to cover is a provision for an increase in the per

diem allowed in lieu of subsistence. The cost of subsistence and sleeping accommodations of officers on short trips has been one that has produced loss whenever they have been compelled, in obedience to orders, to go to places away from their homes. The fixing of the \$6 rate will equalize this allowance with that which it is understood is given in some other branches of the Government service.

It is believed that with a system in force that can be created by increased personnel, offering fair compensation for a day's work and holding out the promise of promotion for meritorious service, will not only encourage those now in the bureau's employ to continue therein but will induce qualified citizens to accept appointments.

The above refers to the necessities of the service in the field. There remains to consider the statutory organization at the seat of government. As the districts composing the field service report to the department through that organization, their work is thus reviewed under departmental direction for presentation to such of its officers who pass upon decisions in appeal, warrant, and other proceedings under the immigration law. Efficiency and ability of a high order are required to properly attend to the large amount of work committed to this force, which demands knowledge not only of immigration laws and regulations, but also of laws covering constitutional, international, and municipal questions. To secure such a class of competent officers and to meet the increased work that has grown during the last year by leaps and bounds, the bureau recommends additions to the clerical sections, as well as to those engaged in law duties. The proposal is to add two law examiners qualified as immigrant inspectors at \$4,000 each, one at \$3,500, one at \$3,000, one at \$2,500, and two at \$2,000 each. As the work performed by these officers is of a judicial and legal nature, the compensation named is not considered exorbitant and is in keeping with the salaries paid like officers in many bureaus of the Federal departments.

Classification of officers and employees and an equitable system of efficiency ratings are much needed in connection with promotions and the fixing of salaries of the personnel of the service, as a guaranty of equal treatment and fair dealing to all.

One difficulty that has stood in the way of a complete distribution of the personnel of the immigration service from one district to another where their services might have been more valuable, or where conditions might have been more agreeable owing to proximity to former homes of employees, has been the fact that the expenses of transportation for themselves and their families is so great that transfers would practically impoverish them; hence transfers have not been ordered except where absolutely necessary. Other services, the writer is informed, make an allowance for such expenses, and the bureau feels if such a rule could be extended to the Immigration Service much would be accomplished in bettering administrative conditions.

### TRAINING OF OFFICERS.

As soon as funds will permit, provision should be made for a general understudy system throughout the service, conducted in connection with a comprehensive scheme of training in the important phases of immigration work. There are daily being introduced into



the personnel from the civil-service register new employees totally inexperienced who, no matter what their qualifications, must gain a knowledge of their work before they can be considered efficient for the duties they are expected to perform. This takes time, and unless it is specially directed and supervised will either develop the worker by slow degrees at considerable expense in salary paid or add to the roll a percentage of inefficient employees. Systematic training will correct these conditions and produce an efficient force at minimum cost in money and time.

In addition and as a necessary adjunct to such training particular efforts should be made to produce uniformity in administration throughout the service. The work now in part covered by special representatives of the bureau (see Appendixes III, IV, and V) should be broadened so as to include all branches of immigration activities, including details of administration, accounting, and personnel matters in all districts.

If to these proposed plans could be added annual conferences of commissioners, supervising inspectors, and inspectors in charge, to be followed by district conferences to include the first assistants of such officials, together with representatives from the inspectorial and clerical forces, there is every reason to believe that the maximum of efficiency would be approximated, with results that would make our service inviting and produce effective enforcement of law.

#### OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE IMMIGRATION SERVICE IN THE WORLD WAR.<sup>1</sup>

In accordance with the intention expressed in its last annual report, the bureau here presents a list of those members of its personnel, both in the field and in Washington, who served in the military and naval forces of the United States during the war with the Central Powers, from April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918. It is pleased to record that so large a number of its employees were called to serve their country and that so many of these attained commissioned and noncommissioned rank in the Army and Navy. All of those who desired to return to the Immigration Service upon the termination of their military service have been reinstated in their former positions with such promotions as they would have received had they remained continuously on immigration duty.

Special mention is here made of the service of Maj. Oscar F. Miller, for many years an inspector on the Mexican border, who was killed in action September 30, 1918, while leading his command. The extraordinary heroism of Maj. Miller in refusing to relinquish command of his battalion, although he had received several mortal wounds, has been recognized by the posthumous award of the congressional medal of honor, the most distinguished reward within the gift of the Nation. He was attached to the 361st Infantry, 91st Division, A. E. F., in France.

<sup>1</sup> Information as to omissions, if any, in this list will be appreciated; also data for necessary correction of errors. The proper rank of each person is especially desired.

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*Members of the Immigration Service who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps during the recent war.*

## MONTREAL DISTRICT.

Name.	Branch of service.	Length of service.	Rank.
Browning, John W.	Army.	Served throughout the war.	Captain.
Dickinson, Alfred K.	do.	3 months 21 days.	Private.
Dodge, Ralph S.	do.	3 months.	Do.
Fick, George E.	do.	2 months.	Do.
Foltz, C. Austin	do.	7 months 15 days.	Do.
Hurley, Patrick J.	do.	16 months.	Do.
Leonard, Joseph H.	do.	14 months.	Corporal.
Marston, Lester W.	Navy.	2 months.	Apprentice sea-
			man.
McBrien, Agnes E.	do.	13 months.	Yeoman (F) first
			class.
McGahey, John G.	Army.	3 months 21 days.	Private.
Piper, Ben. D.	Navy.	11 months.	Seaman.
Sheehan, Francis P.	do.	1 year 19 days.	Ship's writer.
Shortsleeve, V. B.	do.	2 years 1 month.	Pharmacist's mate
			3d class.
Sullivan, Harold F.	Army.	16 months.	Private.
Vranken, John M.	do.	19 months.	Master signal elec-
			trician.
Wheeler, Elisha	do.	do.	First sergeant.

## BOSTON DISTRICT.

Finn, John F.	Army.	17 months.	Battalion sergeant
			major.
Greene, Franklin A.	do.	23 months.	First lieutenant.
Lyons, John M.	do.	2 months.	Student officer.
Macomber, M. Chester.	do.	13 months.	Sergeant.
Riley, Leon E.	do.	8 months.	Field clerk.

## ELLIS ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR.

Baruch, Samuel <sup>1</sup>	Army.	Dec. 9, 1917, to Dec. 21, 1918.	
Carter, Lake T. <sup>1</sup>	do.	Mar. 27, 1917, to Apr. 12, 1919.	
Daly, James P. <sup>1</sup>	Navy.	Aug. 11, 1917, to Mar. 5, 1919.	
Harris, Albert <sup>1</sup>	Army.	Mar. 31, 1919, to Apr. 4, 1919.	
(Awarded the Croix de			
Guerre.)			
Kaba, John <sup>1</sup>	do.	Aug. 21, 1917, to Sept. 12, 1919.	Captain.
LaPointe, Edward J. <sup>1</sup>	Marine Corps.	Apr. 1, 1917, to June 6, 1918.	
Mintzer, H. A. <sup>1</sup>	Army.	Feb. 26, 1918, to Dec. 21, 1918.	
Monahan, Jeremiah J. <sup>1</sup>	do.	June 24, 1918, to Nov. 27, 1918.	
Perrone, Salvatore J. <sup>1</sup>	do.	June 14, 1918, to Dec. 31, 1918.	
Rothenstein, Arthur <sup>1</sup>	do.	Apr. 28, 1918, to Dec. 3, 1919.	
Scarinzin, Joseph <sup>1</sup>	do.	May 22, 1918, to June 3, 1919.	Machine gunner.
Watson, George N. <sup>1</sup>	do.	Apr. 17, 1918, to Jan. 20, 1919.	Captain.
Camen, Samuel <sup>2</sup>	do.		
Clark, Lafayette G. <sup>2</sup>	do.		
Gilde, Fred <sup>2</sup>	do.		
Hoebee, Johannes <sup>2</sup>	do.		
Schwimmer, Aaron <sup>2</sup>	do.		Major.
Woodward, Harold C. <sup>2</sup>	do.		
Bauer, M. <sup>3</sup>	do.		Do.
Brostow, Stanley <sup>3</sup>	Navy.	Oct. 10, 1917, to Apr. 2, 1920.	
Hartnett, T. C. <sup>3</sup>	Army.	May 2, 1918, to Dec. 2, 1918.	
Locicero, Luigi <sup>3</sup>	do.	Jan. 7, 1917, to Apr. 3, 1919.	
		Mar. 14, 1914, to Oct. 1, 1919	
		(Army of Occupation).	
Oliver, Joseph <sup>3</sup>	do.	Sept. 10, 1918, to Nov. 20, 1918.	
Spiegel, Samuel <sup>3</sup>	Navy.	June 29, 1917, to July 31, 1919.	
Ambrose, James <sup>4</sup>	Marine Corps.	May 13, 1913, to Sept. 17, 1919.	
Baecker, George J. <sup>4</sup>	Army.	June 24, 1918, to Apr. 29, 1919.	
Connelly, Frank J. <sup>4</sup>	do.	Nov. 31, 1917, to Feb. 14, 1919.	
Dembrowski, Joseph <sup>4</sup>	do.	June 5, 1917, to Apr. 12, 1919.	
Devine, Peter C. <sup>4</sup>	do.	May 18, 1918, to Dec. 30, 1918.	
Dickie, Horace P. <sup>4</sup>	do.	Dec. 10, 1917, to Oct. 26, 1919.	

<sup>1</sup> Employees who left the Ellis Island station to enter the military service and have returned there.

<sup>2</sup> Employees who left Ellis Island to enter military service and have not returned there.

<sup>3</sup> Employees who rendered military service, but entered and left the Immigration Service since the armistice.

<sup>4</sup> Employees who were in the military service and have been assigned to duty at Ellis Island since the armistice and are still employed there.

*Members of the Immigration Service who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps during the recent war—Continued.*

## ELLIS ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR—Continued.

Name.	Branch of service.	Length of service.	Rank.
Ferro, Edward <sup>1</sup> .....	Army.....	July 15, 1918, to Feb. 1, 1919.....	Recruiting duty.
Inselman, Jacob <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	Oct. 11, 1918, to Jan. 25, 1919.....	
Lazaretti, Elias <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	June 16, 1917, to Aug. 12, 1919.....	
Lepkowsky, Herman <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	Sept. 30, 1918, to Dec. 9, 1918.....	
Macmillan, Roy <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	Mar. 8, 1918, to July 3, 1919.....	
Manzo, Frank P. <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	Aug. 2, 1917, to May 18, 1920.....	
Mayo, Wm. A. <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	Mar. 16, 1918, to Mar. 11, 1919.....	
Micciuli, Ettore <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	Oct. 25, 1918, to Dec. 5, 1918.....	
Pohlman, Edward <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	July 12, 1919, to Aug. 6, 1919.....	
(Service in Regular Army and in Spanish War also.)			
Powers, John J. <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	June 14, 1918, to Jan. 27, 1919.....	Second lieutenant.
Smith, James B. <sup>1</sup> .....	Navy.....	July 7, 1917, to July 24, 1919.....	
(Awarded congressional medal of honor.)			
Tuthill, Emmett P. <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	Sept. 5, 1918, to Jan. 2, 1919.....	
Tyrrell, Alexander <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	Jan. 17, 1918, to Jan. 10, 1919.....	
Watkins, Mitchell <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	July 18, 1918, to July 14, 1919.....	
(Awarded bronze star for service on Argonne front.)			
Zwillich, Joseph <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	May 25, 1918, to July 23, 1919.....	
Dewender, Edward J. <sup>2</sup> .....	do.....	May 22, 1918, to June 17, 1919.....	
Fearing, Robert W. <sup>2</sup> .....	do.....	—; discharged Apr. 16, 1919.....	
Fink, Albert <sup>2</sup> .....	Navy.....	May 31, 1917, to Sept. 2, 1919.....	
Johnson, Harvey E. <sup>2</sup> .....	Army.....		
Karp, Julius <sup>2</sup> .....	Navy.....		
Schindler, Murray <sup>2</sup> .....	do.....		
Talabac, Pandely <sup>2</sup> .....	Army.....	June 3, 1918, to May 13, 1919.....	
Tremper, Sigmund <sup>2</sup> .....	do.....		

## OFFICE OF CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Collins, Albert A.....	Navy.....	Mar. 8, 1918, to Mar. 1, 1919.....	Chief yeoman.
Marsh, Lewis A.....	do.....	Mar. 8, 1917, to Feb. 4, 1919.....	Chief boatswain.
Michel, Henry.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1917, to Feb. 1, 1919.....	Chief yeoman.

## JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT.

Crossman, L. D.....	Army.....	Nov. 13, 1917; date of discharge not known.	Lieutenant.
Harmon, Jas. S.....	Navy.....	May 2, 1917; date of discharge not known.	
Schmucker, Geo. B.....	do.....	Apr. 6, 1917, to Nov. 29, 1919.....	
Webb, Gilbert D.....	Army.....	Sept. 8, 1918, to Dec. 26, 1918.....	

## GALVESTON DISTRICT.

Glover, Robert H.....	Navy.....	Dec. 6, 1917, to Dec. 13, 1918.....	Yeoman, first class.
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## SEATTLE DISTRICT.

Armstrong, William J.....	Navy.....	Aug. 7, 1918, to Dec. 13, 1918.....	Yeoman, second class.
Cunningham, Harry Wm.....	Army.....	May 7, 1918, to Aug. 21, 1919.....	Private.
Goodall, Byron.....	do.....	2 months.....	
Jones, Floyd S.....	do.....	1 year 3 months.....	
Walker, John Ruthven.....	do.....	Mar. 1, 1918, to July 10, 1919.....	Sergeant.

<sup>1</sup> Employees who were in the military service and have been assigned to duty at Ellis Island since the armistice and are still employed there.

<sup>2</sup> Employees who enlisted, returned to Ellis Island station, and have subsequently resigned.

## 60 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

*Members of the Immigration Service who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps during the recent war—Continued.*

## SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT.

Name.	Branch of service.	Length of service.	Rank.
Brown, Samuel F. <sup>1</sup>	Army.	May 17, 1918, to Mar. 19, 1919.	Private.
Farrelly, Patrick J. <sup>1</sup>	do.	Oct. 31, 1918, to Jan. 13, 1919.	Sergeant.
Hanlon, Raymond W. <sup>1</sup>	do.	June 21, 1917, to Aug., 1919.	Supply sergeant.
Kuckein, August <sup>1</sup>	do.	Sept. 1, 1918, to Sept. 5, 1918.	Private.
Lawler, James P. <sup>1</sup>	do.	May 15, 1917, to Dec. 29, 1917.	Second lieutenant.
McCloskey, Henry J. <sup>1</sup>	do.	July 1, 1918, to Dec. 16, 1918.	Private.
Ormsby, Wm. Henry G. <sup>1</sup>	do.	Sept. 30, 1917, to May 22, 1919.	Private, first class.
Petzinger, J. A. <sup>1</sup>	Navy.	Feb., 1918, to Feb. 14, 1919.	Ensign.
Simpson, Claude S. <sup>1</sup>	Army.	June 23, 1916, to Nov. 16, 1916.	Private.
Smith, Hugh W. <sup>1</sup>	do.	Nov. 9, 1918, to Nov. 18, 1918.	Officers' training school.
Andrew, Wm. A. <sup>2</sup>	do.	do.	do.
Bowers, John. <sup>2</sup>	do.	do.	do.
Carolan, Wm. P. <sup>2</sup>	do.	do.	do.
Castro, Mike. <sup>2</sup>	do.	do.	do.
Cuthbertson, Geo. W. <sup>2</sup>	do.	do.	do.
Hoffman, Robert R. <sup>2</sup>	do.	do.	do.
Kumler, Morris. <sup>2</sup>	do.	do.	do.
Long, Howard P. <sup>2</sup>	do.	do.	do.
McElroy, Walter J. <sup>2</sup>	do.	do.	do.
Majors, Harry J. <sup>2</sup>	do.	do.	do.
Montijo, Daniel U. <sup>2</sup>	do.	do.	do.
Mulligan, Conrad B. <sup>2</sup>	do.	do.	do.
Murphy, Fred. <sup>2</sup>	do.	do.	do.
Nichols, Wm. J. <sup>2</sup>	do.	do.	do.
Oliver, Frank P. <sup>2</sup>	do.	do.	do.
Osselin, Elwain L. <sup>2</sup>	do.	do.	do.
Ragland, J. G. <sup>2</sup>	do.	do.	do.
Sperry, Rubie L. <sup>2</sup>	do.	do.	do.
Taylor, Jas. A. <sup>2</sup>	do.	do.	do.
Webster, Philip D. <sup>2</sup>	do.	do.	do.

## EL PASO DISTRICT.

Anderson, Albert L.	Army	Dec. 10, 1917; discharge date unknown.	
Baltazar, John R.	Navy	May 19, 1917, to May 31, 1919.	Ship's cook, first class.
Bellringer, Edward.	do.	May 21, 1917, to Feb. 26, 1919.	Chief warrant machinist.
Brewster, Denard W.	do.	June 8, 1918, to Feb. 15, 1919.	Chief carpenter's mate.
Campbell, Clyde.	Army	Oct. 11, 1917, to Dec. 9, 1918.	Sergeant.
Dobie, Elrich H.	do.	Oct. 10, 1917; discharge date unknown.	do.
Edwards, Thos. E.	Navy	May 10, 1918, to Jan. 13, 1919.	Ensign.
Fee, Edgar T.	Army	May 13, 1917, to Dec. 10, 1918.	Private.
Ford, Clark C.	do.	Mar. 13, 1918, to June 24, 1919.	Sergeant major.
Galan, Enrique.	do.	Oct. 6, 1917, to May 24, 1919.	Private.
Gutman, Robt. M.	do.	Aug. 5, 1917; discharge date unknown.	do.
Hammond, Hugh D.	do.	Mar. 31, 1918, to Nov. 30, 1918.	Sergeant.
Harn, John F.	do.	Aug. 26, 1917, to Aug. 11, 1919.	First lieutenant.
Jack, Fred D.	do.	Sept. 16, 1918, to Oct. 19, 1918.	Private.
McCabe, John E.	do.	Sept. 20, 1917, to Sept. 16, 1919.	Second lieutenant.
Marnell, Edward N.	Navy	May 20, 1918, to Feb. 27, 1919.	Water tender.
Miller, Oscar F. (Awarded congressional medal of honor.)	Army	May 11, 1917; killed in action Sept. 30, 1918.	Major.
Parent, Jno. C.	do.	May 10, 1917, to Apr. 23, 1919.	First lieutenant.
Parsons, Edw. H.	do.	Nov. 2, 1918, to Dec. 15, 1918.	Private.
Phelps, Joe T.	do.	Oct. 10, 1917, to Dec. 21, 1918.	Do.
Riddle, Thomas.	do.	June 1917, to Apr. 1, 1919.	Sergeant.
Stafford, Gus C.	do.	Aug. 13, 1918, to July 26, 1919.	Do.
Tarver, Legette.	do.	May 9, 1916, to Oct. 9, 1919.	Captain.
Van Ornam, Oscar F.	Navy	May 21, 1917, to Feb. 26, 1919.	Boatswain.
Weisgerber, Albert C.	Army	Oct. 15, 1918, to Jan. 13, 1919.	Private.
West, Walter L.	do.	Oct. 8, 1917, to May 1, 1918.	Sergeant.
Willis, Rupert.	Navy	July 8, 1918.	Ensign (still in service).
Wilson, William J.	Army	Sept. 18, 1917, to June 24, 1919.	Sergeant.
Younkin, Paul E.	do.	Sept. 23, 1918, to Dec. 6, 1918.	Private.

<sup>1</sup> Employees now in the Immigration Service in the San Francisco district.

<sup>2</sup> Employees who were in the Immigration Service in the San Francisco district at the time of entering military service, but are not now, and it is therefore not possible to give title, rank, and length of service.

*Members of the Immigration Service who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps during the recent war—Continued.*

## BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Name.	Branch of service.	Length of service.	Rank.
Berkowitz, Isadore.....	Army.....	3 months.....	Student officer.
Birchsal, R. P.....	do.....	23 months.....	First lieutenant.
Clemson, John G.....	Navy.....	14 months.....	Yeoman first class.
Demorest, John R.....	Army.....	6 months.....	Private first class.
Everett, Fred P.....	do.....	3 months.....	Do.
Friedman, Harry.....	do.....	do.....	Student officer.
Friedman, John.....	Navy.....	11 months.....	Yeoman first class.
Hare, Roy D.....	do.....	8 months.....	Do.
Havener, Herbert E.....	do.....	27 months.....	Quartermaster second class.
Hyman, Ed.....	Army.....	5 months.....	Private first class.
Judd, Gail T.....	Navy.....	15 months.....	Chief yeoman.
Landes, Birt R.....	do.....	18 months.....	Do.
Larsen, Emil J.....	Army.....	23 months.....	First lieutenant.
Miller, Ray W.....	do.....	14 months.....	Sergeant.
Mintzer, Herman A.....	do.....	10 months.....	Sergeant first class.
Moore, Norman B.....	do.....	3 months.....	Private first class.
Morgan, Charles J.....	do.....	13 months.....	Do.
Murphy, Thomas J.....	Navy.....	23 months.....	Chief yeoman.
O'Connor, Daniel.....	do.....	do.....	Fireman first class.
Plant, Fred J.....	do.....	18 months.....	Seaman first class.
Pollock, Robert E.....	Army.....	do.....	First lieutenant.
Richards, James H.....	do.....	22 months.....	Field clerk.
Russell, Leo B.....	Navy.....	do.....	Liaison officer, Naval intelligence.
Sandberg, Clarence E.....	Army.....	10 months.....	Private first class.
Schwartz, Andrew J.....	do.....	23 months.....	Sergeant.
Shaughnessy, Edward J.....	Navy.....	18 months.....	Pay clerk.
Straun, Kenneth.....	Army.....	23 months.....	First lieutenant.
Werner, August.....	Navy.....	3 months.....	Seaman first class.
White, Russell I.....	do.....	7 months.....	Student officer, aviation.
Wiedman, Raymond B.....	Marine Corps.....	14 months.....	First lieutenant.

## THE PASSPORT-VISÉ SYSTEM.

While the bureau took strong grounds last year in favor of a continuance of the so-called visé system, owing to the war situation then pending in many countries it was on the assumption that, if continued, provision would be made for the exercise of authority to be vested in the Department of State and the Department of Labor, so that the enforcement of the immigration laws might be secured at the source of much of the then expected increase in immigration, this not only to meet the necessity to safeguard our country from the entrance of dangerous elements but to save from the hardships of an ocean voyage inadmissible applicants who would find on arrival at our seaports that they must return to their former homes. Instead of relieving this condition, the continuance of the visé system without the insertion of the qualifying provisions expected by the immigration service has had in part, under the amendatory laws on the subject, the opposite effect so far, and bids fair, unless some way can be found to remedy the situation, to produce congestion at our immigration stations, and to increase the difficulties of regulating immigration under the act of 1917.

The bureau invites attention to that portion of its annual report for 1919 under the caption "The Passport-Visé System" to present its attitude on the system, and its strong support of it, but with qualifications none of which have been enacted in the amendatory laws. It still believes, as then stated, that "there is in the system

now in operation the germ of a new extension of the Immigration Service, whose officers, acting either under the State Department's officials abroad or in a separate capacity as representatives of this department, but always cooperating fully with the former, will furnish an element that will help to complete its machinery of administration," and that "it can be used not only as a means to aid in the regulation of immigration, but in gathering and giving information which will be beneficial in administering the immigration laws," provided such qualifications are included in the law.

### PENDING IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION.

At the time of the submission of the last annual report comment was made with reference to certain bills and resolutions pertaining to immigration matters which were then under consideration in the two Houses of Congress. Since that time a number of additional measures have been introduced, some similar in effect to those covered in the measures previously presented and others along new lines entirely. These measures have received consideration on the part of the respective Houses of Congress and by the bureau. Some of them advocate a complete suspension of immigration for varying periods; others the adoption of selective and restrictive methods.

In its report of last year the bureau expressed the view that it is a question of serious importance whether or not it is desirable to set aside the traditional policy of our Government concerning the admission to our country of peoples from foreign lands at a time when world conditions are being reestablished in channels calculated to promote more friendly relations. That is the thought it wishes to convey in the present report; but existing conditions in Europe and in the United States, and the vast number of people in the former and in other parts of the world who contemplate coming here, have caused it to give serious consideration to the possible effect which an influx of the dimensions promised will have, not only upon the people of our country but also upon the newcomers themselves. This consideration of the matter has forcibly suggested to it the need for further legislation, both selective and restrictive in nature, and it is believed that the early passage of such legislation is advisable.

The existence of a large element in some and a considerable percentage in others of the nations of Europe, as well as in some countries beyond its boundaries, who do not believe in government, in the commonly accepted sense, representatives of which have avowed hostility to and advocated the destruction of ours, presents a situation that, though difficult, must be met from the standpoint of complete safety to our institutions. Unless there can be found a way to eliminate the danger of the entry of this element, it would appear that strong restrictive measures are necessary to assure protection to our institutions and safeguard our people.

The stabilization of our business and industrial conditions anticipated through early reconstruction following the signing of the armistice has not fully developed, and until it does it is difficult to foretell what the immediate results to our people, at least for a time, will be. Under these conditions, with multitudes of the earth's people desiring admission, many themselves needing help, it is the part of wisdom

that unless their coming can be regulated so that their addition to our population may have mutually beneficial results, their interests and ours should be subserved by legislation intended to avoid injurious consequences to both.

In view of the fact that its report for last year is now out of print, and therefore not generally available for consultation, the bureau inserts herein (marked "Exhibit A") the draft of a proposed law, with explanatory memorandum, which was heretofore submitted to the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, many of the provisions thereof appearing in the bill (H. R. 563) now pending in Congress. This proposed bill, like others already introduced, provides for a system of registration of all alien residents with provisional rather than absolute admission upon arrival as to certain classes, and also contains many highly desirable features, including suggestions for a more complete administration of the provisions of the immigration law concerning seamen.

### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, the bureau takes occasion to express appreciation of the cordial cooperation of the medical officers of the United States Public Health Service, who are intrusted under the law with the physical and mental examination of arriving aliens and seamen, and to whose careful and able discharge of their duties in this regard has in no small degree been due the effective application of those provisions of the immigration laws designed to prevent the introduction into our country of contagious and dangerous diseases and aliens who are mentally and physically defective. The commendation and thanks of the bureau are equally due its faithful and conscientious officers and employees both in the field service and at Washington, whose efforts have made possible the results attained as summarized in this report.

Permit me, also, Mr. Secretary, again to express the thanks of the entire personnel of the Immigration Service and my sincere appreciation for the kind consideration accorded to all and the helpful advice given by you in furtherance of our labors.

A. CAMINETTI,  
*Commissioner General.*

Hon. W. B. WILSON,  
*Secretary of Labor.*





## EXHIBIT A.

### MEMORANDUM EXPLAINING PROPOSED NEW IMMIGRATION LAW.

FEBRUARY 3, 1919.

This bill is the concrete expression of certain proposals for immigration legislation of constructive nature. It is the result of the bureau's experience with enforcement of the immigration act during a long period of time, and especially since the United States became a participant in the great European war. The proposals advanced therein differ from steps heretofore taken with regard to the regulation of immigration in that they embrace affirmative methods affecting not only the exclusion or expulsion from the country of certain categorically stated classes of aliens, but also the supervision—first for the welfare of the country, and second in the interest of the aliens themselves—of those who, after the sifting or selective processes have been gone through with, are permitted to enter either in the ordinary sense of admission to the country, or provisionally, or temporarily.

While the main principle upon which the proposed bill operates is the old principle of selection, of attempting to separate desirable immigrants and undesirable immigrants, admitting the former and excluding or expelling the latter, means are provided by which the processes of selection may be continued for a period of time after aliens not actually found to belong to the excluded classes are permitted to enter the country; and it is proposed also, under the terms of the bill and what it is believed would be its inevitable effect, to lengthen the period of observation incident to the actual segregation of the admissible and the excluded, by establishing a method of examination which would, gradually if not immediately, make it possible to keep the aliens under observation and to take all of the preliminary steps toward their exclusion and admission, respectively, while such of them as come across seas are on vessels bound for our ports.

Heretofore our immigration laws have been negative, both in their form of operation and in the results attained. We have attempted to enumerate categorically the classes of persons deemed undesirable and therefore inadmissible and have regarded all others as eligible to enter; and in attempting to draw a line between the excluded and the admissible, we have allowed ourselves only such time and opportunity to apply the tests provided by the statute as may be seized in the midst of the hurly-burly rush which occurs at our seaports in the handling of commerce and in treating the immigrant passengers substantially as a part of the commerce carried on the ships plying between foreign ports and ports of this country. While the law has permitted the institution of proceedings looking to the expulsion of aliens, upon certain contingencies happening after their admission to the country, this has been a rather minor incident in the general plan and the attainment of results has not been assured in any affirmative way but has been left largely to accident; and we have made no effort at all to avail ourselves of the time elapsing between the foreign embarkation and the arrival of aliens in our ports as a period during which observation and something like scientific and thorough selection might occur.

The laws heretofore enacted have not only been negative, but have been largely nonconstructive. This bill embodies plans for handling the subject of immigration affirmatively and constructively. The proposed measure, as already indicated, is of the selective type, is by no means an exclusion law; yet its methods of selection and the manner in which it extends the period within which observation may occur and selection be made are such that in effect it would be a restrictive measure.

With the methods and means of applying them that have existed under previous statutes, about the highest results that have been found possible have consisted of the admission to the country of 97 per cent of the aliens applying and of the exclusion of only about 3 per cent, a ridiculously small proportion, in the light of what we now know about the character of the immigration that is coming to us. It is believed that, if the problem should be approached in the affirmative and constructive manner indicated by this bill the percentage of rejections would be immediately increased to a considerable extent. But there is much more in this proposition of allowing time for the observation and selection of immigration than the matter, important

as it is, of insuring the inclusion in those excluded of all the inadmissibles or of the major portion thereof. The doing of exact justice to the aliens themselves, the handling of the cases in the manner that is to a certainty fair to both the aliens and the country, will be aided almost beyond calculation by increasing the observation-selection period.

While none of the laws on immigration heretofore passed (except the Chinese-exclusion laws) has contained any positive expression upon the subject of burden of proof, those laws have been so framed, and the customs and practices that have grown up and been established in connection with their enforcement have been of such a character, that the Government has been placed in the disadvantageous position of having to prove in every instance that an alien is inadmissible, rather than being able to demand that the alien should prove that he was admissible. In other words, we have been in a position (exemplified so aptly by the famous Castro case) where an alien could knock at our doors and upon being asked who and what he was, could give his name and then refuse to answer any questions the purpose of which was to divulge his character and antecedents, and yet could demand admission upon the ground that we had failed to show that he was within one of the classes enumerated in the law as inadmissible.

Obviously this situation is deplorable. A nation, no more than a man, should be placed in a position where an outsider can demand the opening of the door without giving a full account of himself and showing that he is a fit person to enjoy the hospitality that he seeks. Another object of the proposed bill is to remedy this situation. This is done by stating in so many words that the burden of proof is upon the alien applicant; and, in order to avoid the delay and the interference with commerce and navigation that would result from requiring the aliens to remain on board ship, or to such extent as might be physically possible in detention quarters at the ports, while an opportunity is being afforded for the making of an affirmative and satisfactory showing, the two devices are adopted of placing inspectors and doctors aboard ship for the across-seas passage, and of permitting aliens who have not satisfactorily borne the burden of proof and who, on the other hand, are not actually shown to belong to an excluded class, to enter the country provisionally, their conduct after such admission to constitute proof in one regard or the other.

Heretofore, moreover, we have kept no account worthy of the name of aliens within our midst. We only know in the most general sort of way that there are about so many of such and such nationalities, or races, living among us. We do not know accurately who they are, whence they came, where they are, or what they are doing. In addition to enforcing the immigration laws, it has been the bureau's duty and privilege during the war, constantly to cooperate with the several intelligence branches of the Government; and its experience in both these regards has demonstrated, it thinks beyond question, that the time has come when the Government should adopt an affirmative and constructive policy with respect to aliens who reside in the United States and there enjoy all the rights, immunities, and privileges, in general, that are enjoyed by the citizens of this Republic. The system of registration provided by the bill affords means for acquiring knowledge and for keeping currently informed with regard to the alien population of the country, and in that way to insure that the undesirable elements shall not be permitted to remain permanently.

An incidental, but nevertheless important, purpose of the registration system comprised in the bill is the promotion of the assimilation of aliens. Of course, it is not claimed that the system will actually produce assimilation. It is doubted whether a Federal statute could be drawn that would have that effect. Real assimilation must be brought about through the influence of environment and education; an alien can not be legislated into the frame of mind or into the possession of sentiments making him an American in the real sense. But it is contended that the system outlined in the bill is calculated to promote assimilation. The three things which, perhaps more than any others, impede or prevent assimilation of foreigners arise directly from language, to wit: (a) The tendency to congregate in particular localities where association with people of their own national or racial origin is possible; (b) the tendency to continue to read only such newspapers and other publications as are printed in the language to which they are accustomed; and (c) the desire to attend, and even to have their children attend, schools making a specialty of teaching the language of their fatherland. These tendencies and desires can not be legislated out of existence, but it is possible to encourage aliens to learn to speak, read, and write the language of this country and to familiarize themselves with its history and its form of government, and to the extent that aliens are trained along these lines will the tendencies and desires arising from their natural inclination to adhere exclusively to their native tongue be offset or overcome. This in a very real sense is the promotion of assimilation.

Incidentally, in drafting the bill occasion has been taken to add to the categorical list of aliens subject to exclusion and expulsion, respectively, a few classes shown by experience, and especially by the war experience of the bureau, to constitute the undesirable elements in our immigration that have not heretofore been reached effectually by the laws or by such regulations as it has been possible to frame within the scope of the statutes. This, however, will be discussed more specifically in taking up separately the various sections of the bill.

It will be recalled that sections 31 to 36 of the Burnett immigration bill, relating specifically to alien seamen, were regarded at the time of their passage as experimental to a very considerable extent. A broad discretion was conferred for the adoption of regulations to carry out said sections and at the same time prevent interference with the operation of the seaman's act. Of course the regulations have also been of an experimental nature. Another object of the bill is to incorporate in the law the results of the bureau's experience with said sections and regulations. The amendments proposed in this regard are not very extensive but are very important. Their main purpose is to give the immigration officials full control of, or complete information concerning, alien seamen, both entering and leaving the United States and also of those who engage in the coastwise and Great Lakes trade, and to provide affirmatively and positively for the proper treatment in hospital of diseased alien seamen, and to make possible the prompt removal from the country of those who are so badly diseased or disabled that a cure can not be effected within a reasonable time.

In the foregoing the bureau has attempted to describe as succinctly as comprehensibility will permit the main purposes of the bill. To insure a thorough understanding of the measure, however, it seems desirable to discuss the sections seriatim.

Section 1 defines the term "United States" for the purpose of the bill, repeating the definition used in section 1 of the immigration act; defines the term "immigration act" and "immigration laws," so as to avoid awkward repetitions of long phrases in the body of the bill; defines the word "alien," repeating the definition contained in section 1 of the immigration act; defines the word "seaman" or "seamen," and also the term "alien seaman" or "alien seamen," adopting for the former the definition given in section 1 of the immigration act, and extends the definition of the latter to include aliens employed on board vessels in the coastwise or Great Lakes trade or in deep-sea fishing; defines the word "admission" or "admitted," and the term "temporary admission" or "temporarily admitted," in the interest of brevity and perspicuity in the text; and repeats, for the purposes of the bill, the provision appearing in section 1 of the immigration act regarding manner of enforcement in the Philippine Islands.

Section 2 makes it the duty of all aliens residing within or admitted to the United States to register and to renew their registration periodically, grants permission to persons apparently aliens but claiming to be citizens to register as citizens (without requiring them to renew their registration) upon proving citizenship, and specifies certain details regarding registration.

Section 3 specifies details with regard to the renewals of registration.

Section 4 permits parents or guardians of children and mentally deficient persons to act for them in the registration and renewals.

Section 5 prohibits the registration of aliens found by the immigration officials to be within the United States in violation of law.

Section 6 makes provision for the issuance of certificates in lieu of those lost, destroyed, mutilated, or obliterated.

Section 7 makes special provisions with regard to aliens entering temporarily as tourists or visitors or passing through in transit.

Section 8 describes the certificate of registry and identity, specifies where the duplicate and triplicate copies thereof shall be filed, makes it the duty of aliens removing permanently from one immigration district to another to notify the immigration official in charge of the district from which removing, and provides other details in this connection.

Section 9 contains the "assimilation" clauses of the bill, and, incidentally, is designed to produce the funds with which the measure will be enforced. The fees therein specified might seem, on casual consideration, to be too large, but the bureau is inclined to think they have been fixed at the minimum possible if the series of reductions intended to be made for aliens qualifying along certain educational lines are to be of sufficient magnitude to constitute an incentive to learn to read and write the English language, etc. Of course the incentive would be greater if the amount of the fees was increased and leeway thus given for an increase in the amount of each annual reduction; but at the same time, any appearance of exorbitance should be avoided, and the amounts fixed upon have been adopted after weighing all these considerations. It will be observed that the amount of the registration fee, the first fee paid, is substan-

tially nominal, and that the series of reductions starts with the first renewal fee, which is fixed at an amount sufficiently large to make the possible annual reduction worth while. This arrangement is made out of consideration for the fact that aliens entering the country now have to pay a head tax of \$8, with certain exceptions, a tax which in the cases of large families sometimes amounts to considerable for the person of limited means; and there has also been taken into consideration the fact that the registration fees will, as the head tax does, fall most heavily upon immigrant families; and experience both before and during the war has demonstrated that the best immigrants, on the average, are those who bring their families to this country and establish here the domestic tie, one of the strongest bonds by which a person is attached to a country. Persons registering as American citizens and aliens entering temporarily as tourists, visitors, or transits, as well as those found to be paupers in public institutions, are exempted from the payment of the fees. A nominal fee is fixed for the issuance of a certificate in lieu of one lost, destroyed, mutilated, or obliterated.

Section 10 provides for adding to the immigration appropriation the fees collected under the bill and also for the bonding of officers who will be assigned the duty of collecting the fees.

Section 11 adds to the excluded classes aliens who practice, advocate, teach, sanction, or encourage the extortion of money or property, or the avenging of private grievances, through threats of bodily injury, or injury to property, or who are members of organizations that do such things; and aliens who have been deported under any provision of the bill who may apply within the succeeding year for readmission without first securing permission to reapply. The addition of the first class is directed particularly at members of "tongs" and "blackhand societies" and aliens who practice, advocate, teach, sanction, or encourage the blackmailing methods employed by such organizations. In including in the section the provision for the exclusion of those who have been deported under the bill there is merely being repeated a similar provision appearing in section 3 of the immigration act applying to aliens deported under that law. The last paragraph of the section is also a repetition of a provision contained in the immigration act.

Section 12 contains some of the most important provisions of the bill. In the first place it makes perfectly certain the proposition that aliens, in order to be admitted to the United States, must establish affirmatively and satisfactorily their admissibility—that aliens seeking admission fall into three distinct classes, those who show affirmatively and satisfactorily their admissibility, those with respect to whom it is shown that they belong to any one of the excluded classes, and an intermediate division composed of the large number (as experience has amply demonstrated) of aliens who are not shown to belong to one of the excluded classes and whose admissibility, nevertheless, is not affirmatively and satisfactorily established.

Obviously aliens shown to be inadmissible ought to be promptly deported—of course, after having such opportunities as are afforded by the law for presenting evidence and taking appeals. Just as clearly those who carry the burden of proving admissibility should be promptly admitted. But between these two extremes there lies a mean which all who have had experience in enforcing the immigration laws know includes a very large proportion of the immigrants coming to this country; and to a very considerable extent it is the failure of laws heretofore passed satisfactorily to cover this class which has resulted in the administration of immigration matters producing only negative results and accomplishing nothing worth while of a constructive nature in the handling of our immigration problems.

The details of section 12 have been worked out with great care. Aliens falling within the provisionally admitted class are regarded as within the country simply upon probation; the probational status must continue for at least a year—this to avoid the administrative difficulties that would arise if provisionally admitted aliens should be permitted constantly to petition for outright admission from the time they gain a footing within the country and before there had been any real opportunity to demonstrate their fitness for continued residence here; the records concerning provisionally admitted aliens are kept open, to be closed only when the aliens are finally disposed of either by actual admission or by deportation; appeals are permitted; provisionally admitted aliens are not to be regarded as residents of the United States for either immigration or naturalization purposes, but when admission occurs because developments subsequent to entry have demonstrated the alien's desirability, the admission is to be now for then and residence to be regarded as commencing with the date of provisional entry; the certificate of registry and identity provided by sections 2 to 10 is to be furnished provisionally admitted aliens but to bear a notation showing the provisional character of the admission; when renewals of registration are made the immigration officials are to make inquiries concerning the alien's admissibility; after the expira-

tion of one year the alien may submit evidence on his own initiative and without waiting for a renewal period to occur.

A paragraph of the section is devoted to conferring upon the department broad powers for the promulgation of rules and regulations concerning provisionally admitted aliens, and five items in particular to be covered by such regulations are enumerated, to wit, the exacting of bonds or cash bail, the withholding and depositing in the postal savings bank of a reasonable portion of the wages or profits earned (this being in lieu of the exaction of bond or cash bail), the holding of the bond, cash bail, or deposits until the alien has either been admitted or deported or has departed, the directing of the aliens to profitable and useful employment, and the submission of reports each six months concerning the provisionally admitted aliens.

A very important feature of the section is embraced in the sixth paragraph thereof. It will be recalled that when the Burnett immigration bill was pending a provision was incorporated therein, on the floor of the House, requiring steamship companies bringing aliens to our ports to permit the placing on their vessels of surgeons, inspectors, and matrons to observe the aliens while en route. Such provision was changed, however, before the final passage of the act in the form shown in section 11a thereof, which simply authorizes and directs the Secretary of Labor to enter into negotiations with the various nations whose vessels bring aliens to the United States with the object of securing permission to place immigration officials on the boats. The war has produced a change in the situation regarding shipping. From this time forth a large proportion of the vessels plying between the United States and Europe will fly the American flag. It is now proposed, therefore, to confer authority for the placing of officers on boats of American registry and for placing them upon such vessels of foreign registry as shall consent thereto. It is believed that the prompt handling of both the passengers and the crews of the vessels will be so distinctly and so materially aided by having surgeons, inspectors, and matrons carried on board that, simply as a matter of business competition, all of the transportation lines would very soon be brought to the necessity of consenting to the arrangement, for any that did not consent would be placed at the serious disadvantage of having their passengers held on board the vessel or in detention quarters at their expense until the same intensive and discriminating examination could be conducted that would be possible where the officers are carried on board.

The last two paragraphs of this section contain very important provisions, the purpose being to confer upon the Commissioner General of Immigration extensive and detailed power and authority to follow up in an intelligent, informative, and constructive manner the cases of aliens now within the country or hereafter admitted and affirmatively aid in their assimilation.

Section 13 adds to the classes expelled by law aliens who enter in violation of the proposed act; aliens who practice, advocate, teach, sanction, or encourage extortion or belong to any organization doing so, this provision being similar to one already described appearing in section 11; aliens who during the war have withdrawn their declarations to become citizens in order that they might escape military service; aliens whose registration is prohibited by section 5 of the bill; aliens who violate or fail to observe the registration and re-registration requirements; and aliens likely to become a public charge.

No further comment is required regarding the first two classes mentioned. Regarding the third, it seems obvious that an alien who deliberately withdraws a declaration of intention in order to escape the responsibility of fighting for a country the immunities, privileges, and benefits of which he has been enjoying has thereby demonstrated his unfitness to remain among us. Aliens who are unlawfully here and therefore can not be allowed to register should be brought within the scope of the authority to expel and the same may be said with regard to those who willfully fail to observe the registration and re-registration requirements; moreover, the registration can not be effective unless authority of the kind here contemplated to compel aliens to observe the requirements is conferred upon the administrative officers. Aliens likely to become a public charge have been excluded from the United States practically ever since there has been a law concerning immigration in this country, and since 1903 aliens shown to have been likely to become public charges at the time of their entry have been subject to deportation. The provisions of the 1903 and 1907 acts on this subject were regarded by the bureau and department as relating to aliens likely for *any reason* to become public charges, and were so applied and administered; i. e., aliens likely, by reason of their criminal disposition or similar propensities to get into trouble and land in penal or reformatory institutions, as well as those likely for any reason to become inmates of almshouses, asylums, and like institutions, were considered as within the excluded class; and those who actually became inmates of such institutions were regarded as within the expelled class. In passing the 1917 act, Congress seems to have given legislative assent to this view of the scope of previous laws and to have intended that

the same construction shall be placed upon the existing law. But experience has shown that this policy should be carried one step further. The department ought to be given sufficient power to enable it, whenever it becomes satisfied that an alien within the country has shown by his failure to make good, by his actions, or by his attitude toward our Government or our laws, that he is likely to become an inmate of any institution of the kind mentioned, to take charge of such alien, and after affording him an appropriate opportunity to be heard on the charge, return him to the country whence he came. It ought not to be necessary for the department to wait until the alien actually does the mischief or falls into the status that makes him a public charge. If such a provision had been in the law during the period of the war, the department's hands would have been materially strengthened in all of its numerous and extensive efforts to guard the country against undesirable aliens residing here; especially does this relate to the anarchistically inclined, and to what has come to be, as yet rather indefinitely, described as the "Bolsheviki" element.

It will be observed, however, that with respect to the last three classes enumerated in the section as subject to expulsion, deportation is not made mandatory but discretion is conferred upon the department to permit the aliens to remain within the United States provisionally under section 12 of the bill. This is a very important feature. It places the matter in such shape that justice and fairness may prevail, that the country may be actually protected and at the same time the aliens afforded every proper opportunity to demonstrate their capacity to make good within the country.

The next to the last paragraph of the section confers upon the department a somewhat broader discretion than that given by section 20 of the immigration act to choose the country to which an excluded or expelled alien shall be sent. At the time the immigration act was passed it was believed that the discretion conferred in this regard was broad enough; but the war has changed the situation. From this time forth there will doubtless be many cases in which the country from which an alien comes when entering the United States will decline to receive the alien back when he is excluded at one of our ports. Aliens who are citizens or subjects of the Central Powers will be *persona non grata* in many of the countries that have been associated together against those powers during the war. The last paragraph of the bill is merely a reenactment for the purposes of this measure of a provision now appearing in section 19 of the law.

The foregoing covers such provisions of the bill as are new propositions. It remains to discuss the sections dealing particularly with the seamen matter, and a few provisions that tie together this bill and the existing law and confer general authority for the promulgation of regulations.

Sections 14 to 25 relate to seamen, and are to a very considerable extent a proposed reenactment of sections 31 to 36 of the immigration act, as already stated in outlining in the first part of this memorandum the general purposes of the bill.

Always, but especially since the Supreme Court held in the Taylor case (207 U. S. 120) that the immigration act of 1903 did not apply to aliens who enter our ports merely in the pursuit of their calling as sailors, the seaman's occupation has been used as a guise under which diseased or otherwise objectionable aliens could get past the immigrant inspectors and doctors and unlawfully enter the country. While an attempt was made to meet this situation in the Burnett Immigration Act, and while that law and the regulations enforced thereunder have proven fairly satisfactory, experience has developed certain particulars in which the law is not sufficiently detailed or explicit. With this further general comment, the remaining sections of the bill are now taken up in order.

Section 14 reenacts section 31 of the immigration act of February 5, 1917, the only substantial changes being that the term "alien seaman"—a term carefully defined in section 1 of the bill—is used, in the interest of clearness, instead of the word "alien."

Section 15 reenacts section 32 of the said immigration act, with the following important changes: (a) The purposes for which alien seamen who would not be admissible if they were seeking entry as immigrants may land temporarily in ports of the United States, and the manner in which such temporary landing may lawfully occur, are carefully stated and described, and not left to be inferred and to be stated, if at all, through the mere promulgation of regulations, as in the existing law; (b) the amount of the penalty for violation of the section is changed from \$1,000 to \$300, but its collection is made more summary, more easy, and more certain by using the administrative process of refusal of clearance to the vessel instead of the judicial proceeding of libeling the vessel. In this second respect the section is made to conform exactly to section 18 of the said immigration act, assessing a penalty against vessels for violation of similar provisions regarding aliens brought to our ports as immigrants—which section has been found to work satisfactorily.

Section 16 reenacts part of section 33 of the said immigration act, the substance of the remainder of said section being preserved in section 21 of the bill, hereinafter discussed. In addition it provides specifically, instead of leaving such matters to be inferred, that the immigration officials shall board incoming vessels and inspect the alien seamen found thereon, and that such officials shall be notified by the owners, masters, agents, or consignees of such vessels where the vessels will be anchored or moored.

Section 17 reenacts section 34 of the said immigration act, amending it so as to permit the examination of aliens who are apprehended after entering unlawfully or irregularly as seamen to be conducted by an immigrant inspector instead of by a board of special inquiry, thus bringing the procedure into exact conformity with that followed under the immigration law in the cases of aliens who enter unlawfully or irregularly otherwise than as seamen. The two provisos added to this section merely incorporate into the law practices which it has been found advisable to follow in enforcing sections 31 to 36 of the immigration act, in order to avoid interference with the operation of the seamen's act or the visiting of any undue hardship upon seamen.

Section 18 reenacts section 35 of the said immigration act, with two important and much-needed changes, to wit: (a) The section is made to apply to freight as well as passenger carrying vessels; (b) the amount of the fine is changed from \$50 to \$100. It is almost, if not quite, as great a menace to the public health for diseased seamen to be carried on freight as on passenger vessels, and it is just as unwise or inhumane to use the mentally unsound on one as on the other character of vessels; the fine for bringing diseased or mentally deficient passengers is \$200 (sec. 9, immigration act), and there does not seem to be any good reason why it should not be made as large as now recommended in the case of seamen.

Section 19 reenacts section 36 of the said immigration act, with some unimportant changes in the text, and one important amendment, to wit: The provisions of the section requiring the furnishing of crew lists is made to apply to "seamen," not simply to "alien seamen"—both of which terms are defined in section 1 of the bill. This change is made for two special reasons: (a) It is often very difficult for officers of vessels surely to determine whether a seaman is an alien or a citizen, and such officers usually prefer to list the entire crew, giving nationality to the best of their ability, and leaving the question of nationality for final and authoritative decision by the immigration officials; and (b) it is important, from the point of view of enforcing the immigration law, that the list shall be absolutely inclusive of all aliens, which can not be insured otherwise than by listing the entire crew.

Section 20 is new legislation, but merely gives legislative sanction to the established practice of removing diseased seamen from vessels and treating them in hospitals at United States ports and makes it clear by whom the expense of treatment shall be borne. It also contains a provision conferring discretion upon immigration officials to deport promptly those who are shown to be so badly afflicted that a cure can not be effected within a reasonable time.

Section 21 contains, in substance, so much of section 33 of the immigration act as is not embodied in section 16 of the bill. Most of it, however, is new legislation, the purpose of which is to give absolute legislative sanction to the substance of a rule (rule 10 of the Immigration Regulations) which it has been necessary to enforce under the immigration act, with a view to prevent the entry of inadmissible aliens, and at the same time not interfere with the operation of the seamen's act. It has been found to be important from every point of view (including that of the bona fide seaman) to furnish seamen with certificates of identity, thereby affording a ready means by which the real seaman may be able to establish his status, and (through the duplicates of the certificates kept by the immigration officials) creating an absolute record that may be used in following up and eventually deporting those aliens who do succeed in getting by the inspectors as seamen when not actually such.

Section 22 embodies in the law provisions which have been enforced as regulations. Under said section, if seamen shall become immigrants, i. e., abandon their calling and attempt to remain in the United States, they must pass all the requirements and tests prescribed by the existing immigration law in the cases of immigrants, and must also comply with the provisions of the bill affecting immigrants generally.

Section 23 relates to the coastwise and Great Lakes trade and prevents alien seamen who are not admissible to the United States under the immigration law from entering such trades. This has heretofore been covered by regulations, but the hands of the department would be materially strengthened if the provisions should be made statutory.

Section 24 requires that shipping commissioners shall furnish immigration officials with detailed reports concerning alien seamen who ship out of the United States.

With reports of this kind in their possession, in addition to the outgoing manifests required by section 19 of the bill, it would be possible for immigration officials to keep complete records of alien seamen, to "strike a balance" periodically to determine which, if any, of such seamen have violated the law and remained permanently in the country, and then to take appropriate steps to follow up the cases and prevent actual violation of the immigration laws. The present system is seriously defective in this regard.

Section 25 provides a means for overcoming the existing difficulty of keeping in complete touch with alien seamen, arising from the privilege given owners, agents, consignees, or masters of vessels by section 4504 of the Revised Statutes to ship their own crews when their vessels are engaged in the coastwise trade or plying between the United States and the British North American possessions, the West Indies, or Mexico. By requiring the vessels in these cases to obtain the consent of immigration officials before taking aliens into their crews, it will be possible so to supervise the matter as to prevent the violations of law that now occur.

Section 26 includes in and makes fully a part of the bill certain provisions of sections 16, 17, 18, and 20 of the immigration act of February 5, 1917, defining offenses and specifying penalties or punishments therefor. The object is to insure that full force and effect shall be given to each and every provision of the bill by providing means of enforcing respect therefor.

Section 27 is a carefully worked out penal provision, the purpose of which is to prevent the forging or the fraudulent use of certificates issued for aliens in pursuance of the bill. The necessity for such a provision is obvious.

Section 28 confers upon the Commissioner General of Immigration and the Secretary of Labor authority to issue rules and regulations to put the law into operation, including special rules to cover cases of aliens entering from or through contiguous foreign territory and those constantly crossing back and forth on the land boundaries, and also special rules for the enforcement of the various immigration laws in their relation to alien seamen without impeding the operation of the seamen's act.

Section 29 specifies that the law shall take effect on January 1, 1920.

#### **DRAFT OF PROPOSED NEW IMMIGRATION LAW.**

A BILL To provide for the registration and promote the assimilation of aliens; to further regulate the immigration of aliens to, and the residence of aliens in, the United States; to amend provisions of the Immigration Act relating to alien seamen; and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the term "United States" as used in the title and various sections of this Act means the United States and any waters, territory, or other place subject to the jurisdiction thereof except the Isthmian Canal Zone; but if any alien, or any alien seaman, shall leave the Canal Zone or any insular possession of the United States and attempt to enter any other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as permitting him to enter under any other conditions than those applicable to all aliens, or to all alien seamen, respectively.

The term "Immigration Act" as used in the title and various sections of this Act means the Act of February fifth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, entitled "An Act to regulate the immigration of aliens to, and the residence of aliens in, the United States"; and the term "immigration laws" as used in various sections of this Act includes the said Immigration Act and all laws, conventions, and treaties of the United States relating to the immigration or the exclusion of aliens.

The word "alien" as used in the title and various sections of this Act includes any person not a native-born or naturalized citizen of the United States; but this definition shall not be held to include Indians of the United States not taxed or citizens of the islands under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The word "seaman" or "seamen" as used in the various sections of this Act includes every person signed on the ship's articles and employed in any capacity on board any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place; and the term "alien seaman" or "alien seamen" as used in the title and various sections of this Act means any alien as herein defined employed as a seaman as herein defined, or employed as a seaman in the coastwise or Great Lakes trade, or employed as a fisherman in deep-sea fishing.

The word "admission" or "admitted" as used in the various sections of this Act means admission into the United States unconditionally or unprovisionally, and yet subject to all provisions of law that make it possible for an alien within the United States to forfeit his right to be and remain therein; the term "temporary admission"



or "temporarily admitted" means allowed to enter for a strictly temporary purpose; and the term "provisional admission" or "provisionally admitted" means allowed to enter upon the conditions specified in section twelve hereof.

This Act shall be enforced in the Philippine Islands by officers of the general government thereof, unless and until it is superseded by an act passed by the Philippine legislature and approved by the President of the United States to regulate in the Philippine Islands the subjects covered thereby, as authorized in the Act entitled "An Act to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those Islands," approved August twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and sixteen.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of all aliens within the United States on the date this Act takes effect to register within the year next succeeding such date, and thereafter annually to renew such registration, in the manner hereinafter provided, and all aliens admitted, or provisionally admitted, to the United States on and after such date, shall likewise register and renew their registration. A certificate of registry and identity of the character hereinafter described shall be issued to each alien so registering, and be renewed on or before January first, commencing with the second January following such registration, each year for the four calendar years next succeeding said second January; *Provided, however,* That after procuring final naturalization papers persons need not renew their registration.

Resident aliens shall be registered by United States immigration officers or employees detailed for that purpose, and aliens admitted or provisionally admitted shall be registered by immigration officers or employees at the time and place of entry. The Commissioner General of Immigration is authorized and directed to place immigration officials in charge of districts so arranged as to make the registration of aliens hereunder as easy and as inexpensive as conditions and circumstances may permit; and to assign officers and employees of the Immigration Service to the duty of completing, during the year next succeeding the taking effect of this Act, the registration hereby required, instructing such officers and employees to travel from one important point to another, giving due public notice of their itineraries, taking the statements of the aliens and supplying them with the certificate of registry and identity herein specified.

Persons apparently aliens, but claiming to be citizens of the United States otherwise than by naturalization through judicial proceedings, shall be permitted to register under this Act as such citizens upon satisfactorily proving their claim of citizenship to the registering officials, or, upon appeal, to the Commissioner General of Immigration. In such cases renewal of registration shall not be required. If the person claiming citizenship fails to establish such claim, he shall be required to register as an alien, and subsequently in due course to re-register as such, under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. The said certificate of registry and identity shall be renewed by the immigration officials, such renewal to be indicated by appropriate notation thereon, on or before the first day of January, commencing with the second January following registration, each year for the four calendar years next following said second January. After the fourth renewal has occurred no further renewal shall be required. The alien shall then and thereafter be regarded as entitled to remain in the United States, if he has meanwhile complied with all the requirements of this Act, and has not previously and does not thereafter become subject to deportation under this Act, or the immigration laws. Renewal shall be accomplished and made in substantially the same manner as original registration.

SEC. 4. The parents or guardians of children of tender years or of persons non compos mentis eligible to register hereunder shall be permitted to act in behalf of such children or persons in both the registration and renewal required hereby; but in every instance the certificate issued and renewed shall contain the description and photograph of the person affected, verified as such by the registering or renewing officer.

SEC. 5. No alien found by immigration officials to be within the United States in violation of the Immigration Act, or in violation of any law, convention, or treaty of the United States regulating the immigration of aliens, shall be permitted to register under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 6. If a certificate of registry and identity is lost or destroyed or becomes mutilated or obliterated, a certificate in lieu thereof shall be issued by the Commissioner General of Immigration upon satisfactory proof of the loss or destruction, or upon surrender of the mutilated or obliterated document.

SEC. 7. Aliens entering the United States temporarily as tourists or visitors or passing through in transit shall be furnished with said certificates of registry and identity, of which a duplicate shall be kept at the port or place of admission. When leaving the

United States such aliens shall surrender their certificate to the immigration official in charge at the port or place of departure, who shall forward it to the official in charge at the place of entry, so that the departure of the temporarily admitted aliens may thus be proved and the necessity for taking any further steps concerning them avoided.

SEC. 8. The certificate of registry and identity herein prescribed shall be prepared in triplicate, and shall contain a complete description and a photograph of the alien to whom issued. The original shall be delivered to the registered alien; one copy shall be filed in the office of the immigration official in charge of the district in which any resident alien is residing at the time of registration or to which any alien, admitted or provisionally admitted, proceeds; and the other copy shall be filed in the Bureau of Immigration at Washington. When renewals occur appropriate notation shall be made upon both copies as well as upon the original. It shall be the duty of the registered alien to notify the immigration official in charge of the district in which he is then residing of each and every permanent removal from one district to another made by him, and any change of residence exceeding six months shall be regarded as permanent. When so informed, the said official in charge will transmit the copy of certificate filed with him to the official in charge of the district into which the alien has moved, advising the Commissioner General of Immigration that he has done so and of the new address of the alien.

SEC. 9. For the registration and renewals hereinbefore prescribed the following fees shall be collected: For males and unmarried or widowed females over sixteen years of age, \$2 for each registration and \$10 for each renewal; for all married females and for all children under sixteen years of age, \$1 for each registration and \$5 for each renewal: *Provided*, That the fee for the first renewal shall be in the first class of cases only \$8 and in the second class only \$4 if the alien shall present to the renewing officer a certificate signed by a duly authorized officer of any board of education to the effect that it has been found upon proper examination that alien can read the English language; that the fee for the second renewal shall be in the first class of cases only \$6 and in the second class only \$3 if the alien shall so present such a certificate showing it has been so found that he can both read and write said language; that the fee for the third renewal shall be in the first class of cases only \$4 and in the second only \$2 if the alien shall so present such a certificate showing it has been so found that he can read and write said language and has acquired a reasonably accurate knowledge of American history; that the fee for the fourth renewal shall be in the first class of cases only \$2 and in the second only \$1 if the alien shall so present such a certificate showing it has been so found that he can read and write said language and has acquired a reasonably accurate knowledge of both American history and the American form of Government: *Provided further*, That all aliens registered hereunder who shall, in the manner hereinbefore indicated, establish in connection with any renewal of their registration that they are at that time qualified in each and every respect specified in this section shall be exempted from the payment of any fee in connection with that renewal and all subsequent renewals: *Provided further*, That no fee shall be charged for registering any person who requests registration as an American citizen and proves such citizenship, nor on account of aliens entering the United States temporarily as tourists or visitors or passing through in transit to other countries under section seven hereof, nor on account of aliens admitted temporarily or at frequent intervals in pursuance of section 28 hereof: *Provided further*, That aliens eligible for registration under the provisions of this Act found in institutions maintained in whole or in part by taxation, in whose behalf evidence is submitted or adduced showing that by reason of their public charge status they are unable to pay the registration and renewal fees herein specified, shall be excused from the payment of such fees.

For the issuance of a certificate of registry and identity in lieu of one lost, destroyed, mutilated, or obliterated, as provided in section 6 hereof, a fee of \$1 shall be charged.

SEC. 10. The fees collected hereunder shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriation for expenses of regulating immigration during the fiscal year in which such collection is made and shall be used under the direction of the Secretary of Labor for the purposes specified in the Act making such appropriation, including the expense of carrying this Act into effect, the unobligated balance at the close of any fiscal year to be disposed of in like manner as similar balances.

Immigration officials and employees assigned the duty under this Act of collecting the fees herein specified shall be bonded in appropriate amount to be determined by the Commissioner General of Immigration.

SEC. 11. The following classes of aliens, in addition to those excluded by existing law, shall be excluded from the United States: All aliens who practice, advocate, teach, sanction, or encourage the extortion of money or property, or the avenging of grievances, through threats of bodily injury or injury to property, or who are members

of or affiliated with any organization that so practices, advocates, teaches, sanctions, or encourages, the extortion of money or property, or the avenging of grievances; and aliens who have been deported under any of the provisions of this Act, and who may again seek admission within one year from the date of such deportation, unless prior to their reembarkation at a foreign port or their attempt to be admitted from contiguous foreign territory the Secretary of Labor shall have consented to their reapplying for admission.

In every case in which any person is ordered excluded from the United States under the provisions of this Act or of the immigration laws the decision of the Secretary of Labor shall be final.

SEC. 12. All aliens who shall establish affirmatively and satisfactorily that they are admissible to the United States under this Act or the immigration laws shall be admitted and registered in the manner specified in sections 2 to 10 of this Act; and all aliens excluded under this Act or the immigration laws shall be deported; but aliens not affirmatively and satisfactorily shown to be admissible nor yet shown to belong to any excluded class may be provisionally admitted, as hereinafter specified, and registered in the manner provided by sections 2 to 10 hereof. The provisionally admitted alien shall be admitted if and when the facts and circumstances adduced and developed after the provisional admission, considered with those disclosed at the time of entry, establish affirmatively and satisfactorily that the alien involved is admissible under this Act and the immigration laws; but if and when the facts and circumstances adduced and developed after the provisional admission, considered in connection with those disclosed at the time of entry, establish that the alien involved belongs to a class excluded by this Act or the immigration laws, such alien shall be excluded and deported in the same manner as though he had been rejected at the time of arrival.

In cases of provisional admission the record of the board of special inquiry shall not be closed until it has been completed by the addition thereto of the evidence developed after entry, nor until the alien is either admitted or ordered deported; whereupon an entry showing the action finally taken by said board shall be made in such record, from which final decision, if adverse to the alien, an appeal may be taken, through the local immigration officials and the Commissioner General of Immigration, to the Secretary of Labor, as in other immigration proceedings.

No alien provisionally admitted hereunder shall be regarded as a resident of the United States or entitled to be and remain therein under the naturalization or immigration laws until such alien has actually been admitted as herein prescribed: *Provided*, That in all such cases in which admission finally occurs the decision shall become effective nunc pro tunc and the alien's residence be regarded as dating from the time of provisional admission.

The certificate of registry and identity issued under sections two to ten hereof shall in all cases of provisional admission contain a notation showing the entry is provisional only. In connection with the renewals of registration in such cases immigration officials shall make appropriate inquiry or investigation to determine whether facts or circumstances have developed justifying either that the alien shall be admitted or that he shall be deported. All evidence secured in such manner shall be forwarded to the immigration official in charge at the port of entry and placed before the board of special inquiry and added to its record as hereinbefore specified; and admission shall not be permitted in the case of any provisionally admitted alien until at least one year has elapsed after entry: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the submission of evidence to such board by or on behalf of the alien at any other time after the expiration of one year from the date of provisional admission.

The Commissioner General of Immigration shall, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, prescribe rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the administration of this section. Such rules and regulations may contain, among others, provisions requiring—

(a) That in cases of provisional admission bond or cash bail shall be exacted constituting appropriate guaranties, including assurance that the alien shall not become a public charge and that he will be produced whenever and wherever demanded by the Commissioner General of Immigration; or

(b) In lieu of such a bond or cash bail, the deposit in the United States postal savings bank at regular intervals of a reasonable portion of the wages earned by or business profits of such alien, until in this manner there has been accumulated to the alien's credit a sufficient sum to constitute similar guaranties and assurances;

(c) That such bond shall be canceled, such cash bail returned, or such deposits withdrawn from the postal savings bank only upon the actual admission of the alien or upon his deportation or departure from the United States;

(d) That provisionally admitted aliens may, whenever necessary, through such agencies as may be available to the Department of Labor, be directed to useful and profitable employment of a nature suitable to such aliens' capacity or acquirements;

(e) That, in addition to compliance with the registration provisions hereof, reports shall be made by or on behalf of provisionally admitted aliens at least once in every six months succeeding entry, such reports to be submitted through immigration officials or such other Government authorities as may be designated by the Department of Labor by arrangement with other departments.

To facilitate the enforcement of this Act, the Commissioner General of Immigration shall, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, detail inspectors, matrons, and interpreters of the Immigration Service, and arrange with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service for the detail of surgeons of that service, for duty on vessels of United States' registry engaged in bringing immigrant passengers to ports of the United States and upon all other vessels so engaged the owners of which are willing to enter into agreements having in view the prompt disposal of their passengers at ports of the United States.

The Commissioner General of Immigration shall have power to make inquiry relative to economic and other conditions affecting aliens in the United States; to collect information concerning the occupations and industries for which they are fitted by training and experience, and also as to the nature of the business or occupation in which they are or have been engaged while in the United States; to procure and furnish such information as will conduce to their welfare and protection; to supply useful information concerning their rights and responsibilities as residents, and the necessity of observing labor, school, health and other laws and regulations, and to inculcate and teach obedience to law; to prevent fraud and loss to aliens, and in the investigation of complaints filed by them or in their behalf, he shall also have power to inquire into the relations of aliens with banks, public or private corporations, companies, partnerships, firms, or other agencies, in connection with the deposit of money and title to and interest in property, real or personal, belonging to them, and also the relations of societies or organizations established for the purpose of aiding them in seeking employment or otherwise; to investigate violations of Federal, State, and municipal laws or ordinances by aliens, or by individuals or organizations dealing with aliens, that may come to his notice, with a view to initiating appropriate action by the proper authorities, Federal or local; to provide, in such way as may best effect the purpose, such system or systems as will enable aliens registered under this Act to secure information relative to immigration, labor, and educational laws and regulations and their responsibilities and duties thereunder, and promote the study of problems connected therewith; to study methods best calculated to aid in the work of assimilation; and to maintain information sections in the several offices of the Immigration Service, and at other convenient places, to aid in the carrying out of the purposes of this act.

The Commissioner General of Immigration shall report to the Secretary of Labor the results of the investigations and studies provided for in this section, for transmission to the Congress and to the appropriate Federal, State, and municipal authorities; and in furtherance of the above objects he shall cooperate with Federal, State, and other public authorities, and with private organizations and individuals. The Secretary of Labor shall provide such expert, clerical, and other assistance as may be necessary to enforce and administer the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 13. The following classes of aliens, in addition to those for whose expulsion from the country provision is made in the immigration laws, shall, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Labor, be taken into custody and deported, in the manner provided in sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act: All aliens who may enter the United States in violation of this Act; all aliens who believe in, practice, advocate, teach, sanction, or encourage the extortion of money or property, or the avenging of grievances through threats of bodily injury or injury to property, or who are members of or affiliated with any organization that so practices, advocates, teaches, sanctions, or encourages, the extortion of money or property, or the avenging of grievances; all aliens who, in pursuance of the fourth section of chapter 12 of the Act of Congress approved July ninth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen," have withdrawn their declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States with the object of escaping military service; all aliens whose registration is prohibited by section 5 of this Act; all aliens who shall violate, or fail to observe (otherwise than by reason of sickness, mental or physical disability, or other like unavoidable cause) any provision of this Act relating to registration or re-registration; and all aliens likely to become a public charge: *Provided*, That in the cases of aliens of the last three classes the Secretary of Labor may, instead of ordering deportation, permit the aliens to remain within the United States provisionally under

section 12 hereof, and such aliens shall thereupon become subject to the conditions and limitations specified in said section.

The deportation of aliens under this Act or the immigration laws shall, at the option of the Secretary of Labor, be to the country whence they came, or to the country of their nationality or nativity, or to the foreign port at which they embarked for the United States.

In every case in which the deportation of any person is ordered under the provisions of this Act or of the immigration laws the decision of the Secretary of Labor shall be final.

SEC. 14. Any person, including the owner, agent, consignee, or master of any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place, who shall knowingly bring to the United States as a seaman of such vessel, any alien, with intent to permit such alien to land in the United States in violation of this Act or the immigration laws, or who shall falsely and knowingly represent to the immigration officials at the port of arrival that any such alien is a seaman, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$5,000, for which sum the said vessel shall be liable and may be seized and proceeded against by way of libel in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offense.

SEC. 15. No alien who is a member of any class excluded from admission into the United States by this Act or the immigration laws, and who is employed or serving as a seaman on board any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place, shall be permitted to land in the United States except pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Labor, providing for the reshipment of the alien in the foreign trade as prescribed in sections 16 and 21 hereof, or for his removal to hospital or elsewhere for observation by medical officers or for medical treatment, or for his safe detention and ultimate deportation; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Labor that the owner, agent, consignee, or master of any such vessel has failed to detain on board any such alien, after notice in writing by the immigration officer in charge at the port of arrival, or has failed to deport any such alien, after being instructed by such immigration officer or by the Secretary of Labor to effect the alien's deportation, such owner, agent, consignee, or master shall pay to the collector of customs of the district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of \$300 for each and every such failure, and no vessel shall have clearance while any such fine is unpaid nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

SEC. 16. Upon the arrival at a port of the United States of any vessel from any foreign port or place, it shall be the duty of the proper immigration officials to go or send competent assistants to the vessel and there inspect all alien seamen on board such vessel; and it shall be the duty of the owner, agent, consignee, or master of such vessel to notify the immigration official in charge at the port of arrival of the place where the vessel is or will be anchored or moored. If such owner, agent, consignee, or master shall permit any alien seaman to land otherwise than as provided in sections 15, 20, 21, and 22 of this Act, he shall be subjected to the fine prescribed by section 15 hereof.

SEC. 17. Any alien seaman who shall enter the United States contrary to the provisions of this Act or of the immigration laws shall be deemed to be unlawfully in the United States and shall, at any time within five years thereafter, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Labor, be taken into custody and brought before an inspector or other official of the immigration service designated by said Secretary for examination as to his qualifications for admission to the United States, and if not admitted said alien seaman shall be deported in the manner provided in sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act: *Provided*, That any such alien seaman who shall so enter, without intending to abandon his calling, and who shall promptly appear before an immigration official, shall be examined, and, if entitled thereto, shall be certificated, under section 21 of this Act: *Provided further*, That any such alien seaman who shall so enter, with the intent to abandon his calling, and who shall promptly appear before an immigration official shall be examined, and if entitled thereto, shall be admitted, under section 22 of this Act, and only in the event that such official doubts the admissibility of such alien shall application be made to the Secretary of Labor for a warrant of arrest.

SEC. 18. It shall be unlawful for any vessel, upon arrival in the United States from any foreign port or place, to have on board any alien seaman afflicted with idiocy, imbecility, insanity, epilepsy, tuberculosis in any form, or a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Labor, from an examination made, and a certificate submitted, by a medical officer

of the United States Public Health Service that any such alien seaman was so afflicted at the time he was shipped or engaged and taken on board such vessel and that the existence of such affliction might have been detected by means of a competent medical examination at such time; and for every such alien seaman so afflicted on board any such vessel at the time of arrival the owner, agent, consignee, or master thereof shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of \$100; and no vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine or while it remains unpaid: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine: *Provided further*, That such fine may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor, be mitigated or remitted.

SEC. 19. Upon arrival of any vessel in the United States from any foreign port or place, it shall be the duty of the owner, agent, consignee, or master thereof to deliver to the immigration officer in charge at the port of arrival lists containing the names of all seamen employed on such vessel, stating their nationality, the positions they respectively hold in the ship's company, when and where they were respectively shipped or engaged, and specifying those to be paid off or discharged in the port of arrival, and such other information as the Secretary of Labor shall by regulation prescribe; and after the arrival of any such vessel it shall be the duty of such owner, agent, consignee, or master to report to such immigration officer, in writing, as soon as discovered, all cases in which any alien seaman has illegally landed from the vessel, giving the nationality and description of such seaman, together with any information likely to lead to his apprehension; and before the departure of any such vessel it shall be the duty of such owner, agent, consignee, or master to deliver to such immigration officer a further list showing the names and the nationality of all seamen who were not employed thereon at the time of her arrival but who will leave port thereon at the time of her departure, and also the names and nationality of those, if any, who have been paid off or discharged, and of those, if any, who have deserted or landed; and in case of the failure of such owner, agent, consignee, or master so to deliver either of the said lists of such seamen arriving and departing, respectively, or so to report such cases of desertion or landing, the owner, agent, consignee, or master shall, if required by the Secretary of Labor, pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of \$10 for each seaman concerning whom correct lists are not delivered or a true report is not made as above required; and no such vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, or while it remains unpaid; nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

SEC. 20. Alien seamen found on arrival in ports of the United States to be afflicted with any of the disabilities or diseases mentioned in section 18 of this Act shall be placed in a hospital designated by the immigration official in charge at the port of arrival and treated, all expenses connected therewith being borne by the owner, agent, consignee, or master of the vessel, and no such vessel shall be granted clearance until such expenses are paid or their payment appropriately guaranteed, and the collector of customs so notified by the immigration official in charge: *Provided, however*, That in cases in which it shall appear to the satisfaction of the immigration official in charge that it will not be possible within a reasonable time to effect a cure, the return of the alien seamen shall be enforced on, or at the expense of, the vessel on which they came, upon such conditions as the Commissioner General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, shall prescribe to insure that the aliens shall be properly cared for and protected, and that the spread of contagion shall be guarded against.

SEC. 21. All alien seamen who shall arrive at ports of the United States from any foreign port or place and be found to be temporarily admissible under this Act and the immigration laws, as alien seamen in the pursuit of their calling, shall, on their first arrival, be registered by immigration officials and furnished with a certificate of registry and identity, containing their name, description, and photograph, and a notation indicating whether or not they are of a status which would entitle them to admission, should they apply therefor under this Act and the immigration laws. Thereafter, on each occasion of the arrival in ports of the United States of such alien seamen, said certificate shall be accepted by immigration officials as prima facie evidence of the status of the holders under this Act, and such certificate shall be used by all concerned as evidence of the identity of the holders. Afflicted or diseased alien seamen who may be cured as the result of treatment given pursuant to section 20 hereof shall, in like manner, be furnished with said certificate.

All seamen who are United States citizens who shall arrive at United States ports from any foreign port or place, shall also be furnished with a similar certificate of registry and identity containing their name, description, and photograph.

Upon proof of loss or destruction of any such certificate, one in lieu thereof shall be issued. No fee shall be charged for either the issue or the reissue of any such certificate.

SEC. 22. Any alien seaman who, upon arrival at a port of the United States from any foreign port or place, shall apply for permission to enter and reside in the United States, shall be admitted only if able to pass all the tests prescribed by this Act and the immigration laws, and only upon being registered under sections 2 to 10 of this Act, and paying the head tax assessed by section 2 of the Immigration Act. Any alien seaman who shall be found admissible to the United States under section 17 of this Act, shall be released from custody and permitted to remain within the United States only upon being registered under sections 2 to 10 of this Act.

SEC. 23. No alien shall be permitted to ship on vessels engaged in the coastwise or Great Lakes trade of the United States unless he has been regularly and permanently admitted to the United States in accordance with this Act and the immigration laws, nor unless he has been registered in accordance with sections 2 to 10 of this Act, except that any alien seaman who has been registered in pursuance of section 21 hereof and furnished with a certificate of registry and identity bearing a notation showing that he is of a status which would entitle him to admission should he apply therefor may be permitted to ship on a vessel engaged in the Great Lakes or coastwise trade upon paying the head tax prescribed by section 2 of the Immigration Act: *Provided*, That any alien seaman so allowed to ship in the Great Lakes or coastwise trade who may thereafter desire or attempt to abandon his calling and to remain in the United States shall be required to meet the provisions of sections 2 to 10 and of section 17 of this Act: *And provided further*, That any alien seaman who may show that the head tax prescribed by section 2 of the Immigration Act has been paid by him or on his behalf shall not be required again to pay such tax.

SEC. 24. Shipping commissioners appointed, and all Government officials acting as shipping commissioners, under the provisions of sections 4501 to 4508 of the Revised Statutes or any other law of the United States, shall furnish the appropriate immigration officials with detailed reports showing the names and descriptions of all alien seamen shipping on vessels sailing from ports of the United States to foreign ports. Such reports shall in every case in which such an alien seaman holds the certificate of registry and identity prescribed by section 21 of this act, give the number of such certificate and the name of the port where it issued, and in all other cases shall contain all possible items of information bearing upon the seaman's identity.

SEC. 25. Hereafter it shall not be lawful for the owner, agent, consignee, or master of any vessel engaged in the coastwise trade, or in the lake-going trade, or in the trade between the United States and the British North American possessions, the West Indies, or the Republic of Mexico to ship any alien seaman on such a vessel unless such master first obtains the consent thereto of the immigration official in charge at the appropriate port. Any violation of this section shall subject the person found guilty thereof to the penalty prescribed by section 4504 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

SEC. 26. The provisions of sections 18 and 20 of the Immigration Act, assessing a penalty for failure or refusal to accept, to detain, to guard safely, to return, and to transport to foreign destination aliens excluded or expelled from the United States, or to pay maintenance and deportation expenses of aliens, or for making any charge for the return of excluded or expelled aliens, or for taking any security for the payment of such charge, or for taking any consideration from aliens to be returned in case of landing, or for bringing to the United States any deported aliens within a year from date of deportation without the consent of the Secretary of Labor, shall apply to and be enforced in connection with the provisions of this Act relating to the exclusion or expulsion of aliens.

To give false evidence in connection with the enforcement of this Act shall constitute perjury as said offense is defined in section 16 of the Immigration Act; and all of the provisions of sections 16 and 17 of the Immigration Act, prescribing methods of procuring evidence concerning aliens, and defining offenses and prescribing punishments therefor, shall apply to and be enforced in connection with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 27. Any person who shall substitute any name for the name written in any certificate herein required, or any photograph for the photograph attached to any such certificate, or shall in any manner alter any such certificate, or forge any such certificate, or falsely personate any person named in any such certificate, or issue or utter any forged or fraudulent certificate, or present to an immigrant inspector or other Govern-

ment official any forged or fraudulent certificate, and any person other than the one to whom there has been duly issued any certificate prescribed by this Act who shall present to an immigrant inspector or other Government official any such certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$1,000 or be imprisoned for a term of not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 28. The Commissioner General of Immigration shall, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, issue such regulations, not inconsistent with law, as may be deemed necessary and appropriate to place this Act in full force and operation. Such regulations shall include special rules for the application of this Act to the cases of aliens coming to the United States from or through contiguous foreign territory, and to the cases of aliens entering across the land boundaries or elsewhere for temporary stay or at frequent intervals in pursuit of their regular occupations, vocations, or avocations; also special rules to insure that the provisions of this Act, of the Immigration Act, and of any law, convention, or treaty relating to immigration, shall not be violated by aliens arriving at ports of the United States employed on vessels as seamen, and that, at the same time, the enforcement of such laws shall not interfere with the operation of the Act approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, entitled "An Act to promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States; to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion and to secure the abrogation of treaty provisions in relation thereto; and to promote safety at sea."

SEC. 29. This Act shall take effect and be enforced on and after January first, nineteen hundred and twenty.



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APPENDIX I

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STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION

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## APPENDIX I.

### STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

The following tables present the immigration statistics for the past year in comparison with previous years, beginning with 1820, and so arranged as to furnish information upon practically all sides of the immigration question that can be represented statistically.

In the classification of aliens the terms (1) immigrant and emigrant and (2) nonimmigrant and nonemigrant, respectively, relate (1) to permanent arrivals and departures and (2) to temporary arrivals and departures. In compiling the statistics under this classification the following rule is observed: Arriving aliens whose permanent domicile has been outside the United States who intend to reside permanently in the United States are classed as immigrant aliens; departing aliens whose permanent residence has been in the United States who intend to reside permanently abroad are classed as emigrant aliens; all alien residents of the United States making a temporary trip abroad and all aliens residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States are classed as nonemigrant aliens on the outward journey and nonimmigrant aliens on the inward.

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Port.	Aliens.						Citizens.										
	1919			1920			1919		1920								
	Admitted.			Departed.			De- barred.	De- ported after land- ing.	Admitted.	Departed.		De- ported after land- ing.	De- barred.	De- ported after land- ing.	Arrived.	De- parted.	
	Immi- grant aliens.	Non- immi- grant aliens.	Emi- grant aliens.	Non- immi- grant aliens.	Emi- grant aliens.	Non- immi- grant aliens.				Emi- grant aliens.							
New York, N. Y.	26, 731	35, 026	84, 470	41, 576	521	370	225, 206	105, 343	246, 026	68, 667	1, 720	812	31, 546	166, 696	85, 173	114, 271	
Boston, Mass.	374	294	343	187	22	46	15, 820	1, 187	634	453	80	73	528	413	2, 089	739	
Philadelphia, Pa.	333	69	307	232	29	18	4, 205	640	6, 785	1, 076	141	36	196	317	1, 689	2, 830	
Baltimore, Md.	260	25	2	...	33	8	301	54	533	2	14	108	30	2	133	27	
Portland, Me.	164	162	28	1, 016	7	3	239	145	266	1, 712	9	3	233	346	157	326	
New Bedford, Mass.	301	9	7	...	6	3	636	...	...	...	2	...	8	11	43	...	
Providence, R. I.	367	3	503	52	3	6	8, 213	103	3, 654	460	10	3	24	152	470	1, 446	
Newport News, Va.	505	624	...	9	21	3	866	86	...	2	68	3	1, 083	107	506	...	
Norfolk, Va.	504	91	2	...	19	2	1, 109	95	6	47	114	1	1, 145	2	430	45	
Savannah, Ga.	39	...	...	...	9	...	56	...	...	...	18	...	1, 986	847	...	...	
Miami, Fla.	1, 253	3, 979	490	1, 171	15	...	1, 809	3, 292	764	2, 128	37	3	284	243	1, 604	1, 534	
Key West, Fla.	956	4, 694	1, 014	6, 608	3	2	2, 605	9, 510	2, 186	13, 046	93	5	8, 025	7, 637	16, 273	16, 920	
Other Atlantic ports.	180	1, 024	3	1, 848	8	...	58	9	...	...	15	3	4, 784	60	6	1	
Tampa, Fla.	1, 312	581	14	3	39	6	2, 540	1, 412	6	12	70	2	2, 863	10	1, 609	17	
Pensacola, Fla.	7	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	
Mobile, Ala.	62	11	40	...	22	1	73	89	11	65	26	7	43	35	66	61	
New Orleans, La.	1, 847	2, 469	883	1, 831	156	12	2, 264	3, 723	898	3, 057	129	26	7, 825	3, 392	5, 878	5, 949	
Galveston, Tex.	80	8	2	7	10	9	380	102	62	28	39	10	359	197	647	587	
Other Gulf ports.	34	2	...	...	4	...	28	1	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	
San Francisco, Calif.	9, 121	9, 275	3, 435	9, 898	172	47	8, 530	13, 868	5, 924	9, 704	190	48	5, 299	5, 358	6, 273	8, 703	
Portland, Oreg.	12	...	...	...	1	3	14	...	...	...	...	4	606	1, 366	793	1, 831	
Seattle, Wash.	3, 991	2, 420	1, 790	2, 486	58	28	3, 575	2, 975	775	3, 348	97	49	576	110	375	41	
Alaska.	327	39	74	...	7	1	140	17	35	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Mexican border:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Land ports:	28, 538	15, 797	17, 509	9, 352	2, 512	1, 858	50, 726	17, 431	5, 963	4, 793	2, 804	946	...	2, 673	6, 046	1, 923	
Sea ports:	93	243	89	283	13	3	193	466	279	373	5	7	123	109	289	452	
Through Canada:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Atlantic ports:	2, 065	1, 045	175	132	8	2	5, 931	2, 567	3, 987	1, 062	28	11	1, 451	117	1, 767	462	
Pacific ports:	306	1, 203	846	1, 799	8	...	2, 009	995	2, 406	110	...	...	1, 498	697	2, 338	3, 915	
Border stations:	58, 234	13, 840	10, 604	9, 517	4, 768	631	90, 539	22, 837	7, 241	20, 711	5, 874	662	22, 933	22, 004	15, 407	26, 022	
Honolulu, Hawaii.	2, 401	1, 607	523	3, 497	122	...	2, 698	1, 691	681	472	61	...	1, 875	2, 629	3, 396	3, 478	
Porto Rico.	286	1, 198	400	1, 192	27	3	352	1, 923	634	2, 071	30	7	4, 169	3, 199	3, 508	5, 667	
Total.	141, 132	95, 889	123, 592	92, 709	8, 626	3, 068	430, 001	191, 575	288, 315	139, 747	11, 795	2, 762	96, 420	218, 929	157, 173	194, 147	
Philippine Islands.	9, 872	6, 605	1, 215	9, 516	230	111	10, 009	6, 662	1, 509	11, 109	324	117	3, 254	1, 382	2, 980	2, 195	





TABLE III.—*Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal years ended June 30, 1919 and 1920, by countries.*

Country of last or future permanent residence. <sup>1</sup>	1919						1920					
	Admitted.			Departed.			Admitted.			Departed.		
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.
Austria.....	26	14	40	201	12	213	268	50	318	2,274	53	2,327
Hungary.....	27	1	28	100	7	107	84	18	102	14,233	101	14,334
Belgium.....	268	166	434	634	251	885	6,574	986	7,560	1,846	534	2,380
Bulgaria.....	22	6	28	2,801	131	3,022	90	23	113	3,587	894	4,481
Czechoslovakia.....	1,352	530	2,282	599	520	1,128	3,426	134	3,560	11,147	126	11,273
Denmark.....	3,373	5,518	8,897	3,792	12,952	16,744	3,137	731	3,868	1,477	948	2,425
Finland.....	52	9	61	26	10	36	3,756	91	3,847	1,477	105	1,578
France, including Corsica.....	386	58	444	15,482	705	16,187	8,945	6,575	15,520	4,477	2,809	7,286
Germany.....	1,884	583	2,467	38,245	4,134	42,379	1,001	244	1,245	3,069	204	3,273
Greece.....	1,098	1,913	3,011	596	1,480	2,076	11,981	213	12,194	20,314	957	21,271
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	1,995	1,501	3,496	1,932	1,086	3,038	95,145	4,130	99,275	88,909	5,403	94,312
Netherlands.....	10	10	20	30	36	66	5,187	1,017	6,206	1,017	1,423	2,440
Norway.....	1,222	92	1,314	3,447	232	3,679	5,157	1,889	6,026	3,022	1,410	4,532
Poland.....	10	510	1,913	1,868	626	2,494	4,445	414	1,680	5,227	18,190	19,024
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....	1,403	10	1,413	30	36	66	15,472	147	15,619	4,728	162	4,890
Romania.....	10	10	20	30	36	66	1,890	132	2,022	21,506	934	22,440
Russia, Czecho-Slovenes, Kingdom of.....	1,573	462	2,035	6,280	1,666	7,946	1,995	306	1,301	1,933	253	2,186
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	2,243	626	2,869	1,738	366	2,104	1,888	70	1,958	28,474	566	29,040
Sweden.....	381	168	549	403	144	547	18,821	1,395	20,216	3,841	1,673	5,514
Switzerland.....	10	4	14	47	13	60	5,862	1,003	6,865	3,109	1,194	4,303
Turkey in Europe.....	10	4	14	47	13	60	3,785	112	4,570	1,103	1,733	1,733
							1,933	46	2,045	1,812	131	1,943

<sup>1</sup> Beginning with the fiscal year 1920, the Republics of Czechoslovakia, Finland, and Poland, and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes are shown as separate countries; the Russian Empire and Finland is changed to Russia, and the German Empire to Germany. Bulgaria, which previous to 1920 was grouped with Serbia and Montenegro, is shown separately, the two latter countries being included in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.



TABLE IV.—*Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by races or peoples.*

Race or people.	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (-).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	
American (black).....	8,174	5,425	13,599	1,275	2,118	3,393	+ 10,206
American (white).....	2,762	198	2,960	584	91	675	+ 2,285
Czech and Moravian (Czech).....	415	135	550	259	59	318	+ 232
Serbian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	1,064	1,770	2,834	23,844	1,893	25,737	- 22,903
Slovene.....	2,148	11,698	13,846	2,961	11,248	14,209	- 363
Slovene and Slovenian.....	493	727	1,220	7,481	268	7,749	- 6,529
Slovene.....	1,510	747	8,987	1,598	7,567	9,165	- 178
Slovene, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	63	22	85	1,533	85	1,618	- 1,533
Dutch and Flemish.....	12,730	4,423	17,153	3,016	4,341	7,357	+ 9,796
Irish.....	160	121	281	162	42	204	+ 77
Polish.....	58,366	35,260	93,626	11,659	33,588	45,247	+ 48,379
Portuguese.....	1,510	320	1,830	1,447	557	2,004	- 174
Russian.....	27,390	10,892	38,282	7,026	8,008	15,034	+ 23,248
Scandinavian.....	7,338	1,830	9,168	4,178	1,305	5,483	+ 3,685
Slovak.....	13,998	1,426	15,424	20,319	1,948	22,267	- 6,843
Slovak.....	14,202	3,231	17,433	358	1,025	1,383	+ 16,140
Slovak (north).....	20,784	4,330	25,114	4,635	3,838	8,473	+ 16,641
Slovak (south).....	12,918	3,046	15,964	8,159	2,213	10,372	+ 5,592
Swedish.....	84,882	28,885	113,767	80,955	8,727	89,682	+ 24,085
Swedish.....	9,279	6,805	16,174	4,238	11,415	15,653	+ 521
Swedish.....	422	9	81	14	22	36	+ 45
Swedish.....	72	43	465	719	25	744	- 279
Swedish.....	252	54	306	14,619	208	14,827	- 14,521
Swedish.....	51,042	17,350	68,392	6,412	4,742	11,154	+ 57,238
Swedish.....	17	33	50	3	5	8	+ 42
Swedish.....	2,519	8,931	11,450	18,392	1,223	19,615	- 8,165
Swedish.....	15,174	964	16,138	4,859	1,086	5,945	+ 10,193
Swedish.....	898	956	1,854	21,490	1,023	22,513	- 20,659
Swedish (Russian).....	2,378	683	3,061	1,151	391	1,542	+ 1,519
Swedish (Russian).....	258	136	394	693	32	725	- 331
Swedish, Norwegian, and Swedes.....	16,621	8,529	25,150	8,246	12,174	20,420	+ 4,730
Swedish.....	21,180	7,655	28,835	2,577	4,888	7,465	+ 21,370
Swedish.....	3,824	1,372	5,196	11,568	478	12,046	- 6,850
Swedish.....	23,594	7,442	31,036	5,144	5,159	10,303	+ 20,733
American.....	3,934	5,102	9,036	1,126	4,413	5,539	+ 3,497
American.....	3,047	991	4,038	1,652	730	2,382	+ 1,656
American.....	140	55	195	1,340	173	1,513	- 1,318
American.....	1,462	735	2,197	195	303	498	+ 1,699
American (except Cuban).....	1,546	1,989	3,535	626	1,948	2,574	+ 961
American.....	1,345	435	1,780	1,802	388	2,190	- 410
Grand total.....	430,001	191,575	621,576	288,315	139,747	428,062	+ 193,514
Admitted in and departed from the Islands.....	10,009	6,662	16,671	1,509	11,109	12,618	+ 4,053

Decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal years ended June 30, 1910 and 1919.

TABLE V.—*Intended future permanent residence of aliens admitted and last permanent residence of aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by States and Territories.*<sup>1</sup>

State or Territory.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immi- grant aliens.	Nonimmi- grant aliens.	Emi- grant aliens.	Nonemi- grant aliens.
Alabama.....	519	76	217	26
Alaska.....	159	35	118	21
Arizona.....	5,421	1,410	1,415	38
Arkansas.....	178	16	65	4
California.....	32,502	6,231	13,614	4,035
Colorado.....	1,448	320	1,261	131
Connecticut.....	13,212	2,180	7,020	427
Delaware.....	558	135	438	22
District of Columbia.....	1,702	211	606	105
Florida.....	4,145	1,944	3,129	697
Georgia.....	569	89	215	34
Hawaii.....	2,578	1,381	659	4,154
Idaho.....	1,360	132	288	105
Illinois.....	16,964	4,916	17,951	2,190
Indiana.....	2,586	475	2,936	154
Iowa.....	2,993	327	1,129	367
Kansas.....	872	174	720	50
Kentucky.....	296	38	147	12
Louisiana.....	1,763	454	586	136
Maine.....	6,050	568	1,002	70
Maryland.....	1,650	404	1,132	95
Massachusetts.....	41,594	5,760	16,490	2,370
Michigan.....	28,227	2,607	12,931	817
Minnesota.....	5,698	896	3,398	1,036
Mississippi.....	308	68	98	5
Missouri.....	2,174	469	1,603	503
Montana.....	1,695	372	769	201
Nebraska.....	1,397	379	653	147
Nevada.....	788	103	236	38
New Hampshire.....	3,712	341	1,216	61
New Jersey.....	16,666	3,188	14,210	688
New Mexico.....	953	269	536	15
New York.....	106,630	20,722	88,713	6,479
North Carolina.....	373	51	90	15
North Dakota.....	1,342	93	417	161
Ohio.....	15,377	3,179	29,543	879
Oklahoma.....	497	141	197	11
Oregon.....	3,645	625	830	752
Pennsylvania.....	27,637	6,304	44,156	1,710
Philippine Islands.....	16	15	6	3
Porto Rico.....	556	464	605	425
Rhode Island.....	7,341	720	2,826	362
South Carolina.....	248	26	82	8
South Dakota.....	1,086	70	252	120
Tennessee.....	384	58	102	16
Texas.....	39,115	10,307	2,469	107
Utah.....	1,387	265	666	127
Vermont.....	3,089	174	484	26
Virginia.....	2,670	222	475	90
Virgin Islands.....	15	11	3	3
Washington.....	11,462	2,295	2,884	2,295
West Virginia.....	2,023	669	2,687	50
Wisconsin.....	3,827	1,018	3,625	326
Wyoming.....	544	108	325	86
Outside United States.....	.....	108,070	.....	106,942
Total.....	430,001	191,575	288,315	139,747

<sup>1</sup> For permanent residences of aliens arriving in and departing from the Philippine Islands see Tables IX, IX-A, XIV, and XIV-A.

TABLE VI.—Occupations of aliens admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

Occupations.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>				
Actors.....	642	734	238	473
Architects.....	252	259	78	183
Clergy.....	1,154	1,452	53	1,116
Editors.....	146	183	24	110
Electricians.....	1,109	389	106	188
Engineers (professional).....	1,649	3,005	281	1,486
Lawyers.....	181	800	41	415
Literary and scientific persons.....	413	634	147	548
Musicians.....	627	504	306	224
Officials (Government).....	1,013	2,085	256	1,259
Physicians.....	459	960	179	710
Sculptors and artists.....	230	166	93	142
Teachers.....	2,122	1,425	376	803
Other professional.....	2,445	1,597	781	1,266
Total.....	12,442	14,193	3,379	8,923
<b>SKILLED.</b>				
Bakers.....	1,287	690	365	256
Barbers and hairdressers.....	1,609	728	438	173
Blacksmiths.....	1,013	477	278	148
Bookbinders.....	52	20	11	12
Brewers.....	14	10	14	11
Butchers.....	678	446	256	133
Cabinetmakers.....	162	73	70	47
Carpenters and joiners.....	5,742	2,162	1,481	1,250
Cigarette makers.....	11	4	1	2
Cigar makers.....	204	661	1,044	641
Cigar packers.....	52	98	28	28
Clerks and accountants.....	12,681	6,451	2,344	4,719
Dressmakers.....	3,631	482	316	309
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	1,856	1,333	378	1,335
Furriers and fur workers.....	140	32	36	21
Gardeners.....	574	272	218	195
Hat and cap makers.....	72	50	10	15
Iron and steel workers.....	1,515	500	174	198
Jewelers.....	217	130	44	71
Locksmiths.....	90	25	3	.....
Machinists.....	3,278	1,520	990	795
Mariners.....	7,597	7,692	514	2,242
Masons.....	2,235	1,193	429	275
Mechanics (not specified).....	2,942	1,616	554	604
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	412	165	106	117
Millers.....	123	62	35	27
Milliners.....	366	108	47	94
Miners.....	3,081	2,046	5,279	824
Painters and glaziers.....	1,021	549	326	274
Pattern makers.....	87	25	15	11
Photographers.....	220	156	49	73
Plasterers.....	161	68	46	33
Plumbers.....	544	201	76	108
Printers.....	521	249	70	99
Saddlers and harness makers.....	83	33	6	8
Seamstresses.....	1,793	238	107	114
Shoemakers.....	2,978	1,113	791	224
Stokers.....	867	1,295	168	266
Stonecutters.....	314	97	75	35
Tailors.....	3,074	1,165	714	342
Tanners and curriers.....	26	15	25	21
Textile workers (not specified).....	233	67	710	149
Timbers.....	165	61	37	24
Tobacco workers.....	29	55	5	10
Upholsterers.....	62	25	22	151
Watch and clock makers.....	126	63	35	20
Weavers and spinners.....	1,695	496	360	244
Wheelwrights.....	5	4	.....	.....
Woodworkers (not specified).....	110	35	20	19
Other skilled.....	4,269	3,044	1,662	1,328
Total.....	69,967	38,100	20,782	18,095

1 For occupations of aliens arriving in and departing from Philippine Islands see Tables X and X-A.

TABLE VI.—*Occupations of aliens admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.*

Occupations.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Non- immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non- emigrant aliens.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Agents.....	1,373	2,072	434	1,715
Bankers.....	163	750	97	696
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	677	339	81	111
Farm laborers.....	15,257	6,140	2,754	1,976
Farmers.....	12,192	5,578	11,282	5,354
Fishermen.....	1,190	375	383	278
Hotel keepers.....	231	231	180	167
Laborers.....	81,732	38,034	183,820	25,606
Manufacturers.....	228	939	129	731
Merchants and dealers.....	7,341	20,451	4,984	19,004
Servants.....	37,197	6,536	5,802	5,475
Other miscellaneous.....	16,878	13,236	5,787	9,865
Total.....	174,459	94,681	215,713	70,978
No occupation (including women and children).....	173,133	44,601	48,441	41,751
Grand total.....	430,001	191,575	288,315	139,747

TABLE VII.—Sex, age, literacy, financial condition, etc., of immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by races or peoples.

Race or people.	Number admitted.	Sex.		Age.		Literacy, 16 years of age and over.				Causes for exemption from literacy test under section 3.			
		Male.	Fe-male.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Can read but can not write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read and write.		Join relatives.	
							Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Total.
African (black).....	8,174	4,508	3,666	1,223	6,544	407	11	15	26	3,920	2,945	6,865	60
Armenian.....	2,762	1,463	1,298	481	2,066	215	8	8	16	1,204	992	2,196	77
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	415	173	242	79	296	40				136	200	336	
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	1,064	633	431	234	749	81	1	2	3	506	284	790	37
Chinese.....	2,148	1,240	908	242	1,712	194				1,515	181	1,696	3
Croatian and Slovenian.....	2,493	1,234	1,259	150	1,320	23	3	3	6	150	174	324	1
Cuban.....	1,510	1,012	498	429	1,003	78				759	320	1,079	1
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	63	41	22	6	51	6				1	1	2	1
East and West Indian.....	12,730	7,052	5,678	3,206	8,113	1,411	2	9	11	5,380	4,060	9,440	1
English.....	160	138	22	11	146	3				132	16	148	57
French.....	58,366	29,923	28,443	10,645	39,718	8,003	3	7	10	24,545	23,071	47,616	35
German.....	1,510	907	603	317	1,088	105	2	2	4	739	187	926	50
Greek.....	27,390	14,238	13,152	5,487	18,935	3,508	11	2	13	11,285	10,221	21,506	181
Hebrew.....	7,338	4,383	2,955	1,536	4,938	864	2	2	4	3,547	2,221	5,768	27
Hungarian.....	13,998	11,167	2,831	1,020	11,536	1,415	4	33	37	10,580	9,194	19,774	380
Irish.....	14,292	6,595	7,697	4,700	8,021	1,571	2	40	42	4,139	4,769	8,908	32
Italian (north).....	20,784	10,219	10,565	2,643	15,887	2,254	3	3	6	8,886	9,194	18,080	12
Italian (south).....	12,918	6,599	6,319	2,891	9,104	923	9	36	45	5,107	4,703	9,810	35
Japanese.....	84,882	44,112	40,770	20,255	57,739	6,938	42	183	225	32,308	23,172	55,480	1,076
Korean.....	3,276	3,414	5,865	1,342	7,462	175				2,426	4,896	7,322	39
Lithuanian.....	72	25	47	3	67	2				23	27	50	19
Magyar.....	422	274	148	113	345	34				19	81	296	13
Mexican.....	252	124	128	126	126	26				75	75	150	1
Pacific Islander.....	51,042	34,042	17,000	10,880	36,290	3,872	109	247	356	28,196	9,870	38,066	116
Polish.....	17	6	11	2	15					11	4	15	4
Portuguese.....	2,519	1,436	1,083	742	1,579	198	1	1	2	1,077	633	1,730	5
Rumanian.....	15,174	11,050	4,118	1,581	12,855	738	4	4	8	10,096	2,632	12,728	692
Russian.....	888	530	368	219	605	74	1	4	5	427	229	656	18
Ruthenian (Russo-Baltic).....	2,378	1,657	721	499	1,704	175	2	2	4	1,406	434	1,840	3
Ruthenian (Russo-Baltic).....	258	192	66	55	194	9				164	34	198	4

TABLE VII.—Sex, age, literacy, financial condition, etc., of immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by races or peoples—Contd.

Race or people.	Number admitted.	Sex.		Age.			Literacy, 16 years of age and over.				Causes for exemption from literacy test under section 3.						
		Male.	Fe-male.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Can read but can not write.		Can neither read nor write.		Can read and write.		Join relatives.				
							Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.		Fe-male.	Total.		
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	16,621	9,700	6,831	2,292	12,601	1,818	.....	3	3	4	4	8	5,735	14,408	4	4	8
Scots.....	21,180	11,027	10,153	3,637	14,752	2,791	1	.....	1	10	23	33	8,299	17,509	9	23	32
Slovaks.....	3,824	1,325	2,499	1,218	2,397	1,181	1	7	8	11	64	75	692	2,523	11	64	75
Spanish.....	23,594	12,825	10,769	1,218	20,791	1,210	6	13	19	32	100	132	19,525	21,850	32	95	127
Spanish American.....	3,934	2,564	1,370	764	2,927	243	1	1	1	3	5	8	2,128	3,161	2	4	6
Syrian.....	3,047	1,915	1,132	739	2,131	177	1	13	14	11	145	156	1,527	2,138	11	145	156
Turkish.....	140	118	22	12	118	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	109	18	.....	1	1
Welsh.....	1,462	782	680	248	1,015	199	1	.....	1	1	8	9	663	541	1	8	9
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1,546	711	835	262	1,156	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	569	710	.....	4	4
Other peoples.....	1,345	1,019	326	173	1,077	95	2	2	4	7	52	59	917	192	6	52	58
Total.....	430,001	247,625	182,376	81,890	307,589	40,522	211	636	847	2,190	12,904	15,094	203,006	129,164	1,863	12,878	14,741
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	10,009	8,357	1,652	2,713	6,884	412	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,113	.....	2,896	.....	.....	.....

Race or people.	Causes for exemption from literacy test under section 3.				Money.		By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—		Not going to join relative or friend.	
	Religious persecution.	Other causes.			Aliens bringing—		Total amount of money shown.	Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative. Friend.		
Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	\$50 or over.	Less than \$50.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
African (black).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,524	3,071	.....	\$344,283	5,295	2,433	446	1,050	1,137
Armenian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	794	497	.....	147,683	1,843	878	41	209	116
Armenian and Moravian (Czech).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	419	449	.....	79,013	174	198	43	52	55



	385	147	97,849	652	322	90	693	207	164
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	790	1,081	200,091	733	1,220	315	895	157	1,096
Chinese.....	175	175	37,036	194	223	76	375	44	74
Croatian and Slovenian.....	1,179	362	150,344	855	655	20	513	407	590
Cuban.....	40	52	6,953	44	16	3	49	5	9
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	4,749	1,249	1,422,138	6,719	5,006	405	9,436	2,036	1,258
Dutch and Flemish.....	342	78	8,015,332	0	26	34	13	49	98
East Indian.....	27,767	9,751	167,538	33,822	19,789	4,755	37,631	9,521	11,214
English.....	11,302	5,495	2,786,656	16,715	9,984	1,589	18,599	4,260	4,591
Finnish.....	3,006	1,220	1,070,007	4,338	2,538	135	4,532	1,607	1,617
French.....	3,064	1,514	1,475,943	5,055	1,918	162	11,304	2,307	1,387
German.....	4,491	1,514	1,475,943	5,055	1,918	135	12,712	803	777
Greek.....	4,491	1,514	1,475,943	5,055	1,918	135	12,712	803	777
Hebrew.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Irish.....	12,772	25,833	2,792,982	51,304	27,212	6,369	81,131	2,757	2,938
Italian (north).....	3	1	206	1	1	1	1	1	1
Italian (south).....	3	1	206	1	1	1	1	1	1
Japanese.....	3,500	3,253	748,478	1,594	7,589	94	7,358	818	994
Korean.....	222	39	356,154	227	181	14	288	87	14
Lithuanian.....	77	34	50,920	92	147	13	173	29	50
Magyar.....	5,638	45,003	1,503,404	33,067	17,694	281	13,887	1,249	35,906
Mexican.....	845	393	293,400	1,250	1,107	162	1,734	316	12
Polish.....	2,654	8,211	449,840	10,350	4,734	90	12,894	2,051	229
Portuguese.....	269	123	58,983	563	320	15	611	144	143
Roumanian.....	1,207	674	399,518	1,478	776	124	1,074	506	798
Russian.....	108	49	34,807	169	85	4	112	55	91
Ruthenian (Russiak).....	7,920	3,510	1,889,619	10,932	5,033	656	10,475	3,619	2,527
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	10,432	4,521	2,598,772	13,302	6,367	1,511	14,287	3,230	3,663
Slovak.....	327	508	60,439	1,870	1,703	251	3,395	320	109
Spanish.....	8,268	8,109	1,529,760	19,687	3,614	293	9,574	10,758	3,262
Spanish American.....	2,435	278	463,573	2,072	1,520	342	1,268	1,117	1,549
Sri Lankan.....	1,073	510	289,605	2,082	1,937	28	2,631	231	185
Turkish.....	38	68	15,331	106	19	15	96	33	11
Welsh.....	799	190	188,149	851	483	128	993	248	221
West Indian (except Cuban).....	915	275	97,660	1,014	483	49	1,006	292	248
Other peoples.....	283	328	89,955	1,008	318	19	1,928	249	168
Total.....	134,250	141,799	32,952,401	265,102	144,988	19,911	296,981	54,536	78,484

TABLE VII-A.—*Sex, age, and length of residence in the United States of emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by races or peoples.*

Race or people.	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.			Continuous residence in the United States.					
		Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	
African (black).....	1, 275	759	516	112	995	168	877	299	60	14	25	
Armenian.....	584	573	11	2	456	126	49	487	40	4	4	
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	259	175	84	16	169	74	11	206	21	15	6	
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montegrin.....	23, 844	21, 584	2, 260	516	16, 390	6, 938	1, 541	20, 565	1, 526	187	25	
Chinese.....	2, 961	1, 117	1, 844	13	1, 049	1, 899	594	716	294	368	989	
Croatian and Slovenian.....	7, 481	6, 928	553	95	4, 831	2, 555	112	6, 869	418	66	16	
Cuban.....	1, 598	1, 053	545	255	1, 139	204	1, 120	334	94	24	26	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	1, 533	1, 401	132	22	1, 074	437	35	1, 404	75	14	5	
Dutch and Flemish.....	3, 016	1, 867	1, 149	296	2, 056	664	1, 022	1, 480	369	87	58	
East Indian.....	162	153	9	3	107	52	21	106	33	2	2	
English.....	11, 659	5, 982	5, 677	1, 222	7, 716	2, 721	4, 574	4, 977	1, 287	419	402	
Finnish.....	1, 447	1, 002	445	38	1, 168	241	260	988	138	41	20	
French.....	7, 026	3, 826	3, 200	717	4, 610	1, 699	4, 309	1, 687	509	264	257	
German.....	4, 178	2, 737	1, 441	239	3, 022	917	598	2, 872	470	180	108	
Greek.....	20, 319	19, 051	1, 268	273	15, 128	4, 918	6, 222	11, 779	1, 729	488	101	
Hebrew.....	358	261	97	33	241	84	147	170	29	6	6	
Irish.....	4, 685	1, 961	2, 674	132	3, 665	838	964	2, 341	814	248	268	
Italian (north).....	8, 159	6, 872	1, 287	271	6, 271	1, 617	605	6, 044	1, 028	357	125	
Italian (south).....	80, 955	72, 046	8, 909	2, 118	59, 945	18, 892	9, 406	62, 982	5, 727	1, 985	855	
Japanese.....	3, 181	1, 057	1, 057	65	3, 331	842	1, 525	966	1, 114	457	176	
Korean.....	14	12	2	2	10	4	4	2	2	16	12	
Lithuanian.....	719	635	84	20	487	212	35	589	64	19	65	
Magyar.....	14, 619	12, 502	2, 117	357	9, 217	5, 045	180	12, 962	1, 163	249	84	
Mexican.....	6, 412	3, 975	2, 437	1, 295	4, 077	1, 040	4, 677	1, 415	190	84	46	
Pacific Islander.....	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	51	
Polish.....	18, 392	16, 781	1, 611	264	12, 373	5, 755	324	17, 252	646	119	49	
Portuguese.....	4, 859	3, 413	1, 446	310	3, 836	713	1, 933	2, 134	632	111	24	
Romanian.....	21, 490	19, 221	2, 269	332	13, 443	7, 715	753	19, 631	962	120	24	
Russian.....	1, 151	939	212	53	793	305	291	725	91	29	15	
Ruthenian (Russiak).....	693	614	79	21	498	214	16	649	26	2	2	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	8, 246	4, 531	3, 715	362	6, 782	1, 102	2, 173	4, 518	982	343	230	
Scotch.....	2, 577	1, 095	1, 482	245	1, 747	556	992	1, 130	285	77	53	
Slovak.....	11, 568	10, 191	1, 377	264	7, 483	3, 821	283	10, 146	940	144	55	
Spanish.....	5, 144	4, 768	816	327	4, 139	3, 259	3, 329	1, 453	263	32	47	
Spanish American.....	1, 126	768	358	170	856	100	891	186	27	12	10	

Syrian.....	1,652	1,451	201	54	1,126	472	162	1,317	126	35	12
Turkish.....	1,340	1,314	26	8	1,100	232	101	1,156	67	13	3
Welsh.....	195	112	83	20	127	48	57	95	57	4	10
West Indian (except Cuban).....	626	285	341	74	468	84	331	191	35	19	52
Other peoples.....	1,802	1,629	173	91	1,486	225	557	1,076	82	28	56
Total.....	288,315	237,748	50,567	10,705	203,374	74,236	51,082	203,900	22,395	6,641	4,297
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	1,509	1,203	306	201	1,106	202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE VII-B.—*Conjugal condition of immigrant aliens*

[Abbreviations: S., single; M., married;]

Race or people.	Males.										
	Under 16 years (total). <sup>1</sup>	16 to 44 years.					45 years and over.				
		S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.
African (black).....	563	2,785	919	30	.....	3,734	19	171	21	.....	211
Armenian.....	256	879	248	10	.....	1,137	10	61	2	.....	73
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	37	74	39	1	.....	114	4	15	3	.....	22
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin...	122	256	196	7	.....	459	2	47	3	.....	52
Chinese.....	198	780	566	2	1	1,349	3	167	2	.....	172
Croatian and Slovenian.....	83	81	55	2	1	139	1	11	.....	.....	12
Cuban.....	252	617	111	4	2	734	2	24	.....	.....	26
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	2	34	4	.....	.....	38	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Dutch and Flemish...	1,654	2,727	1,927	35	2	4,691	83	556	66	2	707
East Indian.....	5	100	29	2	.....	131	.....	1	.....	.....	2
English.....	5,340	12,191	8,688	237	9	21,125	435	2,543	469	11	3,458
Finnish.....	165	500	174	14	.....	688	20	29	5	.....	54
French.....	2,754	6,457	3,199	152	3	9,811	192	1,220	259	2	1,673
German.....	831	2,333	766	27	.....	3,126	63	325	37	1	426
Greek.....	549	4,861	4,605	45	1	9,512	72	991	43	.....	1,106
Hebrew.....	2,422	2,375	1,128	20	4	3,527	34	550	62	.....	646
Irish.....	1,319	5,888	1,857	86	7	7,838	257	652	152	1	1,062
Italian (north).....	1,447	3,088	1,583	31	.....	4,702	61	334	55	.....	450
Italian (south).....	10,387	16,544	13,929	121	1	30,595	142	2,595	391	2	3,130
Japanese.....	948	1,343	841	11	2	2,197	5	258	6	.....	269
Korean.....	2	9	12	.....	.....	21	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Lithuanian.....	58	129	62	3	.....	194	2	16	4	.....	22
Magyar.....	49	33	29	.....	1	63	1	10	1	.....	12
Mexican.....	5,617	14,925	10,803	461	.....	26,189	141	1,812	282	1	2,236
Pacific Islander.....	.....	7	4	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	354	580	367	14	.....	961	15	101	5	.....	121
Portuguese.....	792	6,136	3,633	50	7	9,826	25	374	36	3	438
Roumanian.....	98	249	136	2	1	388	4	37	3	.....	44
Russian.....	246	810	481	17	2	1,310	11	81	7	2	101
Ruthenian (Rus- niak).....	27	91	65	2	.....	158	.....	6	1	.....	7
Scandinavian (Nor- wegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	1,113	6,527	1,284	31	3	7,845	226	499	104	3	832
Scotch.....	1,806	5,052	2,797	113	2	7,964	222	848	185	2	1,257
Slovak.....	621	399	230	4	.....	633	4	62	5	.....	71
Spanish.....	931	11,478	6,975	146	1	18,600	97	809	56	1	963
Spanish American....	433	1,761	262	7	1	2,031	7	84	9	.....	100
Syrian.....	376	1,101	352	8	.....	1,461	16	51	11	.....	78
Turkish.....	9	74	27	1	.....	102	.....	7	.....	.....	7
Welsh.....	117	366	207	6	.....	579	15	59	12	.....	86
West Indian (except Cuban).....	142	418	116	.....	.....	534	4	28	3	.....	35
Other peoples.....	93	590	278	4	.....	872	5	45	3	1	54
Total.....	42,218	114,648	68,984	1,706	51	185,389	2,200	15,482	2,304	32	20,018

<sup>1</sup> None divorced; 4 widowed, as follows: Mexican, 3; French, 1; and 42 married, as follows: English, 10; Italian (south), 7; Mexican, 5; Greek, 4; French and Hebrew, 3 each; Spanish, 2; and Dutch, German, Irish, Italian (north), Japanese, Portuguese, Scandinavian, and Scotch, 1 each.

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*admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by races or peoples.*

W., widowed; D., divorced.]

Females.											Single females.			
Under 16 years (total). <sup>2</sup>	16 to 44 years.					45 years and over.					16 to 21 years.	22 to 29 years.	30 to 37 years.	38 to 44 years.
	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.				
660.	1,879	830	99	2	2,810	37	88	71	....	196	862	761	194	62
225.	474	339	114	2	929	.....	71	71	....	142	304	148	16	6
42	114	61	6	1	182	3	9	6	....	18	55	47	11	1
112	96	184	10	....	290	2	14	13	....	29	53	37	5	1
44	46	316	1	....	363	2	19	1	....	22	22	18	5	1
67	50	128	3	....	181	.....	9	2	....	11	27	19	3	1
177	133	127	7	2	269	9	14	28	1	52	66	39	21	7
4	8	5	....	....	13	.....	4	1	....	5	6	1	1	.....
1,552	1,425	1,937	50	10	3,422	60	430	207	7	704	542	580	239	64
6	8	5	2	....	15	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	4	1
5,305	8,654	9,140	779	20	18,593	712	2,145	1,678	10	4,545	2,936	3,250	1,460	1,008
152	194	190	16	....	400	3	34	14	....	51	100	59	24	11
2,733	4,922	3,324	305	33	8,584	246	930	646	13	1,835	2,098	1,920	652	252
705	962	809	36	5	1,812	53	236	145	4	438	360	419	143	40
471	1,139	871	41	....	2,051	10	149	150	....	309	535	528	70	6
2,278	2,229	2,136	122	7	4,494	17	582	324	2	925	1,348	777	94	10
1,324	6,156	1,707	181	5	8,049	272	445	472	3	1,192	2,773	2,422	693	268
1,444	2,504	1,775	121	2	4,402	34	218	220	1	473	978	1,242	237	47
9,818	12,508	14,006	627	3	27,144	106	1,848	1,851	3	3,808	6,631	4,836	898	143
394	318	4,931	16	....	5,265	....	182	24	....	206	266	39	8	5
1	2	44	....	....	46	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
55	22	57	2	....	81	....	9	3	....	12	12	8	2	....
52	20	39	2	1	62	2	6	6	....	14	9	7	4	....
5,263	2,876	6,230	994	1	10,101	96	566	973	1	1,636	1,519	938	303	116
2	2	2	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
388	211	395	10	2	618	4	57	16	....	77	116	76	15	4
789	1,735	1,194	96	4	3,029	14	112	174	....	300	1,174	439	92	30
121	83	117	17	....	217	1	15	14	....	30	46	30	5	2
253	106	277	10	1	394	4	52	16	2	74	53	45	7	1
28	11	25	....	....	36	.....	1	1	....	2	10	1	....	....
1,089	3,387	1,261	89	19	4,756	209	412	360	5	986	1,433	1,254	511	189
1,831	3,845	2,689	249	5	6,788	270	598	666	....	1,534	1,244	1,579	722	300
597	703	1,018	41	2	1,764	6	83	49	....	138	377	261	49	16
662	1,032	1,097	60	2	2,191	21	130	96	....	247	504	403	85	40
331	534	314	44	4	896	17	58	68	....	143	225	210	70	29
363	306	316	....	....	670	7	48	44	....	99	216	77	12	1
3	8	8	....	....	16	1	1	1	....	3	5	3	....	....
131	204	212	19	1	436	14	61	38	....	113	71	86	33	14
120	445	148	29	....	622	14	44	34	1	93	176	193	60	16
80	47	151	7	....	205	.....	27	14	....	41	30	14	3	....
39,672	59,398	58,415	4,253	134	122,200	2,247	9,707	8,497	53	20,504	27,185	22,770	6,751	2,692

<sup>2</sup>None divorced; 4 widowed, as follows: African (black), English, Hebrew, and Irish, 1 each; and 94 married, as follows: English and Mexican, 15 each; Japanese, 13; French, 12; Italian (south), 8; Irish, 7; Hebrew, 4; Scandinavian, 3; African (black), Dutch, German, Italian (north), Scotch, and Spanish, 2 each; and Armenian, Greek, Polish, Spanish American, and West Indian, 1 each.

TABLE VII-C.—*Conjugal condition of emigrant aliens*

[Abbreviations: S., single; M., married;

Race or people.	Males.										
	Under 16 years (total). <sup>1</sup>	16 to 44 years.					45 years and over.				
		S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.
African (black).....	36	303	312	1	....	616	18	86	3	....	107
Armenian.....	1	135	314	1	....	450	1	121	....	....	122
Bohemian and Mora- vian (Czech).....	8	36	73	....	....	109	4	52	2	....	58
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin...	256	2,383	12,346	50	....	14,779	237	6,268	44	....	6,549
Chinese.....	7	487	476	....	....	963	244	1,626	4	....	1,874
Croatian and Slove- nian.....	57	635	3,761	18	1	4,415	73	2,362	21	....	2,456
Cuban.....	148	346	424	4	....	774	11	106	14	....	131
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	8	159	809	5	....	973	8	408	4	....	420
Dutch and Flemish...	129	520	790	2	....	1,312	94	316	16	....	426
East Indian.....	2	66	34	....	....	100	32	19	....	....	51
English.....	595	1,580	2,071	37	1	3,689	278	1,040	75	....	1,393
Finnish.....	16	339	441	4	....	784	28	170	3	1	202
French.....	363	1,211	1,256	12	....	2,479	228	721	35	....	984
German.....	118	767	1,163	17	1	1,948	104	543	24	....	671
Greek.....	172	5,516	8,639	11	....	14,166	287	4,416	10	....	4,713
Hebrew.....	19	76	94	2	....	172	7	62	1	....	70
Irish.....	63	866	597	7	....	1,470	152	243	33	....	428
Italian (north).....	149	1,892	3,367	50	....	5,309	127	1,256	30	1	1,414
Italian (south).....	1,094	14,444	38,919	332	4	53,699	1,530	15,480	243	....	17,253
Japanese.....	38	1,109	1,286	5	....	2,400	70	671	2	....	743
Korean.....	7	7	2	....	....	9	3	....	....	....	3
Lithuanian.....	7	122	297	3	....	422	15	187	4	....	206
Magyar.....	177	642	6,999	36	1	7,678	65	4,548	34	....	4,647
Mexican.....	645	1,360	1,267	65	....	2,692	95	456	87	....	638
Pacific Islander.....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Polish.....	124	829	10,259	21	....	11,109	90	5,431	27	....	5,548
Portuguese.....	172	1,240	1,438	33	1	2,712	35	447	47	....	529
Roumanian.....	174	1,403	10,341	26	....	11,770	193	7,068	16	....	7,277
Russian.....	28	157	474	1	....	632	17	258	4	....	279
Ruthenian (Russ- niak).....	6	26	370	1	....	397	3	207	1	....	211
Scandinavian (Nor- wegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	167	2,492	1,236	8	2	3,738	227	381	18	....	626
Scotch.....	123	364	377	6	1	688	85	179	20	....	284
Slovak.....	127	614	5,805	33	....	6,452	98	3,466	47	1	3,612
Spanish.....	173	1,910	1,070	14	....	3,594	100	445	16	....	561
Spanish American...	87	454	169	2	....	625	10	43	3	....	56
Syrian.....	24	406	596	7	....	1,009	23	391	4	....	418
Turkish.....	5	291	788	2	....	1,079	7	223	....	....	230
Welsh.....	13	35	35	....	....	72	7	15	5	....	27
West Indian (except Cuban).....	39	129	80	3	....	212	6	27	1	....	34
Other peoples.....	40	560	814	2	....	1,376	16	197	....	....	213
Total.....	5,410	45,852	120,189	821	12	166,874	4,625	59,938	898	3	65,464

<sup>1</sup> None widowed or divorced; 67 married, as follows: Slovak, 9; Italian (south) and Polish, 8 each; Bulgarian and Croatian, 6 each; Magyar, 5; English and Roumanian, 4 each; Italian (north) and Mexican 3 each; Scandinavian, Spanish, West Indian, and other peoples, 2 each; and Greek, Spanish American, and Turkish, 1 each.

departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by races or peoples.

W., widowed; D., divorced.]

Females.											Single females.			
Under 16 years (total). <sup>2</sup>	16 to 44 years.					45 years and over.					16 to 21 years.	22 to 29 years.	30 to 37 years.	38 to 44 years.
	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.				
76	98	273	8	....	379	9	33	19	....	61	26	39	19	14
1	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	16	44	.....	.....	60	2	12	2	.....	16	2	12	2	.....
260	127	1,464	20	.....	1,611	12	356	21	.....	389	50	42	20	15
6	18	68	.....	.....	86	1	23	1	.....	25	3	11	3	1
38	23	389	4	.....	416	3	91	5	.....	99	5	6	6	6
107	93	269	3	.....	365	8	47	18	.....	73	46	31	10	6
14	10	89	2	.....	101	.....	15	2	.....	17	1	5	1	3
167	156	580	8	.....	744	36	186	16	.....	238	47	50	34	25
1	3	4	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....
627	1,564	2,395	65	3	4,027	315	827	186	.....	1,328	220	594	500	250
22	133	245	5	1	384	10	23	6	.....	39	8	63	46	16
354	969	1,138	23	1	2,131	176	475	64	.....	715	189	379	246	155
121	312	743	16	3	1,074	46	173	27	.....	246	33	135	104	40
101	99	851	12	.....	962	10	182	13	.....	205	39	46	10	4
14	15	52	2	.....	69	1	12	1	.....	14	4	7	4	.....
69	1,518	650	27	.....	2,195	193	169	48	.....	410	49	758	536	175
122	113	839	10	.....	962	15	171	17	.....	203	28	51	27	7
1,024	709	5,396	141	.....	6,246	59	1,436	144	.....	1,639	215	312	132	50
27	64	863	3	1	931	.....	98	1	.....	99	18	24	15	7
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	6	59	.....	.....	65	1	5	.....	.....	6	2	1	2	1
180	122	1,382	35	.....	1,539	10	354	34	.....	398	32	56	26	8
650	346	921	118	.....	1,385	40	158	204	.....	402	167	111	44	24
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
140	97	1,158	9	.....	1,264	11	183	13	.....	207	19	49	22	7
138	345	750	29	.....	1,124	11	139	34	.....	184	135	176	23	11
158	87	1,559	27	.....	1,673	15	391	31	1	438	30	28	21	8
25	43	117	1	.....	161	.....	21	5	.....	26	5	25	11	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	5	56	.....	.....	61	.....	3	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
195	1,538	1,467	38	1	3,044	183	246	46	1	476	101	726	511	200
122	522	517	19	1	1,059	88	163	49	1	301	69	212	167	74
137	133	884	14	.....	1,031	8	176	25	.....	209	23	63	34	13
154	121	417	7	.....	545	17	81	19	.....	117	50	34	22	15
83	112	116	3	.....	231	4	32	8	.....	44	63	36	5	8
30	18	96	3	.....	117	1	43	10	.....	54	6	5	5	2
3	2	16	3	.....	21	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
7	22	32	1	.....	55	4	15	2	.....	21	2	11	7	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	103	149	4	.....	256	7	37	6	.....	50	22	39	31	11
51	13	96	1	.....	110	1	10	1	.....	12	4	4	3	2
5,295	9,675	26,153	661	11	36,500	1,297	6,394	1,078	3	8,772	1,718	4,142	2,650	1,165

<sup>2</sup>None widowed or divorced; 18 married, as follows: Italian (south), 4; Scandinavian, 3; English and Irish, 2 each; and Bulgarian, French, German, Italian (north), Magyar, Roumanian, and Spanish American, 1 each.

TABLE VII-D.—Sex, age, and length of residence in the United States of naturalized citizens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by races or peoples.

Race or people.	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.			Last continuous residence in the United States.				
		Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.
African (black).....	266	141	125	7	209	50	121	11	3	6	125
Armenian.....	12	12			12		1	2	7	2	6
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	29	23	6	1	17	11	12	3	4	4	2
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	42	35	7	1	25	16	2	20	13	5	6
Croatian and Slovenian.....	13	13			8	5	1	4	3	2	3
Cuban.....	12	5	7	2	7	3	11				1
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	10	9	1		5		2	4		1	3
Dutch and Flemish.....	166	115	51	10	106	50	32	53	44	16	21
English.....	1,221	657	564	88	698	435	417	298	156	116	234
Finnish.....	38	27	11	1	30	7	15	14	5	3	1
French.....	381	232	149	19	223	139	117	93	37	46	88
German.....	333	254	129	14	200	169	142	73	27	37	104
Greek.....	158	139	19	3	134	21	19	54	43	22	20
Hebrew.....	150	101	49	6	116	28	40	26	42	15	27
Irish.....	425	277	148	10	262	153	125	98	65	38	99
Italian (north).....	141	106	35	3	102	36	16	55	26	28	16
Italian (south).....	902	789	113	2	743	157	44	425	231	107	95
Lithuanian.....	2	1	1		1		1		1		1
Magyar.....	42	27	15	6	27	9	16	5	6	9	6
Mexican.....	8	2	6		7	1	6	1	1		
Polish.....	64	50	14	2	47	15	17	21	12	6	8
Portuguese.....	50	36	14	1	39	10	4	12	14	9	11
Romanian.....	36	28	8		27	9	5	13	8	6	4
Russian.....	205	142	63	15	153	37	75	38	37	21	34
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	2	2			2			1			
Scandinavian, Norwegian, Danes, and Swedes.....	1,029	750	279	19	651	359	334	290	154	110	141
Scotch.....	1,384	237	147	19	219	146	134	103	40	42	65
Slovak.....	57	39	18	2	38	17	6	17	9	9	16
Spanish.....	34	24	10	2	25	7	15	6	6	1	6
Spanish American.....	63	26	37	5	46	12	46	7	2	3	5
Syrian.....	38	34	4		33	5	10	13	4		6
Turkish.....	6	6			5	1	2	3			
Welsh.....	35	23	12	2	19	14	7	15	7		6
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1,338	852	486	14	1,139	185	587	46	22	33	660
Other peoples.....	268	167	101	55	157	56	138	56	24	20	30
Total.....	8,010	5,381	2,629	309	5,532	2,169	2,519	1,880	1,055	712	1,844



TABLE VII-E.—Sex, age, and length of residence in the United States of native-born citizens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by races or peoples.

Race or people.	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.			Last continuous residence in the United States.				
		Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.
African (black).....	386	212	174	217	144	25	257	37	22	19	51
Caucasian.....	54,306	32,470	21,836	26,681	23,664	3,961	26,649	6,510	2,114	3,408	15,625
Chinese.....	721	643	78	158	493	70	195	237	80	35	174
East Indian.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	1,138	593	545	1,121	12	5	853	257	21	2	5
Pacific Islander.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	56,554	33,920	22,634	28,177	24,316	4,061	27,956	7,042	2,237	3,464	15,855

TABLE VIII.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by countries of last permanent residence and races or peoples.

Country of last permanent residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.	Lithuanian.
Austria.....			4	5		4		5	1		4		5	39		155	1	1				
Hungary.....			3											5	1	39			1			
Belgium.....	1	1				2			5,774		33	2	58	21	5	39	5		3			
Bulgaria.....	1	2				3	1		12				8			17		5				
Czechoslovakia.....			225	37				1	2		2	3	3	85	1	229		1	2			1
Denmark.....	1		1			66			9		4	4		15	1	47						
Finland.....									8			640		1		7						
France, including Corsica.....	25	56	5	17	44	3	5	1	195		275	9	6,445	108	187	458	34	130	83	3	2	
Germany.....		82	3	67		1		25	18		9	3	7	762	3	568	5	5	13			
Greece.....	1					2			1		14				10,883		4					
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	2	13	6	44		101		21	4,978		55		30	42	1,196	292	11	11,442	81,627			
Netherlands.....							4		1		21	6		24	3	61		3	5			1
Norway.....	1	4	1						1		1	13	2	3	7	7		4	8			
Poland.....		2	1	74		2		2			5	4	2	26		3,793		1				1
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	845				1						19	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	4			
Roumania.....		1											1	52	9	1,304						
Russia.....	66		1						1		17	26	6	9	4	480	1	1			1	29
Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Kingdom of Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....			13	492		230		4				1		106	41	136		6				
Sweden.....	44				2		9		3		36		9	5	3	4	1	4	15			
Switzerland.....		4	1	6					2		7	12		2		25		4				
Turkey in Europe.....	762								20		33	1	564	2,744	11	55	3	243	34			
United Kingdom.....	79	37	12	5	48	1		2	111	18	24,440	19	116	81	214	400	10,900	44	131	5		2
Other Europe.....	10			1				1			63		3		32	3	4	39	1,303			
Total Europe.....	1,010	1,032	276	808	95	415	19	60	11,144	18,25,044	744	7,878	4,131	13,168	9,544	10,968	11,940	83,243		8	3	53
China.....		1			1,967				5	2	113		14	4	2	101	6			6	8	
Japan.....		1			4		1		12	1	38		4	4	2	65	2			9,205	9	1
India.....		11			1				1	93	129	1	5	1		11	3			1		
Turkey in Asia.....	2	1,493		3		1		2			7		10	1	259	829		6	7			1

Other Asia.....	66	10	.....	.....	.....	86	26	20	1	2	10	28	9	1	4	2	1	50	.....
Total Asia.....	3	1,982	1	.....	.....	106	122	307	2	35	20	291	1,015	16	13	9	9,213	67	2
Africa.....	51	30	.....	.....	.....	55	1	178	.....	19	7	52	101	9	23	28	.....	.....	1
Australia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1,457	14	4	41	14	53	125	11	1	.....	.....	1
Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	27	.....	47	2	1	.....	4	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,293	6	30,398	743	19,087	2,985	396	3,336	9,614	632	923	42	2	362
British North America.....	415	103	33	71	2	4	.....	129	1	22	23	15	16	5	22	16	.....	.....	.....
Central America.....	417	2	3	1	.....	9	2	143	1	126	66	21	46	16	108	43	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	17	11	1	11	.....	31	2	161	3	85	50	13	148	16	138	185	4	.....	.....
South America.....	193	2	2	15	1	67	3	475	2	75	13	17	15	15	26	22	6	.....	3
West Indies.....	6,059	3	1	1,462	.....	1	8	47	.....	12	.....	10	8	1	4	412	3	.....	.....
Other countries.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total.....	8,174	2,762	415	1,064	2,148	493	1,510	63	12,730	160	58,366	1,510	27,390	7,338	13,998	14,292	20,784	12,918	84,882
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	57	206	.....	20	16	.....	.....	8	.....	10	778	.....	422

TABLE VIII.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by countries of last permanent residence and races or peoples—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Rus- sian).	Scandinavian (Nor- wegian, Dane, and Swede).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (ex- cept Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.
Austria.....	3			13		3	3				26								268
Hungary.....	22			7	1	4	4	6			13								84
Belgium.....		1		1					26	4	2					31	1	6	6,574
Bulgaria.....						2					2							1	90
Czechoslovakia.....	39	1		16		5	3	2	5	1	2,680							1	3,426
Denmark.....				28		2	2		3,021	1	1								3,337
Finland.....				16		8	8		74		1								1,756
France, including Corsica.....	1			102	21	27	75	8	54	26	27		68	52		3	10	64	8,945
Germany.....		3	1	12		17	8		8	1	16		1				1	5	11,001
Greece.....							12		1						30			229	11,981
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	3	3		4	1	3	4		18	2	93	13	3	14	4	1	3	93	95,145
Netherlands.....	1			10		3	6		52		1	6							5,187
Norway.....		1		1			1		4,385			3	2	7					4,445
Portugal.....				849	2	5	22	8	4		10								4,813
Peru, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....				6	14,477	2	1		11			66	7	5				1	15,472
Romania.....	13			3		487	5				4							2	1,890
Russia.....	1			31		7	269		8	6	18			21	1	1		11	1,995
Serbia, Croats, and Slovenes, Kingdom of.....	12			2		6	4	9			825								1,888
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....		4			42				6	2	1	18,522	29	4			33	43	18,821
Sweden.....		1		1			5		5,790	1	1	4							5,862
Switzerland.....	6			5	3	2	24	1	6		8	3	4	1	1		1	1	3,785
Turkey in Europe.....						13	13					2		30	28			19	1,933
United Kingdom.....				41	10	15	98		181	9,050	6	58	26	6	7	872	14	69	48,062
Other Europe.....	8	11	3			6						28		10	5			225	1,735
Total Europe.....	109	39	4	1,151	14,558	594	566	18	13,650	9,094	3,735	19,035	145	164	76	908	64	769	246,295
China.....				8	6	1	33		26	13	1	5	3			3		1	2,330
Japan.....				1	6	1	46		1	8	5	1	2					6	9,432
India.....			2				2			27	1						4	7	300
Turkey in Asia.....	1			9			2				1	2	2	2,302	48			45	5,033

[illegible]

TABLE VIII-A.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by countries of intended future residence and races or peoples.

Country of intended future residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Austria.			21	32		29		1,311	2		1		1	87		8			1		
Hungary.		1		16		96		22						71		9					
Belgium.			3	3		10			1,490		6	10	270	15		4	1		1		
Bulgaria.				3,558		307		25	2		1		3	12	1						
Czechoslovakia.			180	149				1	4		6			9		6	1	2	8		
Denmark.				1										16					6		
Finland.				36								1,354									
France, including Corsica.			1	20			2	19	1		30		4,070	16	6	8	3	7	16	1	
Germany.			1	4		25		1	2		11		4	3,002	2	10		1		1	
Greece.		22		50		4		8					2	20,186							
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.				49		22		43	3		15		3	3	3	2		7,986	80,705		
Netherlands.	1								986		9			3	1						
Norway.								4			1	4		3				8	2		
Poland.			1	87		95		7			2	2		5		46		1			
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.	80							1			1							1			
Romania.			4	3		21		4	2		6	35	3	32	2	12	1	2	5		
Russia.		1	1			4		1	1							12					
Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Kingdom of.			30	19,769		6,883	3	99			2		4	227	4	9	1		5		
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.							4				4										
Sweden.								1		1	4	5		3	3			2	1		
Switzerland.		1				11			226		3		372	384				43	2		
Turkey in Europe.		110		47		1		10	1		19							1		3	
United Kingdom.			1	1	7				6		7,725	1	12	9	18	12	3,768	9	13	50	
Other Europe.	2			4			2								7	66			4		
Total Europe.	83	136	243	23,829	7	7,478	11	1,528	2,745	1	7,852	1,411	4,754	3,906	20,231	208	3,775	8,061	80,773	55	
China.					2,944				4		59		6	5	3		3	2		8	1
Japan.		1			3			33		1	33		9		1					4,154	
India.									1	155	21			1							5







Turkey in Asia.....	1	1	2	1	2	355	830	1	1	1,731
Other Asia.....	2	1	4	20	4	5	830	1	80	1,170
Total Asia.....	3	2	6	24	6	10	1,660	2	81	2,901
Africa.....	14	46	5	2	4	5	121	1	17	121
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	4	5	55	1	1	11	490	1	11	490
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	2	2	945	6	6	4	29	1	85	7,668
British North America.....	18	4	2	29	369	5	1	10	9	6,606
Central America.....	12	6	6	60	18	16	4	17	6	6,406
Mexico.....	22	2	2	105	583	33	4	545	31	1,398
South America.....	26	7	9	1,162	111	36	16	14	14	5,502
West Indies.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
Other countries.....	1,151	2,577	11,568	5,144	1,126	1,652	1,340	626	1,802	288,315
Grand total.....	719	14,619	6,412	3	18,302	4,839	6	58	58	1,509
Departed from Philippine Islands.....										





TABLE VIII-B.—Naturalized citizens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by countries of intended future residence and races or people—Continued.

Country of intended future residence.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Rumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russ- mak).	Scandinavian (Nor- wegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.
Austria.....	2									2								10
Hungary.....																		7
Bulgaria.....								1										37
Czechoslovakia.....	1							1										12
Denmark.....								39										42
Finland.....																		40
France, including Corsica.....			2		1	2	1	1	2	3	1					1	4	9
Germany.....																		69
Greece.....																		21
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....														2				153
Netherlands.....						1		187		1						1	11	972
Norway.....																		57
Poland.....			21							4							4	194
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....			3	48	20													28
Romania.....	2																	52
Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Kingdom of.....						7		2	2									24
Russia.....	1																	29
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....										6						34	1	43
Sweden.....								92			22	1					2	61
Switzerland.....	1					1		2									2	99
Turkey in Europe.....						1						1	6	2			1	40
United Kingdom.....			2			1			87	1				1	16		15	16
Other Europe.....						1												588
Total Europe.....	14		28	48	21	13		326	91	53	23	2	6	5	16	36	61	2,604
China.....				1	1	13		19	6	1							20	132
Japan.....					1	7		2	3		1				2		7	63
India.....						1			1								1	16
Turkey in Asia.....													6	1			5	23
Other Asia.....									1									15
Total Asia.....			1	1	2	21		21	11	2	1		8	1	2		35	249
Africa.....					1	2		1					1				1	9



TABLE VIII-C.—*Native-born citizens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by countries of intended future residence and races or peoples.*

Country of intended future residence.	African (black).	Cau- casian.	Chinese.	East Indian.	Japa- nese.	Pacific Islander.	Total.
Austria.....		75					75
Hungary.....		582					582
Belgium.....		145					145
Bulgaria.....		31					31
Czechoslovakia.....		514					514
Denmark.....		130					130
Finland.....		130					130
France, including Corsica.....		311					311
Germany.....		216					216
Greece.....		816					816
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....		8,556		1			8,557
Netherlands.....		154					154
Norway.....		415					415
Poland.....		818					818
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....		619					619
Roumania.....		632					632
Russia.....		203			1		204
Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Kingdom of.....		1,096					1,096
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....		300					300
Sweden.....		251					251
Switzerland.....		84					84
Turkey in Europe.....		47					47
United Kingdom.....		2,040					2,040
Other Europe.....		5					5
Total Europe.....		18,170		1	1		18,172
China.....		2,022	718				2,740
Japan.....		741			1,136		1,877
India.....		473					473
Turkey in Asia.....		90					90
Other Asia.....		286					286
Total Asia.....		3,612	718		1,136		5,466
Africa.....	4	99					103
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....		143					143
Pacific Islands, not specified.....		30				2	32
British North America.....	109	22,039			1		22,149
Central America.....	11	5,010	1				5,022
Mexico.....	12	1,862	1				1,875
South America.....	4	698					702
West Indies.....	246	2,640	1				2,887
Other countries.....		3					3
Grand total.....	386	54,306	721	1	1,138	2	56,554

TABLE IX.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by States of intended future residence and races or peoples.<sup>1</sup>

Race or people.	Ala.	Alaska	Ariz.	Ark.	Calif.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black).....	49			1	58		73	7	49	1,685	9			62	5		6	2
Armenian.....	1		5	191	1	1	72		6	1	1			76	7		2	
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	1			1	12	5	4		2	6				110		12	7	2
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....			21	2	952	15	5	38	8	7	1		2	63	45	6	8	1
Chinese.....				27	27	1	2	2	38		1	107	2	94	11	26	1	
Croatian and Slovenian.....	9			19	3	1	1		22		18	1	2	31	8	1		12
Cuba.....				11	622	68	24	1	205					9				
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	6	6	2	10	32		58	12	72	28	2	2	28	1,351	468	940	49	12
Dutch and Finnish.....	93	54	191	44	5,982	284	1,043	81	293	593	106	128	278	2,106	332	394	158	74
English.....	5	3	3	32	1	1	13		13	1				37	3			
Finnish.....	26	7	24	7	1,095	56	772	20	157	144	33	3	38	579	129	78	43	36
French.....	13	1	17	23	573	67	82	10	142	36	8	1	62	460	54	145	21	13
German.....	78		14	27	102	22	403	21	108	79	106		9	860	195	17	13	3
Greek.....	30			2	351	49	148	18	46	16	103	2		927	35	17	4	
Hebrew.....	24	13	33	8	1,279	71	321	38	64	87	17	14	67	969	109	133	23	32
Irish.....	11	2	44	1	1,757	110	657	30	23	15	1	2	27	869	81	82	41	11
Italian (north).....	68	3	12	10	2,132	208	4,947	161	117	22	22	2	15	4,586	230	138	54	23
Italian (south).....	1	5	22		3,983	98	3		32	1	3	2,138	77	60	6	1	2	1
Japanese.....					8	1												
Korean.....					1		39		2		1		1	27		3	1	4
Lithuanian.....					5		1											
Magyar.....					5		11	2	15	13	6		15	133	28	15	172	5
Mexican.....	7	1	4,767	7	5,691	114	11											
Pacific Islander.....			1															
Polish.....			2	1	44	1	23		41			1	1	225	20	3	1	1
Portuguese.....	1				1,911	4	669	16	21	46	15	1	1	41	1	5		
Romanian.....					12		12		25	1	3			34	16			
Russian.....	2		5	3	261	3	16					10	1	77	5	2	6	
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....					2		2							6				
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	5	43	18	10	767	75	305	10	44	50	29	5	103	1,556	50	674	51	5
Scottish.....	31	16	31	12	423	115	423	36	73	139	41	114	69	300	149	110	56	18
Slovak.....				3	1,844	6	45		3	71				498	83	48	27	2
Slovene.....	16	1	183	1	1,031	4	2,560	88	71	531	24		515	105	408	21	3	
Spanish.....	14			1	786	5	10		98	15		1		73	34	4	27	3
Spanish American.....	14		19	5	61	4	12		9	40	3			11	34	20	6	10
Syrian.....	1													2	1			
Turkish.....														9	2			
Ukrainian.....														68	22	15	7	1
Welsh.....	12	1	2	2	108	13	12	1	3	13	3		12	14	1	2		4
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1		1	1	30	2	107		8	262	3		20	27	16			
Other peoples.....					59				4	6								
Total.....	519	159	5,421	178	32,302	1,448	13,212	558	1,702	4,145	569	2,578	1,360	16,964	2,586	2,993	872	296

<sup>1</sup> Also 10,009 immigrant aliens were admitted to the Philippine Islands for future permanent residence therein.

TABLE IX.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by States of intended future residence and races or peoples—Continued.

Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nehr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
African (black).....	134	15	26	1,072	107	3	5	5	2	2	1	3	222	.....	4,023	2	.....	42
Armenian.....	1	1	5	663	262	9	2	3	1	1	.....	7	112	.....	872	1	.....	36
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	1	.....	3	4	24	18	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	7	.....	54	.....	5	43
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	6	.....	1	7	167	18	.....	20	.....	5	.....	.....	15	.....	220	.....	5	273
Chinese.....	.....	.....	6	86	25	11	13	18	.....	2	4	1	11	.....	263	1	1	38
Croatian and Slovenian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	14	.....	8	.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	64	.....	.....	68
Cuban.....	28	2	16	14	10	2	4	11	.....	27	.....	1	26	.....	937	7	.....	16
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	31	17	46	437	2,889	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	1
Dutch and Flemish.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	607	16	116	150	96	1	35	641	.....	1,646	19	100	212
East Indian.....	138	1,491	248	8,042	7,992	788	58	269	435	163	58	528	1,872	.....	10,467	80	242	2
English.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	4	.....	17	1	5	5	16	.....	207	.....	10	2,271
Finnish.....	168	3,212	44	5,724	1,481	274	27	80	75	217	3	2,284	496	.....	4,434	13	62	368
French.....	17	10	31	120	319	8	66	90	32	14	3	6	304	.....	1,386	4	144	275
German.....	36	60	104	1,604	617	77	38	126	99	10	4	208	463	.....	8,038	81	8	1,388
Greek.....	17	17	161	742	212	212	6	99	10	26	4	22	555	.....	5,536	10	105	509
Hebrew.....	23	376	85	2,782	313	313	17	125	141	41	7	180	980	.....	3,067	26	2	425
Irish.....	17	7	41	795	2,531	118	10	213	131	51	74	26	727	.....	66	33,817	15	4
Italian (north).....	146	119	7	6,474	3,826	302	30	530	63	226	119	68	6,355	.....	529	4	4	235
Italian (south).....	2	.....	5	43	9	3	.....	7	61	29	16	.....	2	.....	4	.....	1	17
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Korean.....	.....	12	3	30	122	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	4	.....	49	.....	.....	31
Lithuanian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	64
Magyar.....	1	.....	1	1	2	45	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	741	.....	.....	64
Mexican.....	324	1	16	32	92	6	.....	189	.....	40	20	3	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Islander.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	1	.....	17	62	616	46	.....	6	5	5	.....	3	102	.....	835	1	21	78
Portuguese.....	1	13	8	7,943	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	35	518	.....	1,211	.....	.....	21
Romanian.....	.....	1	4	12	236	11	.....	10	4	4	.....	4	10	.....	265	.....	1	120
Russian.....	1	4	6	69	497	41	2	13	23	12	8	8	19	.....	633	.....	31	43
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	.....	1	.....	6	36	15	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	9	.....	105	.....	4	6
Ruthenian (Norwegians, Danes, and Scandinavian).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedes.....	39	66	54	793	406	1,871	3	37	218	292	28	42	443	.....	4,032	4	485	189
Scotch.....	24	533	100	3,342	2,767	325	12	85	175	64	25	192	964	.....	3,249	38	85	932
Slovak.....	1	5	6	29	136	47	3	32	18	43	.....	2	204	.....	475	.....	6	758
Spanish.....	181	11	57	257	162	3	6	42	6	2	361	12	1,240	.....	31	7	1	1,940
Spanish American.....	336	1	49	67	17	13	5	17	.....	.....	.....	1	33	.....	1,994	2	.....	24
Syrian.....	34	8	3	246	300	12	36	20	1	9	.....	4	140	.....	13	38	8	211
Turkish.....	.....	1	1	7	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	68	.....	.....	10
Welsh.....	8	17	26	57	126	24	.....	6	18	5	5	1	45	.....	280	6	1	121
West Indian (except Cuban).....	37	5	.....	54	25	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	861	5	.....	15
Other peoples.....	7	37	3	176	250	1	2	14	6	.....	15	27	30	.....	203	2	.....	41
Total.....	1,763	6,050	1,650	41,594	28,227	5,698	308	2,174	1,695	1,397	788	3,712	16,666	953	106,630	373	1,342	15,377



Race or people.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Virgin Isls.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
African (black).....	3	4	186	.....	51	130	21	1	10	13	.....	2	59	1	14	5	3	.....	8,174
Armenian.....	7	237	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	5	.....	21	2	61	.....	2,762
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	10	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	9	.....	.....	415
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	11	97	.....	.....	.....	5	1	3	.....	8	.....	3	78	.....	26	7	16	5	1,064
Chinese.....	1	135	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	3	6	4	1	.....	.....	83	.....	28	1	2,148
Croatian and Slovenian.....	9	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	13	.....	.....	19	.....	26	2	37	2	493
Cuban.....	.....	60	.....	.....	19	.....	4	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1,510
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	63
Dutch and Flemish.....	17	148	274	.....	8	126	22	246	7	51	119	14	221	.....	360	14	302	11	12,730
East Indian.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	160
English.....	142	709	3,076	6	12	1,015	14	161	85	467	324	633	486	.....	3,135	125	342	108	58,366
Finnish.....	17	122	622	.....	2	10	3	8	38	123	19	1,651	57	.....	159	2	50	1	1,510
French.....	22	523	292	2	2	1,736	14	111	12	96	32	15	13	1	508	34	176	22	27,390
German.....	9	36	1,666	.....	.....	68	48	10	24	66	52	4	179	.....	383	12	606	18	7,338
Greek.....	9	62	649	.....	.....	12	17	10	22	45	11	9	43	.....	275	15	91	2	13,998
Hebrew.....	17	344	1,494	4	1	186	3	45	18	131	32	120	77	.....	909	8	102	18	20,784
Irish.....	20	94	1,623	.....	5	69	2	13	52	64	49	51	50	.....	281	125	112	36	12,918
Italian (north).....	18	121	11,237	.....	10	1,280	6	9	48	78	112	85	152	.....	3	363	729	31	84,882
Italian (south).....	2	308	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	32	172	1	29	.....	1,507	2	3	70	9,279
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
Korean.....	.....	3	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	30	3	.....	422
Lithuanian.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	252
Magyar.....	88	167	123	.....	.....	3	1	3	8	37,210	162	.....	24	.....	2	2	7	21	51,042
Mexican.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Pacific Islander.....	4	21	152	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	11	.....	.....	4	.....	59	4	91	1	2,519
Polish.....	.....	5	480	.....	.....	6	1	.....	3	10	4	1	49	.....	3	4	.....	.....	16,174
Portuguese.....	1	1	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	20	6	.....	.....	898
Romanian.....	14	162	74	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	10	.....	.....	21	.....	253	1	18	3	2,378
Russian.....	.....	4	42	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	258
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	1	290	488	.....	1	89	3	362	4	66	155	24	520	9	1,254	2	538	42	16,621
Scotch.....	65	313	1,267	.....	4	244	7	31	15	94	54	218	129	.....	1,413	41	144	115	21,180
Slovak.....	4	6	1,061	.....	.....	1	2	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	38	33	141	.....	3,824
Spanish.....	8	60	1,192	4	336	34	7	2	1	290	70	229	276	.....	35	453	7	24	23,394
Spanish American.....	4	1	179	.....	32	9	6	2	5	56	.....	.....	44	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	3,334
Syrian.....	17	7	195	.....	6	66	13	7	7	110	8	2	25	.....	18	93	5	.....	3,047
Turkish.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
Welsh.....	8	32	209	.....	47	8	.....	4	7	9	10	7	12	.....	72	14	29	2	1,462
West Indian (except Cuban).....	2	.....	56	.....	.....	2	3	.....	1	14	.....	.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1,546
Other peoples.....	3	26	112	.....	.....	9	7	2	2	12	2	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	7	2	1,345
Total.....	497	3,645	27,637	16	556	7,341	248	1,086	384	39,115	1,387	3,089	2,670	15	11,462	2,023	3,827	544	430,001

TABLE IX-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples.*<sup>1</sup>

Race or people.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Calif.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black).....	3				2	1	11		1	748				14	3			1
Armenian.....					40		4							30	3			
Belgian and Moravian (Czech).....				1	16	129	124		4		5		7	54	378	68	75	16
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	6	26	8	1	1		3		22	1	3	345	4	100	1	1		
Chinese.....	1		3	2	1,546	7	13		2	1,098	1		1	948	65	33	33	6
Croatian and Slovenian.....	3				25									13	12			
Cuban.....					19	4	15						5	74			1	
Dalmatian, Ponian, and Herzegovinian.....					157	21	19		11	8	3	1	1	308	42	84	9	1
Dutch and Flemish.....	3				133		1											
East Indian.....	17	21	44	3	752	60	224	15	88	82	19	38	32	440	102	74	32	27
English.....					28	7	6				1		3	103	1			
French.....	5	2	6	2	216	10	130	3	18	4	2	1	1	103	12	5		1
German.....	3	2	9	11	188	11	31	3	11	2			2	293	27	99	12	4
Greek.....	75	5	2	9	485	82	313	23	98	157	124		51	1,838	523	155	21	17
Hebrew.....	4				1		2							92	5			
Irish.....	3	2	1	1	113	13	111	15	10	0	3	3	5	105	25	13	17	
Italian.....	1			5	1,051	106	357	20	7	8	5		13	667	52	17	28	6
Italian (north).....				10	2,555	323	3,347	240	171	42	24		24	4,632	327	187	107	31
Italian (south).....	58	8	14	10	2,555	323	3,347	240	171	42	24		24	4,632	327	187	107	31
Japanese.....		2	16		2,743	52	6		14			229	37	37			1	
Korean.....					4		79					7		108	4	21		
Lithuanian.....	1		1			5	620	2		2	1		1	635	214	3	2	18
Mexican.....				2	1,681	281			4	16			25	68	3	16	328	1
Pacific Islander.....		1	1,189															
Polish.....	1	2			24	1	685	81	3		3			1,634	136	18	12	1
Portuguese.....					728		119	1	3	3			1	2				
Romanian.....	1	1		4	40	6	131	2	32	1	2		2	1,244	698	58	3	5
Russian.....		3			43	2	11	2	11			14		38	1	1		
Ruthenian (Russiak).....							11	5						59	2		1	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	6	21	4	4	243	79	165	7	25	9	3		23	693	17	229	17	1
Scotch.....	8	14	11	7	93	12	68	7	19	17	4		6	134	38	29	4	1
Slovak.....	7			3	11	20	235	4	18			20	6	804	201	21	16	1
Spanish.....	4		67		396	12	40	9	18	827	1		31	19	5		1	
Spanish American.....	2				97	2	3	1	20	28	1			14	3			
Syrian.....	1		3			3	38		2	4	3			28	33	9		3
Turkish.....					9	1	4		1	1				69	4			1
Welsh.....	1	2			1	8	1		1					17	3	1		
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1		1				3		6	50			1	6				
Other peoples.....	1	4	1		28	1	83		1	12	1		6	33	2	2		2
Total.....	217	118	1,415	65	13,614	1,261	7,020	438	606	3,129	215	659	288	17,951	2,936	1,129	720	147

Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
African (black).	6	9	1	66	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	277	277	277	277	4
Armenian.	18	1	7	72	69	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	189	189	189	189	18
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	18	1	100	72	1	1	5	238	67	64	9	3	341	46	46	46	46	26
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	2	4	12	119	12	12	8	10	11	2	2	1	11	2	2	2	2	5,692
Chinese.	1	1	24	19	280	110	2	28	19	7	2	2	67	2	2	2	2	15
Croatian and Slovenian.	27	3	12	3	12	9	2	30	19	7	2	2	67	2	2	2	2	1,586
Cuban.	1	1	6	7	40	9	1	30	19	7	2	2	143	377	377	377	377	1
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	1	1	4	7	511	54	1	29	22	5	3	14	163	1	1,043	3	8	182
Dutch and Flemish.	46	195	107	1,238	892	134	8	34	108	21	7	71	476	9	4,168	10	45	395
East Indian.	1	10	1	151	210	174	2	18	22	9	9	4	43	3	4,457	1	7	51
English.	69	247	8	767	210	54	2	18	16	5	4	416	76	2	3,970	2	9	42
French.	8	3	82	82	218	61	3	72	14	15	2	239	267	1	1,834	1	10	177
German.	13	68	58	1,875	584	113	15	294	36	74	18	393	267	20	7,143	47	27	2,004
Greek.	2	2	11	11	10	3	1	25	2	2	3	33	199	1	248	1	1	7
Hebrew.	5	87	15	671	161	43	1	25	54	6	3	33	199	1	1,740	1	11	64
Italian (north).	7	9	28	405	284	80	10	79	29	15	30	10	227	12	1,978	1	379	379
Italian (south).	118	143	327	5,457	1,859	464	31	382	123	208	75	97	3,584	88	32,026	7	9	4,327
Japanese.	1	1	3	24	3	1	1	2	9	7	18	23	23	2	333	1	6	6
Korean.	13	15	15	98	18	1	1	39	2	3	2	8	38	1	204	2	18	18
Lithuanian.	2	2	50	25	685	39	1	61	3	50	16	3	2,695	1	2,441	2	1	3,377
Magyar.	42	1	2	4	15	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	6	333	263	1	1	9
Mexican.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pacific Islander.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Polish.	4	6	2	2,353	1,457	79	3	33	5	39	1	56	2,736	2	6,047	1	5	937
Portuguese.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Romanian.	5	109	33	115	2,354	210	8	88	26	22	6	10	93	414	414	1	5	5
Russian.	5	16	33	46	6	6	8	8	8	1	1	4	83	4,216	4,216	1	10	8,067
Ruthenian (Rusniak).	2	1	13	16	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	11	69	236	236	1	63	29
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	13	30	17	334	163	908	19	19	133	84	7	18	234	2,893	2,893	2	253	127
Scotch.	6	81	5	391	226	153	4	6	37	5	3	18	147	1	613	7	7	86
Slovak.	4	21	46	25	401	137	1	104	6	35	2	3	1,045	3	1,617	1	1	15
Spanish.	68	4	41	14	14	4	1	14	2	1	17	4	97	2,830	2,830	1	1	15
Spanish American.	108	3	8	128	78	2	2	11	5	4	4	4	34	680	680	1	6	6
Syrian.	4	3	3	445	171	10	6	6	2	4	1	5	34	972	972	1	1	87
Turkish.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Welsh.	5	2	1	42	16	10	1	1	2	1	1	5	42	362	362	1	2	2
West Indian (except Cuban).	7	33	3	568	48	12	21	13	1	1	1	17	22	447	447	2	2	88
Total.	586	1,002	1,132	16,490	12,931	3,398	98	1,663	769	683	236	1,216	14,210	336	88,713	90	417	29,543

<sup>1</sup> Also 1,509 emigrant aliens whose last permanent residence was Philippine Islands departed therefrom.

TABLE IX-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples*—Continued.

Race or people.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Virg.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
African (black).	1		10		29	46	1		1	1					1	2	53		1,275
Armenian.			40			43				16					2		14		1,584
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).			4		1		2			33	14	5	31		150	353	638	12	23,844
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	3	64	4,954			4		9		4	7	1	8		188		6	1	2,961
Chinese.	1	89	83			1	2		1	5	1		4		23	75	248		7,481
Croatian and Slovenian.		2	2,603		15	1			1	2					2		1		1,598
Cuban.			25				3												
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.		4	481					1							15	19	28	4	1,533
Dutch and Flemish.	4	9	121		2	40	8	16	2	12	2		16		38	4	54	7	3,016
East Indian.																			3,162
English.	11	61	798	3	12	138	8	23	16	75	35	61	39		208	57	78	11	11,659
Finnish.		30	48					1	1	28	12	6	3	2	74	2	30	5	1,447
French.		4	181		19	148		1	1	1	12	125	1		23	10	41	1	7,026
German.	7	16	417	1	4	102		11	2	43	7	9	7		33	2	143	2	4,178
Greek.	14	113	1,768			101	43	15	18	64	195	4	149	1	257	235	263	50	20,319
Hebrew.			1					1							3		1		358
Irish.		11	797			43		4	1	10	6	19	9		42	6	17	11	4,635
Italian (north).	14	48	1,610		1	36		1	11	58	12	51	13		126	99	67	25	8,159
Italian (south).	55	149	15,543		10	872	3	11	29	115	141	122	75		454	1,118	761	72	80,955
Japanese.	2	50	9							23	138				412	1	1	35	4,238
Korean.																			14
Lithuanian.			73			2						1			5	3	10		719
Magyar.			2,980			2	1	2	4	1,810	27	15	34		5	243	427	11	14,619
Mexican.	74	13	25		3				2				5		5	1		26	6,412
Pacific Islander.					1														3
Polish.	2	3	3,319			66				4	2	9	4		35	69	98	1	18,392
Portuguese.	1	4	46			1,008				1					2	6	1	1	4,859
Rumanian.	1	4	2,781			6				18	1	1	15		13	205	113	2	21,490
Russian.		6	209			17	3	3		2					52	2	2	2	1,151
Ruthenian (Rusniak).			233			5										1			683
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	1	102	205		5	96	1	138	1	27	19	11	4		596	8	230	20	8,246
Scotch.	2	22	161		2	22	11	4	4	13	4	18	20		56	8	24	14	2,577
Slovak.	1	15	4,093			3		2		28	1	9	18		8	94	220	7	11,568
Spanish.										45	3	17	7		3	46			5,144
Spanish American.		1	67			330	4												1,126
Swedish.		2	46		29	2	1		2	9	9	1			7	12	1		1,144
Syrian.		2	101		34	18	1	3	5	13	3	1			3	3	14		1,652
Turkish.		23	23			63		1		1	3		3		6	2	4	3	1,340
Welsh.		41				2		1			3								195
West Indian (except Cuban).		13			107	1		1											626
Other peoples.	2	5	209			21	1	1		6	25	1	3		26	1	33	2	1,802
Total.	197	830	44,156	6	605	2,826	82	252	102	2,469	666	484	475	3	2,884	2,687	3,625	325	288,315

TABLE IX-B.—Naturalized citizens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples.

Race or people.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Calif.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black)					1				1	2				1				
Bosnian and Moravian (Czech)					1									3		2		
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	1	1		3	1	1								1				
Croatian and Slovenian					1									1				
Cuban	1				6	1	1		1					15		6		
Dutch and Flemish	2	5	5	2	73	13	17		8	7			10	56	7	9	8	2
English					13	1	14		1					1				
Finnish					40		2		1					8		3		
French			3		6		4		1				3	24	1	6		2
German	4				8		4		2	1	1			15				
Greek					16		14		2					5				
Hebrew					10		6		1					15	1			
Irish		3	2		10	3	14	1	1		1			15	1			
Italian (north)					10	3	6		1					15	3	3	2	
Italian (south)			1	1	10	4	29	4	1				1	71	3	4		
Magyar					1	1	1							1				
Mexican					2		1							5				
Polish					2	2	2							5	1	1		
Portuguese					5		2				1			4				
Romanian					2		2							4				
Russian					9	2			3				3	6			3	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)		4	2		26	7	7		1	1	1		8	58	5	26	3	
Swedish		3	1		21	2	7		1			2	1	17	9	10	1	1
Swedish					7		2							3	2	1		
Slovak					1		1											
Spanish					6		1		2						1			
Spanish American			1													1		
Syrian							1											
Turkish							1		4						5	2		
Welsh					3		1							2				
West Indian (except Cuban)		1	4		12	3	2	1	2	1	1		7	3				2
Other peoples																		
Total	8	17	26	6	306	43	114	6	33	17	7	2	33	333	50	74	17	9

TABLE IX-B.—Naturalized citizens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples—Continued.

Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
African (black).	1					1				1					2			
Armenian.				2											9			
Bosnian and Moravian (Czech).	1		1		3					1					8			4
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.					2	2		1	3						3			5
Cuban and Slovenian.	3			1	1	2			1				1		6			
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.				1											3			
Dutch and Flemish.	2	1		3	33	5		3							4			
English.	1	26	4	93	110	40	2	3	69	3		12	11		275	1	29	11
French.	1	3		1	9	5		1	7			29	7		42		9	48
German.	9	19	7	67	46	25	5	6	17	1			3		82		11	3
Greek.	4	1	1	11	25	33	1	3	33	6		1	5		49		17	8
Hebrew.	1	1		12	7	1	1	1	1	1		1	4		68		3	6
Irish.		6	1	8	41	18		1	16	3	2	2	21	3	112		15	5
Italian (north).				32	8	1		1	1	2	1	1	6		33		1	1
Italian (south).				43	12	16	1	3	2	2	2	2	49	1	384		1	17
Lithuanian.	2	1	10												2			
Magyar.															11			2
Mexican.				1	1	3			10				1		2			
Polish.	1			1											2			
Portuguese.					11	2	1		1				5		15		1	3
Roumanian.				25											5			
Russian.				14	14	4		1	25	1		1	2		14			5
Ruthenian (Russniak).													8		62		27	2
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).															1			
Scotch.	1	6	3	38	32	236	2	1	116	10	1	1	10		119		131	5
Slovak.	2	7		30	47	15		1	45	2			20		49		10	6
Spanish.					1	2									20			7
Spanish American.													1		14			
Syrian.	12			1				1			1		2		29		1	1
Turkish.	1			1											23			
Welsh.				1											2			2
West Indian (except Cuban).				4	2			1	1						2			
Other peoples.	4	1	1	5	4	6		1	73				4	1	20		2	7
Total.	47	72	29	398	422	425	12	29	428	35	7	48	222	7	1,551	1	257	156

Race or people.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Vir. Is.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Grand total.
African (black).....			1		254									2					266
Armenian.....			1																12
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	1								1	1					1		1		29
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....			9					1			3				2		1		42
Croatian and Slovenian.....																	1		13
Cuban.....					3														12
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....																			10
Dutch and Flemish.....		2	5			1		2									1		166
English.....	3	10	108		3	11	3	3	2	9	3	25	5		33	2	9	5	1,221
Finnish.....		1						1			1								38
French.....			4			23		1		2	1	8	1		2	3	15	1	381
German.....	2	2	12			1		6	1	2	1	1	1		5	1	3	3	383
Greek.....	1	1	11			3									3		3		198
Hebrew.....			11			1				1									198
Irish.....		2	45			1		1	2	1	1	1	1		10	2	8		490
Italian (north).....	1	2	26			1									1				143
Italian (south).....		2	26			1									1				141
Lithuanian.....		1	177			16			1	7		7			6	3	11	1	902
Magyar.....			7							2							2		42
Mexican.....										1									8
Polish.....		6				8		2							3		2		64
Portuguese.....																			54
Romanian.....			2														1		36
Russian.....			8					3					1		6		2		205
Ruthenian (Russniak).....																			2
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....						4		34		1	7		6		57		29	5	1,029
Scotch.....		6	19			2		2	2	2	3	8		1	19	1	3	2	384
Slovak.....	2	3	23					2			1								57
Spanish.....			12							1	1								34
Spanish American.....			1		7					1									63
Syrian.....			1		2				2	2	1			1			2		38
Turkish.....	1		1																35
Welsh.....		1	6												3			1	35
West Indian (except Cuban).....			1		1,302									1					1,338
Other peoples.....	2	5	18	2	9	2		1		4	1				22		1	2	268
Total.....	13	38	518	2	1,584	77	4	60	6	37	22	53	15	5	198	12	101	24	8,010

TABLE IX-C.—Native-born citizens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples.

Race or people.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Calif.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black).....	.....	1	2	4	9	.....	3	.....	7	75	3	.....	2	17	3	.....	.....	.....
Caucasian.....	81	33	512	98	2,557	444	853	111	373	449	141	18	507	2,863	727	959	481	217
Chinese.....	.....	.....	5	.....	597	.....	1	.....	4	2	.....	11	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Indian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	1	.....	4	.....	389	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Islander.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	82	34	523	102	4,053	459	857	111	384	526	144	51	526	2,801	730	959	481	217

Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
African (black).....	4	2	.....	8	23	29	.....	2	8	1	.....	.....	2	.....	33	.....	.....	5
Caucasian.....	844	590	348	3,024	3,338	2,519	149	632	2,128	394	59	356	2,053	128	10,900	188	1,178	2,260
Chinese.....	.....	1	2	5	7	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	5
East Indian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Pacific Islander.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	848	593	350	3,037	3,370	2,554	149	634	2,136	401	61	356	2,058	130	10,979	189	1,178	2,270

Race or people.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Vir. Is.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
African (black).....	2	.....	2	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	386
Caucasian.....	273	384	4,457	1,008	459	84	346	153	1,003	226	287	355	1	1,302	207	974	279	54,306
Chinese.....	.....	1	10	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	721
East Indian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	27	.....	1	.....	90	.....	.....	12	1,138
Pacific Islander.....	.....	22	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Total.....	275	403	4,473	1,144	459	84	347	154	1,015	254	287	357	1	1,404	208	975	291	56,554



TABLE X.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by occupations and races or peoples.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian.	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>																					
Actors.....	1	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	14	.....	230	2	57	9	3	31	15	45	33	9	.....
Architects.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	90	.....	23	.....	12	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....
Clergy.....	16	9	1	5	4	1	3	.....	43	3	206	1	208	37	8	18	160	35	93	36	3
Editors.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	7	1	29	3	.....	.....	2	5	13	16	2	.....	.....
Electricians.....	16	6	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	352	6	82	38	9	30	93	24	91	2	.....
Engineers (professional).....	15	4	.....	6	1	.....	.....	7	47	6	528	.....	137	49	16	15	69	23	46	16	.....
Lawyers.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	4	1	31	.....	6	.....	6	6	6	3	13	5	.....
Literary and scientific persons.....	13	9	3	1	.....	.....	5	.....	15	1	88	.....	28	19	13	25	19	16	9	.....	.....
Musicians.....	19	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	20	1	145	.....	58	11	8	31	12	27	106	5	.....
Officials (Government).....	4	3	8	8	34	.....	38	.....	56	.....	86	5	94	9	5	1	7	21	61	64	.....
Physicians.....	4	6	2	1	10	.....	.....	8	9	3	97	.....	24	8	5	14	35	5	38	27	1
Sculptors and artists.....	3	1	.....	4	32	2	1	1	15	.....	53	1	22	7	.....	8	9	12	23	1	.....
Teachers.....	80	40	2	4	.....	.....	6	.....	44	6	492	.....	467	80	23	72	166	18	52	38	2
Other professional.....	48	9	5	1	10	.....	8	.....	47	1	926	6	146	63	6	29	296	19	23	53	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3,353</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1,354</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>SKILLED.</b>																					
Bakers.....	25	12	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	82	.....	176	3	93	50	65	46	63	64	176	.....	.....
Barbers and hairdressers.....	8	11	1	5	.....	3	8	.....	18	.....	105	.....	77	18	12	61	26	19	.....	15	.....
Blacksmiths.....	44	7	1	3	.....	1	1	.....	27	.....	140	3	71	12	15	4	57	34	220	3	.....
Bookbinders.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	16	.....	1	2	.....	7	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Brewers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butchers.....	5	3	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	59	.....	143	1	60	38	12	57	27	21	64	1	.....
Cabinetmakers.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	9	.....	38	.....	.....	11	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters and joiners.....	265	18	.....	5	1	2	7	.....	172	.....	781	57	523	76	83	51	252	100	970	9	.....
Cigarette makers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigar makers.....	16	1	1	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	25	.....	11	1	15	1	.....	16	2	1	5	.....	.....
Clerks and accountants.....	304	42	12	12	12	1	2	.....	5	.....	6	.....	1	1	1	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Dressmakers.....	382	8	2	3	.....	.....	106	1	204	2	3,646	16	845	262	173	598	1,213	129	336	56	.....
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	19	5	2	8	3	3	2	.....	44	2	700	6	133	38	27	16	124	17	126	22	.....
Furriers and fur workers.....	7	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	.....	15	.....	10	3	23	54	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Gardeners.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	168	.....	22	15	12	2	36	6	47	10	.....
Hat and cap makers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	28	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Iron and steel workers.....	13	38	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	34	.....	435	21	119	14	8	4	173	20	64	.....	.....

TABLE X.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by occupations and races or peoples—Continued.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian.	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
SKILLED—continued.																					
Jewelers.	7	1							5	1	44		33	4	2	18	5	4	12		
Locksmiths.				1					58		1,100	6	308	60	16	77	307	27	235	3	
Machinists.	40	10	4	7					58		1,002	123	136	45	242	18	307	27	235	3	
Mariners.	457	3	2	3	171	19	11	10	331	10	201	2	37	1	43	5	47	228	1,234	88	
Masons.	55	5		3					60		201	2	37	1	43	5	47	228	1,234	88	
Mechanics (not specified).	83	24	1	4			27		60		601	2	139	57	27	32	161	116	553	2	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).											127	5	16			4	32	9	32		
Millers.	4	2		2			1		22	24	127	5	16			4	32	9	32		
Miners.									16		32	2				1	4	24			
Painters and glaziers.	7	1	1						16		82	2	65	8		1	4	24			
Pattern makers.	15			24					27		924	65	135	27	6	53	32	8	16		
Photographers.	36	1	2	1					56		230	2	96	20	8	49	132	284	211	3	
Plasterers.	7	5		1			2		5		36	1	7			1	7	102	1		
Plumbers.	14								6		53	1	26	3	6	19	7	3	19	7	
Printers.	36	2	2						15		191	1	45	7		16	81	1	15		
Saddlers and harness makers.	5								11		170		31	7	5	16	41	8	30	5	
Seamstresses.	360	6	8	1	4	3	2		48		408	4	49	10	17	149	42	75	655	49	1
Shoemakers.	85	65	1	8		1	1		47		107	2	97	15	103	88	32	74	1,797		
Stokers.	45	3	1			3	1		41	1	116	7	59	9	17	4	69	19	85	1	
Stonecutters.	2					1			4		39		13		9		11	25	85		
Tailors.	140	53	4	9		1	3		32	1	192	10	50	21	80	593	63	63	1,153	6	
Tanners and curriers.	1								1		5		3			2					
Textile workers (not specified).	1	3							4		80		93	4		5	15	9	25		
Tinners.	2								4		37		15	1	4	16	15	1			
Tobacco workers.	1										1		1	1	3	8					
Upholsterers.							3				15	1	6	4		1	6	1	3		
Watch and clock makers.		4							6		3		3			1	1	1	6		
Weavers and spinners.	1	15		1					118		545	2	19	13	10	20	107	190	48	10	
Whewrights.											2		385	1	2	21	1				
Woodworkers (not specified).	1								7		42					3	7	1	8		
Other skilled.	108	26	3	1	1	1	12		216		1,307	3	177	151	93	143	388	140	377	30	
Total.	2,611	383	58	109	192	68	236	12	2,101	17	13,968	357	4,360	1,118	1,200	2,592	4,005	1,944	11,962	324	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agents.....	8	3	2	2	2	2	19	597	1	92	27	10	95	108	6	12	4
Bankers.....	11	1	1	1	1	1	8	48	1	15	5	1	3	4	1	6	19
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	775	33	31	29	29	1,006	17	223	1	53	16	4	14	88	15	98	5
Farm laborers.....	39	19	22	1	10	4	1,006	707	31	841	323	298	34	775	412	2,142	2,095
Farmers.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,852	40	1,257	893	137	64	860	262	475	156
Fishermen.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	399	2	238	2	11	1	98	4	112	12
Hotel keepers.....	919	323	15	24	31	15	600	34	267	17	10	72	6	1,844	2,283	18,961	108
Laborers.....	30	86	1	1	1	1	18	175	4	309	232	502	23	118	12	4	5
Manufacturers.....	1,093	351	76	450	35	72	196	6	376	4	309	502	677	118	223	847	332
Merchants and dealers.....	420	87	13	32	793	11	331	55	4,552	40	1,832	289	561	1,248	1,983	10,732	68
Servants.....																	
Other miscellaneous.....																	
Total.....	3,301	906	143	384	1,280	118	32	65	14,643	555	9,411	2,729	2,793	9,667	5,390	33,983	3,767
No occupation (including women and children).....	2,050	1,377	188	540	583	301	18	55	26,402	571	12,205	3,144	2,431	8,616	6,206	5,339	38,371
Grand total.....	8,174	2,762	415	1,064	2,148	493	63	160	58,366	1,510	27,390	7,338	13,998	20,784	12,918	84,862	9,279

Occupation	Italian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Rumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Rus- sian).	Scandinavian (Nor- wegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.	Admitted in Philip- pine Islands.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors.....	1	1	80	2	4	3	1	16	15	33			23	6					2	642	1
Architects.....					2	1	2		22	50			5	2					1	252	
Clergy.....	1		21	1	13	9	4	10	36	76			8	2	11			4	5	1,154	84
Editors.....			1		3				34	10			7	2	2				1	146	
Electricians.....			63	3	3				74	92			3	15	5				7	1,109	
Engineers (professional).....	2	1	45	29	9	11	4	13	239	240			8	35	1			11	2	1,649	26
Lawyers.....	1		25	45	6	5	2	6	6	13			2	19	1			9	1	413	3
Literary and scientific persons.....	1	1	8	1	6	1	1	6	32	35			12	11	2			1	2	627	
Musicians.....			96	1	8	17	8	11	22	49			44	199				1	1	1,013	9
Officials (Government).....	2		75	1	54	3	1	3	51	12			18	17				4	1	459	6
Physicians.....			19	1	5	8		3	14	58			7	32	1			2	2	230	
Sculptors and artists.....			20						11	10			5	3	1			7	2	122	17
Teachers.....	1	1	108		12	9	2	13	71	131			15	40	18			23	30	2,122	
Other professional.....			27		3	5	3	12	201	383			14	39	3	2		16	2	2,445	19
Total.....	8	8	588	4	122	74	30	114	4	828	1,182	76	301	412	45	4	56	83	30	12,442	165

TABLE X.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by occupations and races or peoples—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Hungarian.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Rumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Rus- sian).	Scandinavian (Nor- wegian, Dane, and Swede).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.	Admitted in Phil- ippine Islands.
SKILLED.																					
Bakers.....	1	1	121	.....	11	58	1	5	1	38	105	5	60	5	4	.....	4	1	7	1,287	.....
Barbers and hairdressers.....	2	1	107	.....	5	42	2	8	1	63	34	3	59	3	18	.....	3	1	5	1,609	1
Blacksmiths.....	2	.....	99	.....	8	31	.....	.....	.....	60	85	6	47	2	4	1	7	2	2	1,013	.....
Bookbinders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....
Brewers.....	.....	.....	42	.....	6	5	3	3	.....	35	53	9	8	.....	9	.....	1	.....	7	678	.....
Cabinetmakers.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3	.....	4	17	2	7	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters and joiners.....	14	1	572	.....	41	321	11	28	1	529	385	8	342	22	33	.....	12	20	31	5,742	16
Cigarette makers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Cigar makers.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....
Cigar packers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	15	188	92	4	81	165	26	.....	.....
Clerks and accountants.....	3	3	863	.....	1	251	15	28	6	839	1,542	29	527	23	36	2	10	104	.....	12,681	94
Dressmakers.....	2	.....	124	.....	17	12	5	6	.....	83	114	14	61	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,681	.....
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	3	1	12	.....	15	3	5	12	.....	91	312	14	40	12	4	.....	25	4	6	1,856	3
Furriers and fur workers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	9	45	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,140	.....
Gardeners.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	62	63	2	4	.....	1	.....	2	2	1	574	.....
Hat and cap makers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron and steel workers.....	6	1	25	.....	36	7	4	12	4	86	313	9	30	7	.....	4	10	2	12	1,515	.....
Jewelers.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	18	1	.....	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	217	.....
Locksmiths.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	34	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....
Machinists.....	8	3	188	.....	41	36	13	51	1	150	121	6	61	16	.....	.....	20	2	8	3,278	.....
Masons.....	8	4	154	.....	13	371	10	78	.....	1,407	186	16	1,119	152	7	5	25	87	18	7,557	2
Mechanics (not specified).....	.....	.....	119	.....	5	.....	.....	4	.....	41	91	2	153	1	.....	.....	9	1	4	2,235	.....
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	.....	1	403	.....	14	17	3	10	1	102	199	7	137	70	9	1	13	20	21	2,942	5
Millers.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	2	31	82	.....	3	.....	2	.....	9	2	3	412	.....
Millwrights.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	5	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	.....
Miners.....	29	11	401	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	10	21	2	23	3	5	1	3	3	1	366	.....
Painters and glaziers.....	3	.....	75	.....	32	14	6	27	7	61	378	21	155	6	2	.....	108	.....	2	3,081	.....
Pattern makers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	8	.....	85	38	4	12	1	3	.....	7	2	9	1,021	.....
Photographers.....	.....	.....	25	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	11	10	.....	3	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	87	.....
Plasterers.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	220	.....
Plumbers.....	1	.....	16	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	8	26	1	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	161	.....
Printers.....	1	.....	41	.....	2	9	.....	1	.....	11	58	.....	12	7	2	.....	4	2	1	544	.....

Saddlers and harnessmakers.....	7	89	1	1	12	1	1	1	6	1	12	9	12	5	6	1	49	1,793				
Seamstresses.....	2	141	6	115	2	3	1	27	51	18	36	8	45	7	48	2	2	2,978				
Shoemakers.....	11	11	6	24	3	8		59	27	59	59	3	164	26	3	7	9	8				
Stokers.....	1	1	1					11	11	71	71	27	27	3	3	2	2	314				
Stonecutters.....	7	183	32	92	3	27	1	43	77	10	41	9	1	50	2	5	9	3,074				
Tailors.....	2	2	1	1	1	1			13	13	1	1				1	26	3				
Tanners and curriers.....									10	11	1	7	9	1	4	1	1	233				
Textile workers (not specified).....	1	6		2	2				11	11	1							165				
Timers.....	2								4	7								29				
Tobacco workers.....									2	11								62				
Upholsterers.....	6	6	1	4	1	1			4	2	11	3	1					126				
Watch and clock makers.....	1	5	28			1			8	154	2	3		26				1,665				
Weavers and spinners.....	2	1							11	10	2							5				
Wheelwrights.....	1	110							221	498	8	87										
Woodworkers (not specified).....	1	18	1	29	1	5	10	1										110				
Other skilled.....	3	116																38				
Total.....	102	27	3,912	5	400	1,630	402	361	27	4,268	5,757	212	3,370	604	409	22	416	508	217	69,967	162	
MISCELLANEOUS.																						
Agents.....	1	1	8																			
Bankers.....																						
Prayermen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	2	5	248	1	26	140	19	37	12	1,484	203	101	2,158	12	85	1	20	36	22	15,257	220	
Farm laborers.....	2	11	684		62	588	34	116	7	987	633	111	1,817	75	80		55	17	67	12,192	99	
Earners.....																						
Fishermen.....																						
Hotel keepers.....																						
Labors.....	86	16	21,364	1	351	6,299	153	632	104	780	885	175	10,985	38	372	48	54	1	20	460	81,732	203
Manufacturers.....																						
Merchants and dealers.....	3	4	786		30	185	30	49	3	193	163	40	498	200	361	16	22	16	56	7	341	703
Servants.....	9	13	849		95	1,925	62	36	7	2,760	1,563	548	695	195	174	5	128	133	44	37	197	38
Other miscellaneous.....	18	6	796	1	135	92	37	119	7	576	1,718	57	236	334	79	5	90	40	37	16,878	756	
Total.....	121	56	24,744	3	718	10,374	343	1,006	140	6,942	5,599	1,041	16,379	881	1,165	76	386	282	694	174,459	1,849	
No occupation (including women and children).....																						
Grand total.....	422	252	51,042	17	2,519	15,174	898	2,378	258	16,621	21,180	3,824	23,594	3,984	3,047	140	1,462	1,546	1,345	490,001	10,009	

TABLE X-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by occupations and races or peoples.*

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>																					
Actors.....			1	3	2				5		113	2	7	10			1	5	9		
Architects.....				1		1	1		13		20		4	13				2	4		
Clergy.....				4	3				18		88	5	99	14	9		9	6	37	20	
Editors.....											6								1	10	
Electricians.....				1					4		32		5	4			7	1	6		
Engineers (professional).....					2	1	2	1	19		96		12	22			5	2	1		
Lawyers.....							4		2		1						1			9	
Literary and scientific persons.....				1	1		3		5		52		3	11	3		2	2	2	2	
Musicians.....						1			7		46	1	10	11	1		3	10	58	1	
Officials (Government).....				2	5		9		14		37		32	5			2	9	12	20	
Physicians.....						5			8		25		14	10	3		1	2	10	40	
Sculptors and artists.....					2		1		3		1		2	9			3	9	11	10	
Teachers.....					7		1		13		106	5	59	50	2		9	1	7	27	
Other professional.....			2			1	9		23		262	5	50	56	2		2	3	8	18	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>SKILLED.</b>																					
Bakers.....		2	1	11	2	7			20		19	3	18	56	12		5	14	93		
Barbers and hairdressers.....		3	2	8	1	2	2	4	2		12		15	5	19		4	18	263	15	
Blacksmiths.....		2	1	14		9	1		5		25	5	4	9	1		14	14	63		
Bookbinders.....									1		3						3		1		
Brewers.....													1	11							
Butchers.....		1		8	8	4					20		11	49			4	3	63		
Cabinetmakers.....			6	6		1			5		5		2	4			1	1	11		
Carpenters and joiners.....		22	1	16	2	5	1	6	55		157	77	105	36	5	4	56	31	196	13	
Cigar makers.....													3	4							
Cigaretto makers.....		30		1	2	1	456		26		7				1			1	15		
Cleaners.....																					
Cigar packers.....		2									565	8	107	188	78		199	22	138	68	
Clerks and accountants.....		8	7	13	17	6	54	5	64		48	1	21	12		2	27	12	67	2	
Dressmakers.....		16		2	1		1		5												
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....		3		3	2		5		8	1	110	5	24	23	4	2	18	5	4	24	1







Musicians.....	1	5	14	2	3	2	10	1	7	2	5	39	14	306
Officials (Government).....	1	1	5	2	3	9	11	1	8	25	19	6	4	256
Physicians.....	1	1	5	2	1	1	3	3	1	19	4	4	2	179
Scientists and artists.....				13	2	2	22	13	1	3	2	3	1	193
Teachers.....	4	7	4	9	3	4	85	77	4	4	4	1	3	376
Other professional.....	1	4	4	8	3	4	85	77	1	2	10	12	4	781
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3,379</b>
<b>SKILLED.</b>														
Bakers.....		5	8	21	6	2	17	9	3	15		2		365
Barbers and hairdressers.....	3	1	11	7	8	1	6	6	6	5		5	1	438
Blacksmiths.....	1	11	6	35	2	3	29	5	13	2	2		1	278
Bookbinders.....							1							11
Brewers.....	5	1	1	21		6	10	2	14	1			2	256
Cabinetmakers.....	2	2	7	1	1	2	11	2	13					14
Carpenters and joiners.....	7	36	18	75	4	12	411	60	34	12	3	1	4	70
Cigar makers.....							1							1
Cigar makers.....	4	4	8	1		1			2	476	1		2	1,044
Clerks and accountants.....	1	15	50	19	26	21	151	118	11	160	77	59	3	28
Dressmakers.....	1	1	7	4		2	37	14	7	2			14	2,344
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	2	2	5		8	3	48	24	3	5	19	2	1	378
Furriers and fur workers.....				4	1		2		2					36
Gardeners.....	2	2		6	1	3	16	11	3				1	218
Hat and cap makers.....				1		1								10
Iron and steel workers.....	1	3		3	3	2	21	11	9	1			3	174
Jewelers.....				3			2							44
Locksmiths.....				1										3
Machinists.....	15	17	12	42	2	17	172	49	33	5	8	5	2	990
Mariners.....	1	9	5	5	48	1	125	3	2	80	14	1	1	514
Masons.....	1	6	5	27	1	4	35	15	2	6	1			429
Mechanics (not specified).....	14	14	25	14	7	9	36	24	25	17	14	9	1	554
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	3	3		2			17	3	7	1		1		106
Millers.....	7	7	1	4	1		2	2		1				35
Milliners.....							6		1	1			1	47
Miners.....	10	305	60	158	3	33	69	57	486	78	1		19	5,273
Painters and glaziers.....	4	5	5	6	3	5	57	19	10	3	1		1	328
Pattern makers.....							2							13
Photographers.....			5	1		3	3	3						1
Plasterers.....			2	2		1	2	3	1				1	49
Plumbers.....			2	1		1	3	16	1	1			1	46
Printers.....	1	2	2	2		1	4				1			76
Saddlers and harness makers.....														70
Seamstresses.....		2	9	1			14	4			1			107
Shoemakers.....	5	18	7	49	1	7	15	6	12	1		5	1	107
Stokers.....	3			1	13	1	12	3	2	42	1		2	783
Stonecutters.....							13	14		6	1			168
Tailors.....	15	16	5	30	4	14	37	6	45	7		6	1	714

TABLE X-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by occupations and races or peoples—Continued.*

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Rumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Rus- sian).	Scandinavian (Nor- wegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.	Departed from Philip- pine Islands.
<b>SKILLED—continued.</b>																					
Tanners and curriers.....	1				3	645	1			2	4	15								25	
Textile workers (not specified).....			1				2	1		1			1							710	
Tinners.....	2	2			2	1	1			2		7	1							37	
Tobacco workers.....															1					5	
Upholsterers.....										1	2	1								22	
Watch and clock makers.....										3	1	1	1							35	
Weavers and spinners.....	4				9	10	1			5	25	8		19				1		360	
Wheelwrights.....																					
Woodworkers (not specified).....					1					1	5									20	
Other skilled.....	6	37	10		57	46	21	6		167	38	68	14	6	11	1	5	11	5	1,062	9
Total.....	75	538	270		625	850	185	93	3	1,571	565	849	953	150	129	12	55	101	32	20,782	118
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>																					
Agents.....	1	4			5	4		8		20	17	3	21	13	10	2	1	6	1	434	3
Bankers.....			1							3	3		1				1	2		97	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....		3			2	1	1			8	6								3	81	
Farm laborers.....	1	50	12		456	111	420	9	9	293	15	57	9		12	3	1	8	6	2,754	177
Farmers.....	11	766	68		3,595	162	968	36	37	646	90	402	42	23	14	9	14	4	35	11,262	276
Fishermen.....						112				94	2							6		383	17
Hotel keepers.....	1						1	1		4	3	1	7	45		2			1	180	
Laborers.....	518	10,863	2,713	1	11,821	2,022	17,378	638	561	1,147	120	8,644	2,345	45	961	1,248	9	33	1,462	183,820	130
Manufacturers.....	3	2			1	3	3	3		4	7	1	7	2						139	
Merchants and dealers.....	3	64			70	30	33	42		124	19	36	405	123	244	17	1	23	13	4,984	227
Servants.....	5	75			80	82	34	10	1	1,324	296	91	55	12	7	5	13	62	7	5,802	11
Other miscellaneous.....	17	84	145		93	86	51	65	3	346	201	84	198	90	40	9	14	21	19	5,787	60
Total.....	556	11,878	3,094	1	16,124	2,613	18,889	812	611	4,013	779	9,319	3,090	308	1,292	1,295	55	167	1,548	215,713	901
No occupation (including women and children).....	85	2,188	2,978	2	1,597	1,330	2,392	210	78	2,391	1,093	1,381	1,036	558	226	30	75	319	208	48,441	423
Grand total.....	719	14,619	6,412	3	18,392	4,859	21,490	1,151	693	8,246	2,577	11,568	5,144	1,126	1,652	1,340	195	626	1,802	288,315	1,509

TABLE X-B.—Naturalized citizens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by occupations and races or peoples.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Lithuanian.	Magyar.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>																			
Actors.....									4						1				
Architects.....									11	1		5			5	2	7		
Clergy.....			1								1								
Editors.....									4			2			1		2		
Electricians.....	1					1			1			4		1	3				
Engineers (professional).....									14			1		1					
Lawyers.....									1			1		1					
Literary and scientific persons.....			1						3		1	1			1		1		
Musicians.....									1										
Officials (Government).....			1						8			1					3		
Physicians.....									1								1		
Sculptors and artists.....									12			2		1					
Teachers.....	3					1			7		3	3		2	1		1		
Other professional.....						1													
Total.....	4		3			2		3	69	1	7	18		5	12	2	18		
<b>SKILLED.</b>																			
Bakers.....	6								2		3	4				1	6		
Barbers and hairdressers.....	7								1		5	1				1	28		
Blacksmiths.....									3		2						2		
Bookbinders.....							1				1								
Brewers.....												1							
Butchers.....									2						1	1	6		
Cabinetmakers.....									3										
Carpenters and joiners.....	20								2			5							
Cigar makers.....	2		2						4	4	13	5			12	3	14		
Cigar packers.....																			
Clerks and accountants.....	10	1	2						33		11	12	6	1	15		8		
Dressmakers.....	7											3		1					
Engineers (locomotive, marine and stationary).....																			
Furriers and fur workers.....	1		2			1			24		2	2	1	1	8		4		
Gardeners.....								1	2			1			1		1		

TABLE X-B.—Naturalized citizens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by occupations and races or peoples—Continued.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Lithuanian.	Magyar.
SKILLED—continued.																			
Hat and cap makers.								4	2		2		1	1	1	1	2		
Iron and steel workers.								1	2		2	2		1	3	1	2		
Jewelers.								3	2					1					
Machinists.			1	1					24		2	7	3	2	9	3	9		
Mariners.	1				1				7		2	2	2		3	2	10		
Masons.	4								3		5	4	1		3	1	8		
Mechanics (not specified).	11			1					6						5				
Metal workers (other than iron, steel and tin).									9						2		1		
Millers.									5			3							
Miners.																			
Painters and glaziers.			1	1				2	17	6	2	3	1	1	9	6	20		
Pattern makers.	1			1					11		4	1	2		4	1	3		2
Photographers.									1										
Plasterers.								1	6						4		2		1
Printers.	2							1	4		1	1		1	5	1	1		
Printresses.	1							1	1	1					1				
Seamstresses.	3																		
Shoemakers.	3	1							1	1	1	2	1		2	13			
Stokers.									2		1				2	2			
Synecutters.									2						2	1			
Tailors.					1				3					9	2	10		1	
Tanners and curriers.	2																		
Textile workers (not specified).									2						1	1			
Tinmen and clock makers.									1										
Wagon and ship makers.								1	11		9				2		4		
Weavers and spinners.								1	1										
Woodworkers (not specified).	3		1				1	4	12	1	3	8	4	2	10	5	11		
Other skilled.																			
Total.	84	2	9	5	2	1	3	24	219	12	69	66	24	23	107	26	180	1	5

MISCELLANEOUS.												
Agents.....	2	2	.....	1	18	6	6	3	5	2	2	1
Bankers.....			.....	1	2	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....			.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Farm laborers.....	11	2	.....	4	6	5	9	8	4	4	4	.....
Farmers.....	3	2	4	34	115	3	45	79	4	40	6	4
Fishermen.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hotel keepers.....			.....	.....	6	.....	2	4	1	1	4	.....
Laborers.....	35	2	1	21	35	4	30	11	66	3	44	483
Manufacturers.....		1	.....	1	4	.....	2	2	3	1	.....	7
Merchants and Dealers.....	7	3	.....	1	16	.....	2	2	23	7	13	.....
Servants.....	20	1	2	19	1	8	5	6	.....	9	8	.....
Other miscellaneous.....	7	1	2	16	122	1	44	37	9	21	49	1
Total.....	83	8	11	82	344	14	156	173	111	70	158	590
No occupation (including women and children).....	95	2	6	57	589	11	149	126	23	52	148	1
Grand total.....	266	12	29	166	1,221	38	381	383	158	150	425	2





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TABLE X-C.—Native-born citizens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by occupations and races or peoples.

Occupation.	African (black).	Cau- casian.	Chinese.	East Indian.	Japanese.	Pacific Islander.	Total.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>							
Actors.....		66					66
Architects.....		23					23
Clergy.....		557					557
Editors.....		15					15
Electricians.....		213					213
Engineers (professional).....		375	1				376
Lawyers.....		48					48
Literary and scientific persons.....		103					103
Musicians.....		100					100
Officials (Government).....		87					87
Physicians.....		171	1		1		173
Sculptors and artists.....		25					25
Teachers.....		684	1		1		686
Other professional.....		321	2		2		325
Total.....		2,794	5		4		2,803
<b>SKILLED.</b>							
Bakers.....		49					49
Barbers and hairdressers.....	1	68	1				70
Blacksmiths.....	1	30					31
Bookbinders.....		4					4
Brewers.....							
Butchers.....	1	33					34
Cabinetmakers.....		8					8
Carpenters and joiners.....	1	323			1		325
Cigarette makers.....							
Cigar makers.....	1	19					20
Cigar packers.....		4					4
Clerks and accountants.....	10	1,402	9				1,421
Dressmakers.....	1	18					19
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....		556			1		557
Furriers and fur workers.....		4					4
Gardeners.....		6					6
Hat and cap makers.....		3					3
Iron and steel workers.....	2	223					225
Jewelers.....		11					11
Locksmiths.....							
Machinists.....	1	601					602
Mariners.....		120					120
Masons.....		52					52
Mechanics (not specified).....	3	325					328
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....		69					69
Millers.....		9					9
Milliners.....		9					9
Miners.....		173					173
Painters and glaziers.....		147	1				148
Pattern makers.....		14					14
Photographers.....		22	1				23
Plasterers.....		98					98
Plumbers.....	1	98					99
Printers.....		45	1				46
Saddlers and harnessmakers.....		6					6
Seamstresses.....		5					5
Shoemakers.....		35			1		36
Stokers.....	1	43					44
Stonecutters.....		17					17
Tailors.....	1	24					25
Tanners and curriers.....		7					7
Textile workers (not specified).....		24					24
Tinners.....		9					9
Tobacco workers.....							
Upholsterers.....		3					3
Watch and clock makers.....		3					3
Weavers and spinners.....		48					48
Wheelwrights.....		1					1
Woodworkers (not specified).....		6					6
Others skilled.....		472	43		1		516
Total.....	25	5,246	56		4		5,331



TABLE X.-C.—Native-born citizens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by occupations and races or peoples—Continued.

Occupation.	African (black).	Cau- casian.	Chinese.	East Indian.	Japanese.	Pacific Islander.	Total.
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Agents.....		528					528
Bankers.....		70	2				72
Draymen, hackmen, and team- sters.....	1	38					39
Farm laborers.....	4	1,142	2				1,148
Farmers.....	7	4,457	22		3		4,489
Fishermen.....		4					4
Hotel keepers.....		44					44
Laborers.....	20	999	325		2		1,346
Manufacturers.....		55					55
Merchants and dealers.....	1	574	73				648
Servants.....	56	482	1				539
Other miscellaneous.....	9	3,495	65		4	2	3,575
Total.....	98	11,888	490		9	2	12,487
No occupation (including wo- men and children).....	263	34,378	170	1	1,121		35,933
Grand total.....	386	54,306	721	1	1,138	2	56,554

TABLE XI.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by States of intended future residence and occupations.<sup>1</sup>

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Calif.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>																		
Actors.....			9		51	1	4		1					16	2			2
Architects.....					14		6							8	8			
Clerg.....	1	4	4	3	82	8	42	1	14	6	2	12	2	60	12	19	6	2
Editors.....					6		3		3	3		1		12	3			
Electricians.....	1		8		59	3	31		4	5	4	4		50	8	5	2	1
Engineers (professional).....	5	1	13		117	11	27	4	9	10	3	4	8	71	7	3	1	
Lawyers.....			5		20		2		2	2				4	1			
Literary and scientific persons.....	1		1		30		14	4	12	2	2	2	1	15	3	2	1	
Musicians.....			15		58	1	9		3	2	2	1	1	39	3	2		
Officials (Government).....	1		13		61	1	1	1	379	3	6	2	1	30	2	1	3	
Physicians.....			5		42	2	3		5			4		39	2			
Sculptors and artists.....			1		26	1	5		3	3				14	2	4	1	1
Teachers.....	1		30	3	190	4	47	6	27	10	7	14	3	108	14	22	5	7
Other professional.....	7	3	7		209	12	49	3	23	8	4	70	7	127	7	23	5	4
Total.....	17	8	111	6	965	44	243	19	489	54	32	118	23	593	62	85	24	17
<b>SKILLED.</b>																		
Bakers.....			20	1	78	3	47	1	2	4	3			54	6	21	2	
Barbers and hairdressers.....			1		52	1	82	4	4	10				5	5	2		
Blacksmiths.....			14		49	1	27	2	2	13	1	7	3	34	9	7	2	1
Bookbinders.....	1		25		6													
Butchers.....			1		43	5	8	1	1	3				45	7	11	2	
Cabinetmakers.....	1		1		14	1	12		1	1		1	1	10	10	1	1	
Carpenters and joiners.....			90	1	272	13	162	5	4	74	7	10	26	163	12	37	4	2
Cigar makers.....	5	3													2			1
Cigar packers.....			1		3		1		2	90	1			3	1			
Clerks and accountants.....			102	4	7		210	7	77	10				3	2			
Dressmakers.....	29	6	1		1,075	40	48		136	29			23	628	52	69	31	16
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	2	1	32		183	6	138	6	22	19	3	1	6	154	14	9	5	2
Furriers and fur workers.....	3	2	10		172	7	46	3	5	1	2	6	8	8	7	8	1	
Gardeners.....					2				1					5	6	19	2	1
Hat and cap makers.....	1		1		56	1	22	3	3	12	2		2	32	6			
Iron and steel workers.....	4		7	1	43		1	2	4			2	2	3	1	5	3	1
Jewelers.....	1		6		31	1	5			1				8	12			
Locksmiths.....					1							1		6	1			
Machinists.....			31		1		80	4	2	20	4			112	13	13	3	2
Mariners.....	1	2	4	2	172	8	113		5	137	45	7	4	57	2	8		1
Masons.....	3	4	21		56	4	122	4	5	12			6	106	20	10		1
Mechanics (not specified).....					231	5	66	1	5	28	2		2	122	19	8	7	2
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	1	1	26	1	18		10	1		3				26	5	3		
Millers.....			1		3	1	6							5	1	4		

Milliners.....	1	1	30	1	9	5	2	3	19	2	2	2	8
Mixers.....	25	297	141	9	42	3	2	16	217	73	28	21	1
Pattern makers.....	1	12	79	19	1	3	4	4	45	2	9	1	1
Photographers.....			5						5				
Plasterers.....		3	31	1	2	2	2	1	14				1
Printers.....	1	8	17	2	10	6	1	1	13	3	2	1	1
Saddlery and harness makers.....	4	1	42	1	10	4	1	3	19	3	1	1	1
Seamstresses.....	19	19	6	1	2	1	2	5	20	3	3	1	1
Shoemakers.....	2	21	90	3	41	39	1	23	73	5	5	8	1
Stokers.....	5	1	78	3	162	14	10	4	82	12	8		
Stonecutters.....			17	2	2	2	1	1	20	8	1	1	
Tailors.....		13	75	2	11	2	3	1	12	13	7	2	3
Tanners and curriers.....			112	1	112	11	25	1	146	13			
Textile workers (not specified).....			4						2				
Timers.....	1		5	1	9	1	7	1	7		1		
Tobacco workers.....			12	3	1	12	1		6				
Upholsters.....			1						1				
Watch and clock makers.....		1	7	5	3	2	1	3	1	1	1		
Weavers and spinners.....	1	2	75	5	60	2	4	9	39	5	2	3	1
Wheelwrights.....													
Woodworkers (not specified).....			11	2	1								
Other skilled.....	8	15	302	10	136	18	19	6	177	98	22	11	4
Total.....	108	52	4,180	169	1,854	71	269	737	2,702	362	332	104	45
MISCELLANEOUS.													
Agents.....	4	1	148	7	16		5	8	65	10	6	3	
Bankers.....			10						1				
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....			35	1	20	4	4	2	28	4	4	3	
Farm laborers.....	8	1	1,371	74	682	780	1	148	557	101	400	36	2
Farmers.....	10	2	1,236	66	405	113	10	221	409	130	277	48	8
Fishermen.....	11	1	38	39	11	20	6	1	11	1	2	1	1
Hotel keepers.....	2		21	3	6	3	3	2	6	1	2		
Labors.....	65	11	3,423	197	3,501	312	48	21	2,288	545	200	106	21
Manufacturers.....			23	1	3	2	2	4	10	25	25	7	10
Merchants and dealers.....	15	1	962	13	102	60	24	12	256	8	25	76	32
Servants.....	45	5	1,997	136	1,872	183	51	54	2,093	195	230	76	32
Other miscellaneous.....	19	13	2,086	79	248	273	29	38	632	80	105	48	23
Total.....	168	45	11,326	517	6,404	1,756	176	1,420	6,356	1,098	1,278	328	97
No occupation (including women and children).....	226	54	16,031	718	4,711	1,938	228	898	7,313	1,064	1,298	416	137
Grand total.....	519	159	32,502	1,448	13,212	4,145	569	2,578	16,964	2,586	2,993	872	296

<sup>1</sup> For intended future permanent residence of immigrant aliens admitted in the Philippine Islands, see Table IX; for occupations of immigrant aliens admitted in the Philippine Islands, see Table X.

TABLE XI.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by States of intended future residence and occupations—Continued.

Occupation.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. M.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. D.	Ohio.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>																		
Actors.....	17			27	10	2		3					10		378	1		1
Architects.....	3		1	12	11										14			8
Clergy.....	17	19	7	93	36	28	2	21	10	1	1	20	36	3	105	5	11	19
Editors.....			1	8	11	4				1			10		68			4
Electricians.....	9	15	3	81	213	7	1	4	3	2		11	39	1	309	3	3	43
Engineers (professional).....	12	4	11	99	111	18	2	11	5	5	2	3	83	3	699		3	59
Engineers.....	1			9	11	3		1	1						96			
Lawyers.....	6		4	25	41	4		2		1	1	1	19		184	1		9
Literary and scientific persons.....	2	2		27	11	7	1	2	1			1	19		254	3		13
Musicians.....	11	1	5	17	7		1	8					5		372		1	3
Officials (Government).....	7	5	12	36	30	14							8		175			8
Physicians.....	21	36	13	255	79	23	7	13	11	5		44	68	3	100		6	54
Sculptors and artists.....	14	19	23	326	145	43	2	11	10	1		14	82	1	612	4	7	5
Teachers.....															780	5		7
Other professional.....																		
Total.....	120	102	80	1,031	716	154	16	77	42	27	4	94	402	11	4,397	23	34	278
<b>SKILLED.</b>																		
Bakers.....	2	19	6	128	149	16		7	9	1	2	13	58	3	317	2	4	43
Barbers and hairdressers.....	7	11	11	131	122	15	1	9	5	2		11	80		620	1	1	40
Blacksmiths.....		22	3	88	107	17		2	8		1	4	3	3	237		2	39
Bookbinders.....				3	4	4									14			4
Brewers.....	4	3	6	35	92	6		6	7	6	1	5	22		177	1	3	24
Cabinetmakers.....	1		2	14	31	1							2		32			3
Carpenters and joiners.....	22	77	9	716	716	91	2	17	24	15	8	58	277	8	1,375	4	23	179
Cigar makers.....										1								1
Cigar packers.....		2		26	7	1							5		85			4
Clerks and accountants.....	74	147	44	1,186	1,129	199	12	73	28	30	8	76	456	10	3,887	15	31	382
Dressmakers.....	13	19	11	325	123	57	2	32	4	5	3	22	80	6	1,695	1	7	86
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	13	16	11	121	288	22		11	12	5	2	8			487	1	3	76
Furriers and fur workers.....				6	6										92			4
Gardeners.....	2	1	1	4	58	12		4	1	3	1	3	28		137		2	26
Hat and cap makers.....	1		3	15	7	20							1		31		1	1
Iron and steel workers.....	1	26	3	169	316	7		9	5	2	1	20	76		367		4	88
Jewelers.....				24	13										68			3
Locksmiths.....			1	13	3	2		1		1			3		19			8
Machinists.....	2	51	13	407	340	40		13	13	2	2	47	106	5	588	2	6	108
Masons.....	92	17	98	593	132	11	13	17	5	3		7	211		2,432	1		115
Mechanics (not specified).....	7	12	6	180	242	17		7	6	7	1	7	61		631	1		12
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	29	21	6	187	515	22	2	13	5	6	4	11	110	6	763	2	4	84
	1	1	6	52	74	6		1	2	2	1	3	25		98		2	16

[illegible]

TABLE XI.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by States of intended future residence and occupations—Continued.

Occupation.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. D.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	V. I.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>																			
Actors.....		3	8		2	1				77					15		3	1	642
Architects.....		1	47						1	39					6		8		252
Clergy.....	2	15	70	3	29	14	2	17	1		3	10	11		38	7	3	2	1,154
Editors.....		1	3												1				146
Electricians.....		1	49		1	1	1	1		45		7	4		30	2	18	1	1,109
Engineers (professional).....		12	96	1		15		2		22	4	2	6	2	28	4	22	1	1,649
Lawyers.....		3	2		1	1				10					2				181
Literary and scientific persons.....		3	31		2	3	1	2		4	1		1		4	3	7	1	413
Musicians.....	1	2	20		1	3				60	1	1	3		16	3			627
Officials (Government).....		4	13	1	8	3	1			31	1				17	1	6	1	1,013
Physicians.....		29							1			1			4	1			459
Sculptors and artists.....		10	10		6	43	2	8	9	65	3	15	8		23	5	18	3	2,122
Teachers.....	6	18	113		5	29	4	5	3	23	3	8	7		98	2	13	1	2,445
Other professional.....		20	116																
Total.....	11	83	611	5	59	127	12	39	19	399	16	51	43	2	309	25	102	11	12,442
<b>SKILLED.</b>																			
Bakers.....	1	10	73		2	17		2	1	95	5	13	6		18	5	11	2	1,287
Barbers and hairdressers.....	1	6	108		2	25		2	2	84	7	7	1		36	6	11	1	1,690
Blacksmiths.....		6	72		1	23	1	4	1	68	1	8	3		44	3	9	3	1,013
Bookbinders.....			4												3				52
Brewers.....		13	35			8		3	5	26	2	5	3		22	1	15		678
Cabinetmakers.....		3	9			2									3				192
Carpenters and joiners.....	6	49	297		1	139	9	15	2	210	12	25	15		189	10	47	5	5,742
Cigar makers.....																			1
Cigar makers.....			3							4	1	1			2				204
Cigar packers.....			2																52
Clerks and accountants.....	17	103	704	2	46	125	10	28	22	575	33	50	48	1	412	23	91	19	12,881
Dressmakers.....	3	23	206	4		36	3	6	5	35	18	5	7		39	8	31	4	3,431
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	3	14	119			17			1	10	12	7	15		37	4	14	5	3,886
Furriers and fur workers.....		2	7			1				3					1				140
Gardeners.....		7	37			11	1	2		5					17	1	5	1	574
Hat and cap makers.....		4																	72
Iron and steel workers.....	1	5	141			26	1	1	1	15	4	7	9		60	7	11	1	1,515
Jewelers.....		1	17						1	17					2				1,217
Locksmiths.....						6													60
Machinists.....	5	20	200			63			2	95	6	27	6		99		28	3	3,788
Mariners.....	3	20	976		20	67	12	5		107	9	9	1,507		159	31	33	1	7,557
Masons.....	1	3	240			36	1	1		101	12	27	5		13	18	8		2,845
Mechanics (not specified).....	4	19	135		5	21		8	2	208	10	13	3		82	14	27	1	2,942



TABLE XI-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by States of last permanent residence and occupations.*<sup>1</sup>

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Calif.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>																		
Actors.....			8		21				1			2		2	1			
Architects.....					3									5	1			
Clergy.....	1		4		37	1	10	1	3	4		2	1	15	3	5	5	4
Editors.....					6	1			1					1	1			
Electricians.....			2		7		1			1	2			5	1			
Engineers (professional).....			3		15	2	1		3		1			10	3			
Lawyers.....					7									1				
Literary and scientific persons.....					14		5		1		1			9				
Musicians.....			6		25	1		4	1	1	1	1	1	25				
Officials (Government).....					14	1	2	1	24	1	1	1		8				
Physicians.....	2		1		26	3			1	2				9	1			
Physicists.....					11	1								3				
Sculptors and artists.....			1		39	3	8		1					1	3			3
Teachers.....			2		46	6	19	1	7	3		2	1	54	3	1		
Other professional.....	1		2									15	2		1	2	1	2
Total.....	4		27		271	19	50	4	41	13	7	23	5	165	14	10	6	9
<b>SKILLED.</b>																		
Bakers.....			1		15	2	7	1	2	4	2	3		20	2			2
Bakers and hairdressers.....	1		5		34		14	2	10	5		1		25	1			1
Blacksmiths.....			2		10	2	6	1		1			1	21	2			
Bookbinders.....																		
Bridges.....			1		15		6		1			4	1	23	1		4	1
Cabinetmakers.....					1		2							10				
Carpenters and joiners.....	2	3	5		72	3	36	3	2	13	1	6	2	87	9	15	1	1
Cigar makers.....					1					963								
Clerks.....					1		1			16								
Clerks and accountants.....	6	4		3	124	12	42	1	22	60	7	24	5	125	10	11	5	1
Dressmakers.....	1	1	3	1	18		2			4				16				
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	3	2		1	35	1	3		3	1	1	3		12	2			2
Gar and shoemakers.....					60	3	5	1	1			2		11		1		2
Hat and cap makers.....					1													
Iron and steel workers.....	1		1		5		1	1						8	1			
Jewelers.....																		
Machinists.....					28	4	52		1	3	2	1	2	87	9	3	3	
Mariners.....	1	1			39		3		4	15				10	1			
Masons.....					11	2	26							26	14			1
Mechanics (not specified).....		1	5	1	37	1	15		1	2	1			31	4	3		
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....					3	1								6	1			
Millers.....			1		3		1											
Miners.....	6	28	95	4	97	113	10	1	2	2			4	506	59	115	80	13





TABLE XI-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by States of last permanent residence and occupations—Continued.*

Occupation.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>																		
Actors.....				1	2								1		154			
Architects.....		1	2	2	1								12		39			4
Clergy.....	10	2	3	28	7	14		4	1	4				2	215		2	7
Editors.....															9			
Electricians.....	1	1		7	15	2		1		1		1	6	1	25			3
Engineers (professional).....	2			14	7	4		2	1	1		1	9		160	2		7
Lawyers.....	2					1									22		1	
Literary and scientific persons.....				4	5			3		2			12		177			3
Musicians.....	11		1	5	6			5							168			4
Officials (Government).....		1	4	1	1			1		1			2		176			2
Physicians.....		1	4	7	1			1		1			2		96		1	4
Scenarists and artists.....								3					4		58			2
Teachers.....	7	2	4	29	8	5		1	1	2		3	13		139	1	1	7
Other professional.....	8	7	9	58	13	3		1	1			3	40		364			13
Total.....	44	14	23	159	65	29		20	4	11		9	109	3	1,712	5	5	56
<b>SKILLED.</b>																		
Bakers.....			5	40	15	6		4				1	15		124			12
Barbers and hairdressers.....	3	5	4	44	16	3		4		3		3	21		148			19
Blacksmiths.....	2	2	1	19	17	7		2		4	1	1	14		54		1	25
Bookbinders.....				1									1		5			1
Brewers.....			1					1					2		6			
Butchers.....			2	10	15	4		5	1				13		101		1	9
Cabinetmakers.....			2	5	3	1		2					3		20			3
Carpenters and joiners.....	1		6	122	103	78		6	12	7	1	14	94	6	439	1	14	48
Cigar and tobacco makers.....	8	17																
Cigar makers.....	2			22	1							8	9		30			2
Clerks and accountants.....				2											8			
Clerks.....	24	15	13	137	79	26	1	18	9	4	3	8	92	2	1,088	6	6	49
Dressmakers.....		2		19	5				1				6		193			2
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	9		5	22	16	5				1		4	12		157	1	14	2
Furriers and fur workers.....			1		1	1							2		30			2
Gardeners.....	2			13	8	1		1		1			10		57			6
Hat and cap makers.....			1												4			
Iron and steel workers.....		4	1	20	15	3			1			2	9		44			15
Jewelers.....				4	2								2		26			
Locksmiths.....																		
Machinists.....	3	4	8	90	119	21		5	1		1	14	48		250	1	1	71
Mariners.....	10	1	5	37	5	1		2				1	19		298			6
Masons.....		1	4	29	27	9		7	1	2		5	12		74		1	22
Mechanics (not specified).....	6	2	4	38	58	5		3		2	1	2	38		211			10
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	2		1	11	6	3		1		2		1	6		25			12

Millers.....	1	5	1	2	1	47	91	2	4	20	1	10	2	31	2	1	173	
Miners.....	2	22	305	191	2	1	1	1	1	1	20	28	304	48	304	4	14	
Painters and glaziers.....	4	18	22	14	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	12	12	12	1	3	
Path makers.....	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	21	21	2	2	
Photographers.....	1	3	5	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	5	20	20	20	1	2	
Plasterers.....	1	9	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	21	21	21	1	2	
Plumbers.....	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	21	21	21	1	2	
Printers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Saddlers and harness makers.....	2	10	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	45	45	45	1	2	
Seamstresses.....	6	113	25	11	2	7	7	1	1	11	11	49	268	268	268	1	34	
Shoemakers.....	1	13	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	12	81	81	81	3	3	
Stokers.....	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	10	10	10	1	1	1	
Stonecutters.....	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tailors.....	15	30	17	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	27	326	326	326	1	42	
Tanners and curriers.....	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	2	3	3	3	1	1	
Textile workers (not specified).....	1	457	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	10	10	10	5	2	
Tinners.....	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	5	5	1	1	
Tobacco workers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	10	10	10	1	1	
Upholsterers.....	1	127	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	15	15	15	15	15	1	1	
Watch and clock makers.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	24	53	46	46	46	1	1	
Weavers and spinners.....	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Wood workers (not specified).....	6	5	58	29	1	13	4	4	4	1	42	135	419	419	419	1	65	
Other skilled.....	1	254	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total.....	90	82	1,775	1,075	452	5	137	129	41	30	156	797	60	5,139	3	32	670	
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Agents.....	4	1	15	23	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	8	244	244	244	1	8	
Bankers.....	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	77	77	77	1	2	
Braymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	1	16	10	10	3	3	3	14	6	2	8	13	13	13	13	60	865	
Farm laborers.....	3	57	122	95	24	42	98	63	18	49	671	139	4	454	4	116	1,280	
Farmers.....	11	59	33	256	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	32	32	32	2	2	
Fishermen.....	6	1	78	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hotel keepers.....	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Labors.....	108	657	9,519	8,361	1,759	25	1,079	327	440	156	580	9,433	254	54,400	46	79	23,662	
Manufacturers.....	36	5	131	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	75	75	75	1	2	
Merchants and dealers.....	10	15	55	20	10	20	5	5	1	1	37	82	1	2,690	6	1	180	
Servants.....	41	29	700	35	142	2	30	18	16	6	72	217	9	2,717	1	24	109	
Other miscellaneous.....	29	71	507	205	99	2	26	26	9	6	1	1	7	2,470	1	97	130	
Total.....	208	616	770	11,332	9,585	2,385	63	1,210	489	541	183	751	10,853	281	65,299	58	280	25,648
No occupation (including women and children).....	244	290	230	2,206	532	30	296	147	90	23	300	2,451	192	16,563	24	50	3,169	
Grand total.....	586	1,002	1,132	16,490	12,931	3,398	98	1,603	769	683	236	1,216	14,210	536	83,713	90	417	29,543

TABLE XI-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by States of last permanent residence and occupations—Continued.*

Occupation.	Okla.	Oreg.	Fa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Virgin Isl.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>																			
Actors.....			6		4						2		1		2	2			208
Architects.....			7														1		78
Clergy.....	3	1	30	15		4	2	1	7	15	1	2	2		14	2	3	1	503
Editors.....			2												2				24
Electricians.....	1		13							1	2				3				106
Engineers (professional).....			20	1		2				4	1				4	2	2		281
Lawyers.....			3										1						41
Literary and scientific persons.....			5		4	1			1	2	1				2		1		147
Musicians.....			25		1	1				4					2		3		306
Officials (Government).....			3		2							2	1		2	2	1		256
Physicians.....			14								2				4				179
Sculptors and artists.....			1														1		93
Teachers.....			1		3	1			2	2	5	3			7		3	1	376
Other professionals.....	1	3	62	1	1	1	2			1	3	1	2		13	1	7		781
Total.....	5	7	223	1	32	11	3	4	4	37	16	5	8		55	7	23	2	3,379
<b>SKILLED.</b>																			
Bakers.....	1	4	45		1					4		1			5	1	4	1	365
Barbers and hairdressers.....			3			2		1		4		2			3	1	2		438
Blacksmiths.....			4			2				1			1		10	4	9		278
Bookbinders.....			1																11
Brewers.....			1																14
Butchers.....			3			3				1					2	2			256
Cabinetmakers.....			25												1				70
Carpenters and joiners.....			9			1				2					1				1
Cigar makers.....	1	9	95	3	3	18	1	5	1	4	6	5	5		51	4	36	1	1,481
Cigar packers.....			4		1					1									1
Clerks and accountants.....																			1
Dressmakers.....	1	12	104		79	18	5	1	2	28	1		7	1	34	6	5	3	1,044
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....			15		1	1				1	1	1	1		4	1			2,344
Furriers and fur workers.....			37		1	2			1	5		1	2		11		4	1	378
Gardeners.....			24			3							1		2		1		218
Hat and cap makers.....			2																10
Iron and steel workers.....			30			1				1		1	1		4				174
Jewelers.....			2			2													44
Locksmiths.....			1																3
Machinists.....			88		1														990
Mariners.....		2	19		6	10				4	4	3	4		12		10	2	514

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Masons.....	1	3	3	5	1	3	1	3	1	30	2	4	12	424
Mechanics (not specified).....	3	37	3	1	3	10	2	10	1	1	4	1	55	55
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	1	20	1	1	2	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	106	106
Millers.....	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	35
Milliners.....	47	2,291	1	1	2	2	76	44	1	13	53	51	38	47
Painters.....	2	26	1	2	1	5	2	4	2	2	6	5	15	5,279
Painters and glaziers.....	1	7	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	49	49
Pattern makers.....	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	46	76
Photographers.....	1	7	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	70	70
Plasterers.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	6
Plumbers.....	2	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	101	101
Printers.....	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	791	791
Saddlers and harness makers.....	1	14	1	15	1	6	1	1	1	1	3	7	12	168
Seamstresses.....	1	104	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Shoemakers.....	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	31	1	1	1	1	75	75
Stokers.....	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	3	714
Stonecutters.....	1	81	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	25
Tailors.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37	37
Tanners and curriers.....	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5
Textile workers (not specified).....	2	7	164	213	1	2	9	7	13	2	36	3	16	2
Tinners.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	22
Tobacco workers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	35
Upholsterers.....	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	360	360
Watch and clock makers.....	1	46	1	26	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	2	1	20
Weavers and spinners.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,662
Woodworkers (not specified).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Other skilled.....	2	7	4	23	1	2	9	7	13	7	36	3	16	2
Total.....	55	70	3,448	115	404	8	17	11	184	66	100	56	1	20,782
MISCELLANEOUS.														
Agents.....	1	23	16	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	5	2	3	2
Bankers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	97
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	5	384	1	12	30	12	6	2	2	2	16	15	33	4
Farm laborers.....	4	1,750	16	24	67	74	52	35	11	11	153	64	111	14
Farmers.....	21	54	41	41	1	1	1	1	1	1	56	2	1	383
Fishermen.....	2	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	180
Hotel keepers.....	87	462	32	1,462	34	57	38	805	419	143	272	2,066	184	183,820
Laborers.....	11	1	27	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	129
Manufacturers.....	3	34	138	1	146	3	8	45	12	2	17	74	7	4
Merchants and dealers.....	1	10	526	93	6	3	51	4	10	8	47	1	42	1
Servants.....	4	20	339	1	5	5	5	89	6	24	121	17	44	11
Other miscellaneous.....	99	609	35,700	2	222	1,708	47	168	58	1,080	500	218	325	221
Total.....	38	144	4,725	3	236	703	24	63	29	1,168	84	161	86	54
No occupation (including women and children).....	197	830	44,156	6	605	2,826	82	252	102	2,469	666	484	475	325
Grand total.....														288,315





TABLE XI-B.—Immigrant aliens admitted during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by States of intended future residence and ports of entry—Contd.

Destination.	Tampa, Fla.	Pensacola, Fla.	Mobile, Ala.	New Orleans, La.	Galveston, Tex.	Gulfport, Miss.	St. Andrews, Fla.	Pascagoula, Miss.	San Francisco, Calif.	Portland, Oreg.	Seattle, Wash.	Canadian Pacific seaports.	Alaska.	Canadian border stations.	Mexican border stations.	Mexican border seaports.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Porto Rico.	Total.
Alabama																			
Alaska	9		30	44	3	2		9			1		73	93	1			1	519
Arizona				56	1				48		1			38	1				159
Arkansas	22													110	4,844	5			5,421
California									7,043		574	196	5	71	5,478	177	43		32,502
Colorado	114		4	404	20	1		47	69	4	3	5		7,356	117				1,448
Connecticut	50			7	1			10	10					1,385	9				13,212
Delaware								4						34	2				558
District of Columbia	4			27				59	9		16			127	12			1	1,702
Florida	641	1	1	15	7	1	1		9					792	7		1		4,145
Georgia	6			10	1			4	4		1			79	3				569
Hawaii														53			2,433		2,578
Idaho	8								13		69	14		366	16				1,360
Illinois	7			54					171		64	40	2	611	142		1		16,964
Indiana	121			16	2				13		8	2		356	30				2,586
Iowa	1							38	38		5	21		420	16				2,993
Kansas				18				14	14		1		1	188	175				872
Kentucky	1			2				3	3		1			55	4				296
Louisiana	9		27	824	39	4		1	1		6	3		63	207				1,763
Maine														5,439	1				6,050
Maryland	6			12	5			7			6			205	8				1,650
Massachusetts	22			24	7				107		68	31	2	14,336	12		4		41,594
Michigan	15			31					41		16	18	2	15,339	111				28,227
Minnesota					1				16		10	9	2	2,535	8	1			5,698
Mississippi	4			6										44					308
Missouri	7		3	13	2	7		1	25		14	14		367	208				2,174
Montana														741	2				1,695
Nebraska				1	3				10		19	4	2	302	40				1,397
Nevada	7			2					17		3	2	2	53	25				3,712
New Hampshire														3,002	1				16,666
New Jersey									17		6	11		996	18				953
New Mexico	78			12					16					53	663				106,639
New York	530	2	3	346	36	2		667			331	215		11,768	358	2	15	39	1,342
North Carolina				9				2			1			71	2				373
North Dakota																			1,377
Ohio	642			27	1				55		38	15		2,075	60	1			15,377
Oklahoma				8					3		1			202	88				497



Oregon.....	6	8	7	.....	.....	21	8	324	20	2	1,871	171	.....	3,645
Pennsylvania.....	140	66	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	22	40	1	1,810	84	.....	27,637
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Porto Rico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	508	556
Rhode Island.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	1	.....	2,035	.....	.....	7,341
South Carolina.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	251	1	.....	248
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	10	3	.....	1,086
Tennessee.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	8	3	.....	85	5	.....	1,384
Texas.....	12	2	12	241	.....	73	.....	100	11	.....	335	37,562	3	39,115
Utah.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2,504	152	165	.....	1,387
Vermont.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,089
Virginia.....	19	10	2	.....	.....	21	.....	7	2	.....	208	18	.....	2,670
Virgin Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15
Washington.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	36	1	1,625	132	48	7,414	3	1	11,462
West Virginia.....	38	10	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	139	2	.....	2,023
Wisconsin.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	8	2	.....	798	10	.....	3,827
Wyoming.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	53	2	.....	103	21	.....	3,544
Total.....	2,540	73	380	17	1	10	8,830	3,575	841	140	90,569	50,726	193	430,001

TABLE XII.—Immigrant aliens admitted during specified periods, Jan. 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920, by races or peoples and sex.

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1920.			6 months ended June 30, 1920.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1919.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1919.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
African (black).....	4,508	3,666	8,174	2,489	1,820	4,309	2,019	1,846	3,865	3,443	3,075	6,518
Armenian.....	1,466	1,286	2,752	1,147	1,055	2,202	519	241	760	466	306	772
Bohemian and Moravian.....	173	242	415	91	148	239	82	94	176	176	108	284
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	653	431	1,084	423	312	735	210	119	329	309	158	467
Chinese.....	1,719	429	2,148	772	210	982	947	219	1,166	1,379	307	1,686
Croatian and Slovenian.....	1,234	239	1,473	181	233	414	53	26	79	68	28	96
Cuban.....	1,012	498	1,510	294	149	443	718	349	1,067	1,160	558	1,718
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	41	22	63	30	48	78	11	4	15	14	4	18
Dutch and Flemish.....	7,082	5,678	12,760	4,647	3,390	8,037	2,405	2,288	4,693	3,360	2,806	6,166
East Indian.....	138	100	238	59	10	69	79	12	91	103	18	121
English.....	29,823	28,443	58,266	15,469	14,135	29,604	14,424	14,280	28,704	24,551	21,445	45,996
Finnish.....	907	608	1,515	472	367	839	435	236	671	850	350	1,200
French.....	14,238	13,132	27,370	7,355	6,128	13,483	6,903	7,026	13,929	10,943	10,753	21,696
German.....	4,383	2,935	7,318	2,744	1,739	4,483	1,639	1,196	2,835	2,302	1,710	4,012
Greek.....	11,167	7,697	18,864	6,219	4,231	10,450	1,267	700	1,967	1,660	708	2,368
Hebrew.....	6,595	4,282	10,877	3,843	2,531	6,374	1,967	1,854	3,821	2,917	2,742	5,659
Irish.....	10,219	10,365	20,584	6,255	5,912	12,167	3,964	3,653	7,617	7,021	3,474	12,495
Italian (north).....	6,599	6,219	12,818	4,393	3,912	8,305	1,706	2,587	4,293	2,195	3,159	5,354
Italian (south).....	44,112	40,170	84,282	23,268	20,232	43,500	9,846	15,358	25,204	10,585	16,154	26,739
Japanese.....	3,414	3,865	7,279	1,416	3,241	4,657	1,998	2,624	4,622	4,004	5,369	9,373
Korean.....	35	16	51	10	25	35	10	22	32	11	57	68
Lithuanian.....	274	146	420	123	67	190	141	10	151	215	111	326
Magyar.....	124	158	282	67	90	157	47	38	85	60	54	114
Mexican.....	34,042	17,008	51,050	19,457	9,360	28,817	14,591	7,700	22,291	27,342	13,660	40,992
Pacific Islander.....	11	17	28	7	2	9	6	4	10	8	6	14
Polish.....	1,436	2,510	3,946	878	774	1,652	555	309	864	941	448	1,389
Portuguese.....	11,696	4,118	15,814	8,299	2,664	10,963	2,827	1,454	4,281	3,505	1,822	5,327
Rumanian.....	1,680	268	1,948	349	284	633	188	154	342	229	103	332
Russian.....	1,667	721	2,388	743	300	1,043	914	331	1,245	1,016	215	1,231
Ruthenian (Russiak).....	9,432	6,891	16,323	5,760	3,154	8,914	4,730	3,677	8,407	5,393	3,921	9,314
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	9,432	6,891	16,323	5,760	3,154	8,914	4,730	3,677	8,407	5,393	3,921	9,314
Scotch.....	11,627	10,153	21,780	6,093	5,323	11,416	4,630	3,977	8,607	8,904	7,504	16,407
Slovak.....	1,325	3,824	5,149	1,137	2,148	3,285	1,188	1,934	3,122	2,294	1,369	3,663
Spanish.....	20,444	3,109	23,553	16,446	2,033	18,479	4,048	1,957	5,005	5,596	1,466	7,062
Spanish American.....	2,561	1,370	3,931	1,234	1,849	3,083	1,300	2,755	4,055	2,336	1,241	3,576
Syrian.....	1,015	3,047	4,062	1,641	977	2,618	274	155	429	372	106	478
Turkish.....	1,318	22	1,340	91	101	192	39	12	51	34	16	50
Welsh.....	782	680	1,462	421	246	667	361	132	493	643	463	1,106
West Indian (except Cuban).....	711	835	1,546	376	459	835	237	376	613	636	780	1,416
Other peoples.....	1,019	326	1,345	880	220	1,100	169	106	275	258	152	410
Total.....	247,625	182,376	430,001	161,586	105,532	267,118	86,039	76,844	162,883	137,673	109,685	247,358

TABLE XII-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed during specified periods, Jan. 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920, by races or peoples and sex.*

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1920.			6 months ended June 30, 1920.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1919.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1919.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
African (black).....	759	516	1,275	417	275	692	342	241	583	588	431	1,019
Armenian.....	573	11	584	401	4	405	172	17	189	176	7	183
Bohemian and Moravian.....	175	84	259	124	70	194	51	14	65	59	19	78
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	21,584	2,260	23,844	9,086	1,170	10,256	12,498	1,090	13,588	15,325	1,151	16,476
Chinese.....	2,844	1,117	3,961	1,339	1,44	2,783	1,505	73	1,578	2,549	1,110	3,659
Croatian and Slovenian.....	6,928	553	7,481	1,704	230	1,934	5,224	374	5,598	5,352	375	5,727
Cuban.....	1,053	545	1,598	450	230	680	203	315	5,918	9,902	471	1,373
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	1,401	132	1,533	1,074	123	1,197	327	9	336	328	10	338
Deutsch and Flemish.....	1,867	1,016	3,013	1,914	461	2,375	953	688	1,641	1,587	1,072	2,659
East Indian.....	153	9	162	105	5	110	48	4	52	119	4	123
English.....	5,677	5,982	11,659	2,226	1,950	4,176	3,451	4,032	7,483	6,552	7,014	13,566
Finnish.....	1,002	1,445	2,447	450	1,099	1,549	552	246	798	788	336	1,124
French.....	3,826	3,200	7,026	1,425	1,084	2,509	2,401	2,116	4,517	4,453	3,642	8,095
German.....	2,737	1,441	4,178	1,835	926	2,761	902	515	1,417	1,017	583	1,600
Greek.....	19,051	1,268	20,319	6,654	523	7,177	12,397	745	13,142	25,777	1,015	26,792
Hebrew.....	261	97	358	143	36	179	118	61	179	217	115	332
Irish.....	1,961	2,674	4,635	623	741	1,364	1,338	1,833	3,271	1,936	2,683	4,619
Italian (north).....	6,872	1,287	8,159	1,648	345	1,993	5,224	942	6,166	6,065	1,129	7,194
Italian (south).....	72,046	8,909	80,955	17,051	2,633	19,684	54,995	6,276	61,271	87,505	8,109	95,614
Japanese.....	3,181	1,057	4,238	1,534	494	2,028	1,647	563	2,210	2,886	860	3,746
Korean.....	12	2	14	7	2	9	5	.....	5	17	1	18
Lithuanian.....	635	84	719	632	83	715	8	.....	8	1,531	143	1,674
Magyar.....	12,502	2,117	14,619	10,975	1,979	12,954	1,527	138	1,665	11,660	5,818	17,478
Mexican.....	3,975	2,437	6,412	1,147	769	1,916	2,828	1,668	4,496	2	.....	2
Pacific Islander.....	1	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Polish.....	16,781	1,611	18,392	14,489	1,423	15,912	2,292	188	2,480	2,352	210	2,562
Portuguese.....	3,413	1,446	4,859	686	313	999	2,727	1,133	3,860	5,382	1,612	6,994
Rumanian.....	19,221	2,269	21,490	7,645	1,545	9,190	11,576	724	12,300	11,624	733	12,357
Russian.....	939	212	1,151	736	129	865	203	83	286	505	173	678
Ruthenian (Russian).....	614	79	693	589	78	667	25	1	26	25	1	26
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	4,531	3,715	8,246	1,710	1,515	3,225	2,821	2,200	5,021	4,711	3,337	8,048
Scotch.....	1,095	2,577	3,672	436	423	859	659	1,059	1,718	1,083	1,588	2,671
Slovak.....	10,191	1,377	11,568	7,854	1,133	8,987	2,337	244	2,581	2,468	264	2,732
Spanish.....	4,328	5,144	9,472	1,909	326	2,235	2,419	490	2,909	2,966	856	3,822
Spanish American.....	768	358	1,126	371	171	542	397	187	584	777	362	1,139
Syrian.....	1,451	201	1,652	244	61	305	1,207	140	1,347	1,304	150	1,454
Turkish.....	1,314	26	1,340	911	23	934	403	3	406	416	3	419
Welsh.....	112	83	195	46	30	76	66	161	119	110	90	200
West Indian (except Cuban).....	285	341	626	153	180	333	132	53	283	248	283	531
Other peoples.....	1,629	173	1,802	598	84	682	1,031	89	1,120	1,153	137	1,290
Total.....	237,748	50,567	288,315	100,342	21,761	122,103	137,406	28,806	166,212	216,819	44,899	261,718

TABLE XIII.—Sex, age, literacy, financial condition, etc., of nonimmigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by races or peoples.

Race or people.	Sex.		Age.		Literacy, 16 years and over.				Can neither read nor write.				Can read but can not write.				Can read and write.			
	Number admitted.	Sex.		Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Can neither read nor write.		Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.
		Male.	Female.																	
African (black).....	5,425	3,738	1,687	408	4,430	587	21	25	46	528	105	633	2,987	1,351	4,338	2,987	1,351	4,338	2,987	1,351
Armenian.....	198	177	21	15	164	19							167	12	179	167	12	179	167	12
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	135	112	23	32	100	32							107	21	128	107	21	128	107	21
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	1,770	1,708	62	35	1,479	256				370	4	374	1,316	45	1,361	1,316	45	1,361	1,316	45
Chinese.....	11,698	11,557	141	268	10,439	991	1	1	2	68	23	91	11,252	85	11,337	11,252	85	11,337	11,252	85
Croatian and Slovenian.....	7,727	7,706	21	8	7,695	24	3	3	6	7	1	8	4,022	18	4,040	4,022	18	4,040	4,022	18
Cuban.....	7,477	4,686	2,791	1,174	5,031	1,272									6,288			6,288		
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	22	17	5	4	14	4				1		1	14	3	17	14	3	17	14	3
Dutch and Flemish.....	4,423	2,907	1,516	632	3,086	705				27	4	31	2,572	1,208	3,780	2,572	1,208	3,780	2,572	1,208
East Indian.....	121	114	7	3	100	18				28		28	84	7	91	84	7	91	84	7
English.....	35,280	22,440	12,840	3,153	24,433	7,674	2	2	4	48	16	64	20,783	11,258	32,041	20,783	11,258	32,041	20,783	11,258
Finnish.....	320	247	73	26	251	43							230	63	293	230	63	293	230	63
French.....	10,892	7,251	3,641	760	7,995	2,137	1	1	2	176	37	213	6,664	3,253	9,917	6,664	3,253	9,917	6,664	3,253
German.....	1,830	1,328	502	155	1,295	380				1	3	4	1,239	432	1,671	1,239	432	1,671	1,239	432
Greek.....	1,426	1,282	144	73	1,096	257				194	18	212	1,038	99	1,137	1,038	99	1,137	1,038	99
Hebrew.....	3,231	2,591	640	330	2,608	293	3	4	7	7	39	46	2,519	439	2,958	2,519	439	2,958	2,519	439
Irish.....	4,330	2,676	1,654	281	3,112	937				12	5	17	2,519	1,513	4,032	2,519	1,513	4,032	2,519	1,513
Italian (north).....	3,046	2,240	806	378	2,293	405	4	2	6	72	19	91	1,987	584	2,571	1,987	584	2,571	1,987	584
Italian (south).....	28,885	27,177	1,708	915	26,855	1,115	36	2	38	6,661	302	6,963	20,007	962	20,969	20,007	962	20,969	20,007	962
Japanese.....	6,895	5,779	1,116	333	5,688	874							5,504	885	6,389	5,504	885	6,389	5,504	885
Korean.....	9				7	2									9			9		
Lithuanian.....	43	37	6	1	40	4				3		3	34	5	39	34	5	39	34	5
Magyar.....	54				41	13							35	14	49	35	14	49	35	14
Mexican.....	17,350	11,836	5,514	1,855	13,056	2,439	34	85	119	271	442	713	10,566	4,097	14,663	10,566	4,097	14,663	10,566	4,097
Pacific Islander.....	33	22			21	12							22		33	22		33	22	
Polish.....	8,931	8,811	120	58	8,343	530	69		69	864	4	868	7,850	36	7,886	7,850	36	7,886	7,850	36
Portuguese.....	964	730	234	98	756	110	3	1	4	73	14	87	600	175	775	600	175	775	600	175
Romanian.....	956	836	120	82	592	282				464	13	477	335	102	437	335	102	437	335	102
Russian.....	683	562	121	44	555	84				15	5	20	515	104	619	515	104	619	515	104
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	136	132	4	3	95	38				64	2	66	66	1	67	66	1	67	66	1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	8,529	5,895	2,634	768	6,589	1,172				5	5	10	5,484	2,270	7,754	5,484	2,270	7,754	5,484	2,270
Scotch.....	7,655	4,720	2,935	733	5,295	1,627				2	2	4	4,346	2,569	6,915	4,346	2,569	6,915	4,346	2,569
Slovak.....	1,372	1,302	70	20	1,255	97				7		7	1,284	59	1,343	1,284	59	1,343	1,284	59

Spanish.....	7,442	5,674	1,768	689	5,692	1,061	2	2	4	42	30	72	5,282	1,395	6,677
Spanish American.....	5,102	3,340	1,762	562	3,703	837	1	1	1	4	4	8	3,060	1,472	4,532
Syrian.....	991	741	250	206	679	106	6	1	1	8	27	35	631	118	749
Turkish.....	55	41	14	14	35	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	31	7	38
Welsh.....	735	484	251	81	501	153	1	1	1	1	1	1	444	209	653
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1,989	1,183	806	222	1,421	346	1	1	2	24	2	26	1,045	694	1,739
Other peoples.....	435	227	208	24	362	49	1	1	1	35	2	37	179	194	373
Total.....	191,575	145,355	46,220	14,414	150,172	26,989	182	126	308	10,158	1,237	11,395	127,412	38,046	165,458
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	6,662	6,110	552	214	4,619	1,829	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,189	.....	.....	2,473



Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	4	2	6	.....	1	4,861	729	1,255,770	5,746	1,487	1,296	4,677	1,339	2,513	33
Scotch.....	1	5	6	.....	1	4,183	615	800,171	4,022	1,466	1,567	3,982	1,003	2,670	23
Slovak.....	.....	2	9	.....	.....	154	26	45,070	4,192	30	1,150	855	1,183	334	.....
Spanish.....	24	18	42	.....	30	4,912	1,323	1,325,809	5,492	1,347	1,603	2,543	1,276	3,623	190
Spanish American.....	1	1	2	.....	6	3,149	51	764,098	3,183	1,459	460	1,764	940	2,398	.....
Syrian.....	2	20	22	.....	13	611	34	814,647	3,671	1,312	8	1,387	140	464	10
Turkish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	384	13	53,845	31	21	3	8	2	45	.....
Welsh.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	384	32	68,926	418	148	169	391	102	242	.....
West Indian (except Cuban).....	23	2	25	.....	1	1,071	288	240,020	1,374	506	109	922	331	736	.....
Other peoples.....	5	1	6	.....	31	297	61	60,932	268	132	35	170	52	213	50
Total.....	6,670	684	7,354	1	3,488	552	4,040	19,931,478	109,062	29,119	53,394	100,406	19,670	71,499	6,662

TABLE XIII-A.—Sex, age, and length of residence in United States of nonimmigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by races or peoples.

Race or people.	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.		Continuous residence in the United States.					Residence outside United States.	Departed from Philippine Islands.	
		Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.			Over 20 years.
African (black).....	2, 118	1, 624	494	119	1, 678	321	71	51	8	5	7	1, 976	
Armenian.....	91	84	7	1	73	17	13	33	7			38	
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	59	48	11	1	54	4		7		1		48	
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	1, 893	1, 735	158	62	1, 389	442	20	410	56	4	4	1, 396	
Chinese.....	11, 248	11, 095	153	295	9, 973	980	145	148	48	65	74	10, 788	9, 161
Croatian and Slovenian.....	268	223	45	17	192	59	10	126	24	2		106	
Cuban.....	7, 567	4, 875	2, 692	1, 113	5, 237	1, 217	79	14	5		4	7, 465	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	85	79	6		63	22		49	7			27	
Dutch and Flemish.....	4, 341	2, 779	1, 562	574	3, 028	739	233	741	151	48	12	3, 156	40
East Indian.....	42	39	3	1	34	7		2		1		39	
English.....	33, 588	20, 400	13, 188	3, 067	22, 904	7, 617	1, 315	2, 308	514	165	175	29, 111	554
Finnish.....	557	348	209	24	471	62	64	257	45	18	3	170	
French.....	8, 008	5, 055	2, 953	681	5, 745	1, 582	130	163	38	20	24	7, 633	66
German.....	1, 305	894	411	92	1, 021	192	77	311	70	21	25	7, 801	12
Greek.....	1, 948	1, 781	167	59	1, 480	409	220	486	90	19	10	1, 123	
Hebrew.....	1, 025	827	198	107	828	90	20	20	2	3	4	976	
Irish.....	3, 838	1, 620	2, 218	161	3, 082	595	152	1, 202	370	95	94	1, 925	7
Italian (north).....	2, 213	1, 609	604	300	1, 623	290	55	278	54	17	29	1, 802	
Italian (south).....	8, 727	7, 081	1, 646	905	6, 497	1, 325	160	942	155	61	61	7, 380	7
Japanese.....	11, 415	8, 515	2, 900	101	8, 913	2, 401	3, 016	2, 260	2, 711	1, 019	707	1, 702	770
Korean.....	17	5			19	3	2	5	4		1	3	
Lithuanian.....	25	22	3	1	21	3		6				19	
Magyar.....	208	171	37	19	118	71	1	91	9	1	1	105	
Mexican.....	4, 742	3, 281	1, 461	608	3, 614	520	53	28	6	1		4, 654	
Pacific Islander.....	5	4	1		4	1						5	
Polish.....	1, 223	1, 111	112	34	828	361	52	176	16	5	3	971	
Portuguese.....	1, 753	1, 533	220	65	796	153	162	353	125	28	12	406	59
Romanian.....	1, 023	898	125	65	676	282	11	62	15	5	3	927	
Russian.....	391	306	85	24	312	55	44	24	8	3	3	309	107
Ruthenian (Russian).....	32	27	5	1	26	5	3		1			27	
Ruthenian (Norwegian), Danes, and Scandinavian (Norwegian).....													
Scandinavian (Norwegian), Danes, and Swedes.....	12, 174	7, 351	4, 823	732	9, 887	1, 555	1, 157	4, 278	768	277	125	5, 569	27
Scottish.....	4, 888	2, 704	2, 184	565	3, 280	1, 048	131	359	82	16	14	4, 286	20
Slovak.....	478	404	74	15	341	122	19	209	26	12	3	209	
Spanish.....	5, 159	3, 910	1, 249	531	3, 866	762	346	155	79	20	45	4, 514	171
Spanish American.....	4, 413	3, 025	1, 388	488	3, 264	661	125	26	4	2	5	4, 251	
Syrian.....	730	565	165	100	514	116	20	133	22	3	2	550	3





TABLE XIV.—Nonimmigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by countries.

	Country of intended future residence.												
Country of last permanent residence.	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria.	Czecho- slovakia.	Den- mark.	Finland.	France, including Corsica.	Germany.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Nether- lands.	Norway.
Austria.....	39												
Hungary.....		14	1		1								
Belgium.....			384					5				1	
Bulgaria.....				13				1					
Czechoslovakia.....					112			3					
Denmark.....						469							
Finland.....							74						
France, including Corsica.....			4					3,767			2		
Germany.....									204				
Greece.....										145		1	
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....								2		1	866		
Netherlands.....			1			1						704	
Norway.....								2			8		1,240
Poland.....								1				1	
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....													
Roumania.....								2			1		
Russia.....								2					
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....			4		6	24		65	10		1		3
Sweden.....								7					
Switzerland.....								5					
United Kingdom.....	2		5	45	9		2	25	16	14	72	13	6
Total Europe.....	41	14	399	58	128	494	76	3,891	232	160	950	720	1,249
China.....			28	1		43	7	64			11	41	36
Japan.....			19		2	5	1	88		2	15	12	3
India.....								4			2	2	
Other Asia.....			3			14		14		3		692	9
Total Asia.....			51	1	2	62	8	170		5	26	747	50
Africa.....						1							
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....			1			6					2	7	1
Pacific Islands, not specified.....												63	
British North America.....	7	17	144	901	43	165	71	725	7	472	3,213	201	360







TABLE XIV.—Nonimmigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by countries—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of intended future residence.																			Admitted in Phil- ippine Islands.
	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasma- nia, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands, not specified.	British America.	Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.	
Austria.....										1			1				50	33	17	
Hungary.....										6							18	11	7	
Belgium.....	15					15		1		509	19	21	9	14			986	609	377	
Bulgaria.....										5				3			23	18	5	
Czechoslovakia.....		1				1				9	3	1	1	4			134	89	45	
Denmark.....	28	12			2	42		12		151	4	8	11	16			731	495	236	
Finland.....	2	42								12							91	69	22	
France, including Corsica.....	23	42			1	66	1	42	98	1,882	97	153	106	274	2	48	6,575	4,710	1,865	
Germany.....		9				9				6		8	9	6			244	153	91	
Greece.....										63						3	213	169	44	
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	1	8				9		6		3,102	7	57	27	47			4,130	2,845	1,282	
Netherlands.....	8	5	8		1	22		1	9	46	5	31	5	10			839	675	164	
Norway.....	57	22	1			80	2	3	13	221	24	9	64	10			1,680	1,326	354	
Poland.....						2				261		3		1			414	182	232	
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	12	3				15				15			27	1			147	113	34	
Roumania.....										27							132	65	67	
Russia.....		2				2	1			15				1			306	245	61	
Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Kingdom of.....										9			1	2			70	48	22	
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....											35	110	42	228	1		1,395	1,069	326	
Sweden.....	43	15	1			59	1	5		173		6	17	13			1,003	719	284	
Switzerland.....	13	13				26		1	3	72	25	26	28	14		1	1,785	586	199	
Turkey in Europe.....	2									13		1		45			112	48	64	
United Kingdom.....	453	231	37		12	733	5	618	21	2,914	116	233	315	429	1	1	16,040	10,465	5,575	
Other Europe.....				1		1			32								79	68	11	
Total Europe.....	659	373	47	1	16	1,096	10	689	150	9,605	335	670	662	1,119	4	53	36,197	24,813	11,384	
China.....	391		1		10	402	1	6		60	45	1,979	11	6,840			10,342	9,790	552	
Japan.....	2	803	243							28	1	17	18	3			1,528	1,173	96	
India.....						245		1		43				2			1,355	1,355	108	

Turkey in Asia.....	1	805	245	114	36	114	1	1	29	18	9	1	81	254	143	111
Other Asia.....						39			13	2		3	5	934	570	364
Total Asia.....	396	805	245	114	46	1,606	1	9	173	66	2,005	33	6,931	13,486	12,178	1,308
Africa.....		1				1	223		49	5		11	9	329	229	100
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	1	11			1	13			92		2	37	4	3,441	2,163	1,278
Pacific Islands, not specified.....		7				7		132	5					423	310	113
British North America.....	16	14	12	7	15	64	27	43	6,516	11	64	142	413	19,472	14,323	5,149
Central America.....	19	4	1	52	2	78	64	2	2,053	2,053		40	14	2,880	1,816	1,064
Mexico.....	131	1				132	6		36	6,073		45	23	6,613	4,866	1,747
South America.....	22	33							161	9	49	3,426	215	4,997	3,309	1,588
West Indies.....	865	7						7	634	38	22	81	16,498	19,301	12,712	6,589
United States.....	1	15				912	5	12	145	6	16	48	108	84,275	68,502	15,772
Other countries.....						16		4	104					161	133	28
Grand total.....	2,110	1,271	305	215	82	3,983	336	2,629	17,574	2,526	8,941	4,499	25,443	191,575		6,662
Male.....	1,726	1,099	241	129	67	3,262	235	1,709	11,035	1,644	7,038	3,072	18,722		145,355	
Female.....	384	172	64	86	15	721	101	920	6,539	882	1,903	1,427	6,721		46,220	

TABLE XIV-A.—Nonemigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, by countries.

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of intended future residence.																						
	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria.	Czechoslovakia.	Denmark.	Finland.	France, including Corsica.	Germany.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Poland.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.	Roumania.	Russia.	Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Kingdom of.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	
Austria.....	52																2					1	
Hungary.....	101	519																					
Belgium.....			890																				
Bulgaria.....				890																			
Czechoslovakia.....					126																		
Denmark.....						916											14						
Finland.....							96										18						
France, including Corsica.....								2,733										2					
Germany.....									191	947													
Greece.....											4,945	1											
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....												1,369	1,362										
Netherlands.....														806									
Norway.....																							
Poland.....																							
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....															160	791							
Roumania.....																							
Russia.....													2				207				1		1
Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Kingdom of.....																		550					
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....								4											1,421	1,149			
Sweden.....																							
Switzerland.....									1														
Turkey in Europe.....											4												
United Kingdom.....			1					2									7			3	1		120
Other Europe.....																							
Total Europe.....	53	101	520	890	126	916	96	2,739	192	947	4,949	1,370	1,364	806	160	791	252	550	1,427	1,151	640		131





TABLE XIV-A.—Nonemigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by countries—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of intended future residence.																				Male.	Female
	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands, not specified.	British North America.	Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.		
Austria.....			54		6				6				1		1			3		66	57	9
Hungary.....	2		104															2		106	89	17
Belgium.....			519	12				2	14				517	8	7	4	10	6		1,085	632	453
Bulgaria.....			890										6			1	4			901	884	17
Czechoslovakia.....			126										8							135	110	25
Denmark.....			930	16	3				19		2		185	5	4	2	8	33		1,188	785	403
Finland.....			96										16							112	82	30
France, including Corsica.....	2		2,756	12	22	1		5	40	1	2		2,065	51	43	33	62	80		5,163	3,333	1,830
Germany.....			192	1					1				89		4					289	196	93
Greece.....			948							2			57	1	1		1	15		1,025	941	84
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	1		4,946	4	2				6				3,113	21	6	5	25	44		8,168	6,380	1,788
Netherlands.....	1		1,370	10	4	9		2	25			13	55	2	13	3	13	45	1	1,540	1,063	537
Norway.....	2		1,364	30	2				32		2		274	15	1	18	5	31		1,742	1,241	501
Poland.....			806										124			1	6			937	831	106
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....			160	2					2				15	1		7		3		188	151	37
Roumania.....	1		792										21							814	719	95
Russia.....	13		224	3	6			9					10		5		2	22		272	214	58
Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Kingdom of.....			550										9							559	465	94
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	2		1,427	3					3				56	24	20	26	361	278		2,195	1,689	506
Sweden.....			1,153	7	3				10				186	1	1	4	4	46		1,405	983	422
Switzerland.....			639		5	1			6				88	17		2	5	14		1,771	552	219
Turkey in Europe.....			130										15				15			160	122	38
United Kingdom.....	11,660		11,679	143	108	4		11	266	6	178	2	3,012	121	62	79	248	495		16,148	10,282	5,866
Other Europe.....	93		93										29			1	2	4		129	115	14
Total Europe.....	11,684	93	31,948	243	161	15		20	439	9	184	15	9,981	267	168	186	772	1,126	1	45,096	31,876	13,220

China.....	60	98	2,254	2	.....	.....	2,256	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	44	1,590	3	5,442	1	.....	9,501	8,988	513
Japan.....	72	97	3	1,632	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	3	19	11	1	13	.....	1,795	1,539	256
India.....	29	31	1	.....	136	125	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207	144	63
Turkey in Asia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221	143	78
Other Asia.....	3	4	6	1	.....	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	2	.....	48	4	.....	218	152	66
Total Asia.....	173	230	2,264	1,635	136	125	4,351	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	47	1,620	14	5,491	36	.....	11,942	10,966	976
Africa.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	107	112	3	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,234	2,018	1,216
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	.....	18	1	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	322	193	129
British North America.....	1,278	1,999	21	9	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,028	40	31	45	89	2	.....	11,353	7,069	4,254
Central America.....	34	94	9	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,247	1,525	722
Mexico.....	29	77	18	1	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,247	1,525	722
South America.....	85	139	23	7	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	36	4,705	13	57	71	.....	5,027	3,515	1,512
West Indies.....	64	237	582	.....	.....	.....	614	.....	.....	.....	.....	261	21	23	3,518	238	85	.....	4,324	2,923	1,401
United States.....	103	160	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	673	35	32	49	16,130	312	.....	18,087	12,584	5,503
Other countries.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,963	1	74	3	864	32,669	.....	37,736	23,985	13,751
Grand total.....	13,581	93	35,038	3,164	1,819	159	5,513	175	3,255	301	24,386	2,358	6,677	3,834	23,764	84,402	24	139,747	.....	.....	.....
Male.....	8,878	86	25,435	2,659	1,553	117	4,589	118	2,042	180	15,458	1,626	5,127	2,666	18,188	21,513	22	.....	96,964	.....	.....
Female.....	4,703	7	9,603	266	.....	42	924	57	1,213	121	8,928	732	1,550	1,188	5,576	12,889	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	101	17	256	986	681	20	.....	145	1,832	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,885	26	11,109	10,189	920	

TABLE XV.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal years ended June 30, 1899,<sup>1</sup> to 1920, by races or peoples.

Race or people.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
African (black).....	412	714	594	832	2,174	2,386	3,598	3,786
Armenian.....	674	982	1,855	1,151	1,759	1,745	1,878	1,895
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	2,526	3,060	3,766	5,590	9,591	11,911	11,757	12,958
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	94	204	611	1,291	6,479	4,577	5,823	11,548
Chinese.....	1,638	1,250	2,452	1,631	2,192	4,327	1,971	1,485
Croatian and Slovenian.....	8,632	17,184	17,928	30,233	32,907	21,242	35,104	44,272
Cuban.....	1,374	2,678	1,622	2,423	2,944	4,811	7,259	5,591
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	367	675	732	1,004	1,736	2,036	2,639	4,568
Dutch and Flemish.....	1,860	2,702	3,299	4,117	6,496	7,832	8,498	9,735
East Indian.....	15	9	20	84	83	258	145	271
English.....	10,712	10,897	13,488	14,942	28,451	41,479	50,865	45,079
Finnish.....	6,097	12,612	9,999	13,868	18,864	10,157	17,012	14,136
French.....	2,278	2,095	4,036	4,122	7,166	11,557	11,347	10,379
German.....	26,632	29,682	34,742	51,686	71,782	74,790	82,360	86,813
Greek.....	2,395	3,773	5,919	8,115	14,376	12,625	12,144	23,127
Hebrew.....	37,415	60,764	58,098	57,688	76,203	106,236	129,910	153,748
Irish.....	32,345	35,607	30,404	29,001	35,366	37,076	54,266	40,959
Italian (north).....	13,091	17,316	22,103	27,620	37,429	36,699	39,930	46,286
Italian (south).....	65,639	84,346	115,704	152,915	196,117	159,329	186,390	240,528
Japanese.....	3,395	12,628	5,249	14,455	20,041	14,382	11,021	14,243
Korean.....	22	71	47	28	564	1,907	4,929	127
Lithuanian.....	6,858	10,311	8,815	11,629	14,432	12,780	18,604	14,257
Magyar.....	5,700	13,777	13,311	23,610	27,124	23,883	40,030	44,261
Mexican.....	163	261	350	715	486	447	227	141
Pacific Islander.....	172	188	167	160	185	41	22	13
Polish.....	28,466	46,938	43,617	69,620	82,343	67,757	102,437	95,835
Portuguese.....	2,096	4,241	4,176	5,309	8,438	6,338	4,855	8,729
Romanian.....	96	398	761	2,033	4,740	4,684	7,818	11,425
Russian.....	1,774	1,200	672	1,551	3,608	3,961	3,746	5,814
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	1,400	2,832	5,288	7,533	9,843	9,592	14,473	16,257
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	23,249	32,952	40,277	55,780	79,347	61,029	62,284	58,141
Scotch.....	1,752	1,757	2,004	2,432	6,219	11,483	16,144	16,463
Slovak.....	15,838	29,243	29,343	36,934	34,427	27,940	52,367	38,221
Spanish.....	996	1,111	1,202	1,954	3,297	4,662	5,590	5,332
Spanish American.....	110	97	276	496	978	1,666	1,658	1,585
Syrian.....	3,708	2,920	4,064	4,982	5,551	3,653	4,822	5,824
Turkish.....	28	184	136	165	449	1,482	2,145	2,033
Welsh.....	1,359	762	674	760	1,278	1,820	2,531	2,367
West Indian (except Cuban).....	144	78	82	137	1,497	1,942	1,548	1,476
Other peoples.....	193	73	35	147	89	668	351	1,027
Total.....	311,715	448,572	487,918	648,743	857,046	812,870	1,026,499	1,100,735

<sup>1</sup> Alien arrivals previous to July 1, 1898, were not recorded by race or people.

TABLE XV.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal years ended June 30, 1899, to 1920, by races or peoples—Continued.*

Race or people.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
African (black).....	5,235	4,626	4,307	4,966	6,721	6,759	6,634	8,447
Armenian.....	2,644	3,299	3,108	5,508	3,092	5,222	9,353	7,785
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	12,554	10,164	6,850	8,462	9,223	8,439	11,091	9,928
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	27,174	18,246	6,214	15,130	10,222	10,657	9,087	15,084
Chinese.....	770	1,263	1,841	1,770	1,307	1,608	2,022	2,354
Croatian and Slovenian.....	47,826	20,472	20,181	39,562	18,982	24,366	42,499	37,284
Cuban.....	5,475	3,323	3,380	3,331	3,914	3,155	3,099	3,539
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	7,393	3,747	1,888	4,911	4,400	3,672	4,520	5,149
Dutch and Flemish.....	12,467	9,526	8,114	13,012	13,862	10,935	14,507	12,566
East Indian.....	1,072	1,710	337	1,782	517	165	188	172
English.....	51,126	49,056	39,021	53,498	57,258	49,689	55,522	51,746
Finnish.....	14,860	6,746	11,687	15,736	9,779	6,641	12,756	12,805
French.....	9,392	12,881	19,423	21,107	18,132	18,382	20,652	18,166
German.....	92,926	73,038	58,534	71,380	66,471	65,343	80,865	79,871
Greek.....	46,283	28,808	20,262	39,135	37,021	31,566	38,644	45,881
Hebrew.....	149,182	103,387	57,551	84,260	91,223	80,595	101,330	138,051
Irish.....	38,706	36,427	31,185	38,382	40,246	33,922	37,023	33,898
Italian (north).....	51,564	24,700	125,150	30,780	30,312	26,443	42,534	44,802
Italian (south).....	242,497	110,547	65,248	192,673	159,638	135,830	231,613	251,612
Japanese.....	30,824	16,418	3,275	2,798	4,575	6,172	8,302	8,941
Korean.....	39	26	11	19	8	33	64	152
Lithuanian.....	25,884	13,720	15,254	22,714	17,027	14,078	24,647	21,584
Magyar.....	60,071	24,378	28,704	27,302	19,996	23,599	30,610	44,538
Mexican.....	91	5,682	15,591	17,760	18,784	22,001	10,954	13,089
Pacific Islander.....	3	2	7	61	12	3	11	1
Polish.....	138,033	68,105	77,565	128,348	71,446	85,163	174,365	122,657
Portuguese.....	9,648	6,809	4,606	7,657	7,469	9,403	13,566	9,647
Roumanian.....	19,200	9,629	8,041	14,199	5,311	8,329	13,451	24,070
Russian.....	16,807	17,111	10,038	17,294	18,721	22,558	51,472	44,957
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	24,081	12,361	15,808	27,907	17,724	21,965	30,588	36,727
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	53,425	32,789	34,996	52,037	45,859	31,601	38,737	36,053
Scotch.....	20,516	17,014	16,446	24,612	25,625	20,293	21,293	18,997
Slovak.....	42,041	16,170	22,586	32,416	21,415	25,281	27,234	25,819
Spanish.....	9,495	6,636	4,939	5,837	8,068	9,070	9,042	11,064
Spanish American.....	1,060	1,063	890	900	1,153	1,342	1,363	1,544
Syrian.....	5,880	5,520	3,668	6,317	5,444	5,525	9,210	9,023
Turkish.....	1,902	2,327	820	1,283	918	1,336	2,015	2,693
Welsh.....	2,754	2,504	1,699	2,244	2,248	2,239	2,820	2,558
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1,381	1,110	1,024	1,150	1,141	1,132	1,171	1,396
Other peoples.....	2,058	1,530	1,537	3,330	3,323	3,660	3,038	3,830
Total.....	1,285,349	782,870	751,786	1,041,570	878,587	838,172	1,197,892	1,218,480

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TABLE XV.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal years ended June 30, 1899, to 1920, by races or peoples—Continued.

Race or people.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Total.
African (black).....	5,660	4,576	7,971	5,706	5,823	8,174	100,101
Armenian.....	932	964	1,221	221	282	2,762	58,332
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	1,651	642	327	74	105	415	142,084
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	3,506	3,146	1,134	150	205	1,064	151,646
Chinese.....	2,469	2,239	1,843	1,576	1,697	2,148	41,853
Croatian and Slovenian.....	1,942	791	305	33	23	493	462,261
Cuban.....	3,402	3,442	3,428	1,179	1,169	1,510	72,043
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	305	114	94	15	4	63	50,032
Dutch and Flemish.....	6,675	6,442	5,333	2,200	2,735	12,730	175,704
East Indian.....	82	80	69	61	68	160	7,348
English.....	38,662	36,168	32,246	12,980	26,889	58,366	828,140
Finnish.....	3,472	5,649	5,960	1,867	968	1,510	213,121
French.....	12,636	19,518	24,405	6,840	12,598	27,390	294,502
German.....	20,729	11,555	9,682	1,992	1,837	7,338	1,106,058
Greek.....	15,187	26,792	25,919	2,602	813	13,998	455,385
Hebrew.....	26,497	15,108	17,342	3,672	3,055	14,292	1,565,607
Irish.....	23,503	20,636	17,462	4,657	7,910	20,784	679,765
Italian (north).....	10,660	4,905	3,796	1,074	1,236	12,918	551,348
Italian (south).....	46,557	33,909	35,154	5,234	2,137	84,882	2,898,499
Japanese.....	8,609	8,711	8,925	10,168	10,056	9,279	232,467
Korean.....	146	154	194	149	77	72	8,839
Lithuanian.....	2,638	599	479	135	160	422	257,027
Magyar.....	3,604	981	434	32	52	252	462,249
Mexican.....	10,993	17,198	16,438	17,602	28,844	51,042	248,859
Pacific Islander.....	6	5	10	17	6	17	1,109
Polish.....	9,065	4,502	3,109	668	732	2,519	1,423,290
Portuguese.....	4,376	12,208	10,194	2,319	1,574	15,174	158,827
Roumanian.....	1,200	953	522	155	89	898	137,682
Russian.....	4,459	4,858	3,711	1,513	1,532	2,378	239,795
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	2,933	1,365	1,211	49	103	258	260,298
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	24,263	19,172	19,596	8,741	8,261	16,621	835,210
Scotch.....	14,310	13,515	13,350	5,204	10,364	21,180	300,973
Slovak.....	2,069	577	244	35	85	3,824	484,110
Spanish.....	5,705	9,259	15,019	7,909	4,224	23,594	154,005
Spanish American.....	1,667	1,881	2,587	2,231	3,092	3,934	31,573
Syrian.....	1,767	676	976	210	231	3,047	93,018
Turkish.....	273	216	454	24	18	140	21,041
Welsh.....	1,390	983	793	278	608	1,462	36,131
West Indian (except Cuban).....	823	948	1,369	732	1,223	1,546	23,050
Other peoples.....	1,877	3,388	2,097	314	247	1,345	34,157
Total.....	326,700	298,826	295,403	110,618	141,132	430,001	15,291,494

TABLE XV-A.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal years ended June 30, 1899, to 1920, by countries.<sup>1</sup>

Countries.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Austria.....	62,491	114,847	113,390	171,989	206,011	177,156	111,990	111,598
Hungary.....	1,101	1,196	1,579	2,577	3,450	3,976	163,703	153,540
Belgium.....	52	108	657	851	1,761	1,325	5,302	5,099
Bulgaria.....							2,043	4,666
Czechoslovakia.....								
Denmark.....	2,690	2,926	3,655	5,600	7,158	8,525	8,970	7,741
Finland.....								
France, including Corsica.....	1,694	1,739	3,150	3,117	5,578	9,406	10,168	9,386
Germany.....	17,476	18,507	21,651	28,304	40,086	46,380	40,574	37,564
Greece.....	2,333	3,771	5,910	8,104	14,090	11,343	10,515	19,489
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	77,419	100,135	135,996	178,375	230,622	193,296	221,479	273,120
Netherlands.....	1,029	1,735	2,349	2,284	3,998	4,916	4,954	4,946
Norway.....	6,705	9,575	12,248	17,484	24,461	23,808	25,064	21,730
Poland.....								
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	2,054	4,234	4,165	5,307	9,317	6,715	5,028	8,517
Roumania.....	1,605	4,459	7,155	7,196	9,310	7,087	4,437	4,476
Russia.....	60,982	90,787	85,257	107,347	136,093	145,141	184,897	215,665
Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Kingdom of.....								
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	385	355	592	975	2,080	3,996	2,600	1,921
Sweden.....	12,797	18,650	23,331	30,894	46,028	27,703	26,591	23,310
Switzerland.....	1,326	1,152	2,201	2,344	3,983	5,023	4,269	3,846
Turkey in Europe.....	80	285	387	187	1,529	4,344	4,542	9,510
United Kingdom:								
England.....		9,951	12,214	13,575	26,219	38,626	64,709	49,491
Ireland.....		35,730	30,561	29,138	33,310	36,142	52,945	34,995
Scotland.....	45,123	1,792	2,070	2,560	6,143	11,092	16,977	15,866
Wales.....		1,764	701	763	1,275	1,730	2,503	1,841
Other Europe.....	6	2	18	37	5	143	13	48
Total Europe.....	297,349	424,700	469,237	619,068	814,507	767,933	974,273	1,018,365
China.....	1,660	1,247	2,459	1,649	2,209	4,309	2,166	1,554
Japan.....	2,844	12,635	5,269	14,270	19,968	14,264	10,331	13,835
India.....	17	9	22	93	94	261	190	216
Turkey in Asia.....	4,436	3,962	5,782	6,223	7,118	5,235	6,157	6,354
Other Asia.....	15	93	61	36	577	2,117	5,081	3,351
Total Asia.....	8,972	17,946	13,593	22,271	29,966	26,186	23,925	22,300
Africa.....	51	30	173	37	176	686	757	712
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	456	214	325	384	1,150	1,461	2,091	1,682
Pacific Islands (not specified).....	354	214	173	182	199	94	75	51
British North America.....	1,322	396	540	636	1,058	2,837	2,168	5,063
Central America.....	159	42	150	305	678	714	1,195	1,140
Mexico.....	161	237	347	709	528	1,009	2,637	1,997
South America.....	89	124	203	337	589	1,667	2,576	2,757
West Indies.....	2,585	4,656	3,176	4,711	8,170	10,193	16,641	13,656
Other countries.....	217	13	1	103	25	90	161	33,012
Grand total.....	311,715	448,572	487,918	648,743	857,946	812,870	1,026,499	1,100,735

<sup>1</sup> See footnote Table III.

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TABLE XV-A.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal years ended June 30, 1899, to 1920, by countries—Continued.*

Countries.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Austria.....	144,992	82,983	80,953	135,793	82,129	85,854	137,245	134,881
Hungary.....	193,460	85,526	89,338	122,944	76,928	93,028	117,580	143,321
Belgium.....	6,396	4,162	3,692	5,402	5,711	4,169	7,405	5,763
Bulgaria.....	11,359	10,827	1,054	4,737	4,695	4,447	1,753	9,189
Czechoslovakia.....								
Denmark.....	7,243	4,954	4,395	6,984	7,555	6,191	6,478	6,262
Finland.....								
France, including Corsica.....	9,731	8,788	6,672	7,383	8,022	8,628	9,675	9,296
Germany.....	37,807	32,309	25,540	31,283	32,061	27,788	34,329	35,734
Greece.....	36,580	21,489	14,111	25,888	26,226	21,449	22,817	35,832
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	285,731	128,503	183,218	215,537	182,882	157,134	265,542	283,738
Netherlands.....	6,637	5,946	4,698	7,534	8,358	6,619	6,902	6,321
Norway.....	22,133	12,412	13,627	17,538	13,950	8,675	8,587	8,329
Poland.....								
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	9,608	7,307	4,956	8,229	8,374	10,230	14,171	10,898
Roumania.....	4,384	5,228	1,590	2,145	2,522	1,997	2,155	4,032
Russia.....	258,943	156,711	120,460	186,792	158,721	162,395	291,040	255,660
Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Kingdom of.....								
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	5,784	3,899	2,616	3,472	5,074	6,327	6,167	7,591
Sweden.....	20,589	12,809	14,474	23,745	20,780	12,688	17,202	14,800
Switzerland.....	3,748	3,281	2,694	3,533	3,458	3,505	4,104	4,211
Turkey in Europe.....	20,767	11,290	9,015	18,405	14,438	14,481	14,128	8,199
United Kingdom:								
England.....	56,637	47,031	32,809	46,706	52,426	40,408	43,363	35,864
Ireland.....	34,530	30,556	25,033	29,855	29,112	25,879	27,876	24,688
Scotland.....	19,740	13,506	12,400	20,115	18,796	14,578	14,220	10,682
Wales.....	2,660	2,287	1,584	2,120	2,162	2,162	2,745	2,183
Other Europe.....	107	97	46	151	377	243	371	967
Total Europe.....	1,199,566	691,901	654,875	926,291	764,757	718,875	1,055,855	1,058,391
China.....	961	1,397	1,943	1,968	1,460	1,765	2,105	2,502
Japan.....	30,226	15,803	3,111	2,720	4,520	6,114	8,281	8,929
India.....	898	1,040	203	1,696	524	175	179	221
Turkey in Asia.....	8,053	9,753	7,506	15,212	10,229	12,788	23,955	21,716
Other Asia.....	386	372	141	1,937	695	607	838	905
Total Asia.....	40,524	28,365	12,904	23,533	17,428	21,449	35,358	34,273
Africa.....	1,486	1,411	858	1,072	956	1,009	1,409	1,539
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	1,947	1,098	839	998	984	794	1,229	1,336
Pacific Islands (not specified).....	42	81	53	99	59	104	111	110
British North America.....	19,918	38,510	51,941	56,555	56,830	55,990	73,802	86,139
Central America.....	970	1,217	930	893	1,193	1,242	1,473	1,622
Mexico.....	1,406	6,067	16,251	18,691	19,889	23,238	11,926	14,614
South America.....	2,779	2,315	1,906	2,151	3,049	2,989	4,248	5,869
West Indies.....	16,689	11,888	11,180	11,244	13,403	12,467	12,458	14,451
Other countries.....	22	17	49	43	39	15	23	136
Grand total.....	1,285,349	82,870	751,786	1,041,570	878,587	838,172	1,197,892	1,218,480



TABLE XV-A.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal years ended June 30, 1899, to 1920, by countries—Continued.

Countries.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Total.
Austria.....	9,215	3,171	857	53	26	268	} 23,218,946
Hungary.....	9,296	2,020	401	8	27	84	
Belgium.....	2,399	986	398	73	268	6,574	
Bulgaria.....	1,408	764	151	19	22	90	
Czechoslovakia.....						3,426	3,426
Denmark.....	3,312	3,322	2,744	1,630	1,352	3,137	112,884
Finland.....						756	756
France, including Corsica.....	4,811	4,156	3,187	1,798	3,379	8,945	138,709
Germany.....	7,799	2,877	1,857	447	52	1,001	521,426
Greece.....	12,592	27,034	23,974	1,910	386	11,981	357,824
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	49,688	33,665	34,596	5,250	1,884	95,145	3,332,955
Netherlands.....	3,144	2,910	2,235	944	1,098	5,187	94,744
Norway.....	7,986	5,191	4,659	2,578	1,995	4,445	273,180
Poland.....						4,813	4,813
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	4,907	12,259	9,975	2,224	1,222	15,472	165,169
Roumania.....	481	90	66	59	19	1,890	74,384
Russia.....	26,187	7,842	12,716	4,242	1,403	995	2,670,276
Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Kingdom of.....						1,888	1,888
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	2,762	5,769	10,232	4,295	1,573	18,821	97,286
Sweden.....	6,585	6,248	6,368	2,298	2,343	5,862	376,055
Switzerland.....	1,742	663	911	331	381	3,785	60,491
Turkey in Europe.....	1,008	313	152	15	10	1,933	135,018
United Kingdom:							
England.....	21,562	12,896	8,354	2,037	5,163	27,871	} 21,445,964
Ireland.....	14,185	8,639	5,406	331	474	9,591	
Scotland.....	4,668	2,655	1,868	260	1,283	9,347	
Wales.....	1,007	512	513	219	351	1,253	
Other Europe.....	1,180	1,717	1,463	42	16	1,735	8,784
Total Europe.....	197,919	145,699	133,083	31,063	24,627	246,295	13,234,629
China.....	2,660	2,460	2,237	1,795	1,964	2,330	44,790
Japan.....	8,613	8,680	8,991	10,213	10,064	9,432	229,113
India.....	161	112	109	130	171	300	6,821
Turkey in Asia.....	3,543	1,670	393	43	19	5,033	165,180
Other Asia.....	234	282	1,026	520	456	410	17,140
Total Asia.....	15,211	13,204	12,756	12,701	12,674	17,505	463,044
Africa.....	934	894	566	299	189	648	15,892
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	1,282	1,484	1,014	925	1,234	2,066	24,993
Pacific Islands (not specified).....	117	90	128	165	76	119	2,696
British North America.....	82,215	101,551	105,399	32,452	57,782	90,025	923,129
Central America.....	1,252	1,135	2,073	2,220	2,589	2,360	25,552
Mexico.....	12,340	18,425	17,869	18,524	29,818	52,361	269,044
South America.....	3,801	4,286	6,931	3,343	3,271	4,112	59,392
West Indies.....	11,598	12,027	15,507	8,879	8,826	13,808	238,213
Other countries.....	31	31	77	47	46	702	34,900
Grand total.....	326,700	298,826	295,403	110,618	141,132	430,001	15,291,484

<sup>2</sup> The totals for Austria and Hungary, respectively, for the 16 years in which they were separated, are as follows: Austria, 1,121,858; Hungary, 1,251,204.

<sup>3</sup> The totals for England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, respectively, for the 21 years in which they were separated, are as follows: England, 647,912; Ireland, 520,976; Scotland, 200,618; Wales, 31,335.

TABLE XV-B.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal years*

Race or people.	1908	1909	1910	1911
African (black).....	889	1,104	926	913
Armenian.....	234	561	521	999
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	1,051	746	943	1,208
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	5,965	2,422	2,720	6,472
Chinese.....	3,898	3,397	2,383	2,716
Croatian and Slovenian.....	28,589	9,014	7,133	13,735
Cuban.....	2,089	1,243	1,556	2,234
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	1,046	515	432	935
Dutch and Flemish.....	1,198	903	1,192	1,689
East Indian.....	124	48	80	75
English.....	5,320	5,061	6,508	9,432
Finnish.....	3,463	1,427	1,276	4,219
French.....	3,063	2,862	4,029	3,400
German.....	14,418	13,541	13,303	15,243
Greek.....	6,763	6,275	8,814	11,134
Hebrew.....	7,702	6,105	5,689	6,401
Irish.....	2,441	2,059	2,472	3,300
Italian (north).....	19,507	16,658	13,431	14,209
Italian (south).....	147,828	69,781	41,772	62,009
Japanese.....	5,323	3,903	4,377	3,351
Korean.....	188	114	137	41
Lithuanian.....	3,388	1,990	1,812	2,430
Magyar.....	29,276	11,507	10,533	18,975
Mexican.....	173	158	210	319
Pacific Islander.....	7	4	1	1
Polish.....	46,727	19,290	16,884	31,952
Portuguese.....	898	816	906	1,388
Roumanian.....	5,264	1,352	1,834	5,230
Russian.....	7,507	5,125	5,682	8,439
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	3,310	1,672	1,719	3,838
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	5,801	7,257	5,032	8,036
Scotch.....	1,596	1,618	1,992	3,083
Slovak.....	23,573	8,894	9,259	15,561
Spanish.....	1,977	1,834	2,323	2,518
Spanish American.....	333	305	387	374
Syrian.....	1,700	1,204	1,077	1,173
Turkish.....	1,276	725	1,058	1,633
Welsh.....	163	171	195	255
West Indian (except Cuban).....	375	394	388	344
Other peoples.....	630	1,874	806	862
Not specified.....	.....	11,873	20,644	25,540
Total.....	305,073	225,802	202,436	295,666

<sup>1</sup> Alien departures previous to July 1, 1907, were not recorded by race or people.

ended, June 30, 1908,<sup>1</sup> to 1920, by races or peoples.

1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Total.
1,288	1,671	1,805	1,644	1,684	1,497	1,291	976	1,275	16,963
718	676	1,250	444	659	133	1,238	11	584	8,028
1,149	871	1,011	219	42	59	455	412	259	8,425
7,349	13,525	5,780	2,354	290	325	918	3,241	23,844	75,245
2,549	2,250	2,059	1,959	2,148	1,799	2,239	2,062	2,961	32,420
13,963	10,209	14,440	2,381	76	24	31	154	7,481	107,230
1,963	1,264	947	2,536	1,454	2,395	1,141	898	1,598	21,318
927	849	878	105	4	6	13	2	1,533	7,245
1,816	2,145	2,252	1,340	742	742	698	1,356	3,016	19,099
164	213	143	162	91	136	154	106	162	1,658
10,341	10,794	11,187	10,372	7,826	6,316	12,810	9,406	11,659	117,632
4,148	3,053	2,941	845	543	1,256	1,596	497	1,447	26,711
4,189	4,019	2,930	5,799	2,297	2,829	5,427	5,472	7,026	53,342
15,026	11,871	11,977	2,749	873	767	563	343	4,178	104,862
13,323	31,556	11,266	9,767	4,855	2,082	2,952	15,562	20,319	144,668
7,418	6,697	6,826	1,524	199	329	687	373	358	50,308
4,086	4,458	4,689	2,948	1,851	1,736	3,071	1,934	4,635	39,880
13,006	10,995	12,663	7,539	4,020	3,478	1,041	1,195	8,159	125,901
96,881	79,057	72,767	89,969	68,981	10,016	8,135	36,980	80,955	865,131
1,501	733	794	825	780	722	1,558	2,127	4,238	30,232
55	44	43	47	29	45	77	23	14	857
4,141	3,276	5,522	988	28	38	45	6	719	24,333
17,575	11,496	14,254	2,262	394	123	41	10	14,619	131,055
325	910	1,670	573	559	759	25,084	17,793	6,412	54,945
4	4	2	5	3	4	6	2	3	46
37,764	24,107	35,028	7,912	358	119	1,035	153	18,392	239,721
1,747	1,583	1,848	2,526	2,185	1,313	2,016	3,525	4,859	25,610
5,824	3,156	3,837	899	138	61	61	60	21,490	49,206
9,744	10,548	17,491	11,256	4,716	6,393	4,926	1,717	1,151	94,695
5,521	5,327	5,049	860	17	21	25	2	693	28,054
10,380	9,291	8,073	3,473	3,954	4,550	4,665	4,865	8,246	83,623
3,456	4,118	3,923	2,714	2,096	1,618	3,307	1,687	2,577	33,785
12,526	9,854	11,786	1,398	74	34	453	1,150	11,568	106,130
2,569	3,181	3,214	4,347	2,792	3,524	4,182	7,489	5,144	45,094
343	457	542	560	516	612	736	799	1,126	7,090
972	797	1,200	433	120	110	160	132	1,652	10,730
1,366	1,297	890	208	41	54	58	275	1,340	10,221
301	298	395	253	214	130	263	156	195	2,989
530	584	677	480	603	520	426	336	626	6,283
1,113	1,118	1,470	511	769	504	1,001	235	1,802	12,636
15,201	19,838	17,819	16,888	10,744	9,098	.....	.....	.....	147,645
333,262	308,190	303,338	204,074	129,765	66,277	94,585	123,522	238,315	2,970,305

TABLE XV-C.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal*

Countries.	1908	1909	1910	1911
Austria.....	64,607	27,782	26,424	45,160
Hungary.....	65,590	21,631	20,866	41,182
Belgium.....	853	431	655	1,017
Bulgaria.....	3,280	1,594	1,566	3,154
Czechoslovakia.....				
Denmark.....	689	460	433	469
Finland.....				
France, including Corsica.....	3,107	2,817	4,025	3,148
Germany.....	6,770	4,905	6,216	6,042
Greece.....	6,131	5,606	8,144	9,376
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	166,733	83,300	52,322	72,640
Netherlands.....	330	308	463	461
Norway.....	2,275	1,328	1,028	1,400
Poland.....				
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	1,056	1,025	1,082	1,459
Roumania.....	1,267	434	445	669
Russia.....	37,777	19,707	17,362	27,053
Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Kingdom of.....				
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	1,116	1,079	1,463	1,396
Sweden.....	2,574	1,159	1,006	1,615
Switzerland.....	684	658	759	667
Turkey in Europe.....	3,084	1,267	1,988	4,688
United Kingdom:				
England.....	5,019	3,076	4,554	5,441
Ireland.....	2,023	1,380	1,754	1,984
Scotland.....	1,499	743	1,099	1,528
Wales.....	87	51	84	145
Other Europe.....	5	6	16	10
Total Europe.....	376,566	180,747	153,755	230,704
China.....	3,923	3,411	2,371	2,762
Japan.....	3,431	3,819	4,366	3,354
India.....	128	48	69	92
Turkey in Asia.....	1,847	1,650	1,548	1,905
Other Asia.....	221	205	160	59
Total Asia.....	9,550	9,133	8,514	8,172
Africa.....	133	140	215	275
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	241	442	345	474
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	33	38	31	30
British North America.....	2,629	30,478	34,194	49,373
Central America.....	505	302	390	347
Mexico.....	295	289	363	463
South America.....	880	925	1,073	1,183
West Indies.....	4,247	3,306	3,519	4,584
Other countries.....	4	2	37	61
Grand total.....	395,073	225,802	202,436	295,666

See footnote Table III.

years ended June 30, 1908, to 1920, by countries.<sup>1</sup>

1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Total.
46,137	28,760	35,013	6,776	230	126	5	201	2,274	283,495
42,423	29,904	39,987	5,059	592	112	1	100	14,233	281,680
1,103	808	1,149	333	24	15	41	634	1,846	8,904
3,577	9,664	2,553	1,964	250	191	700	2,891	3,587	34,971
665	608	629	412	513	489	304	599	1,147	11,147
								1,477	7,747
								1,473	1,473
3,473	3,430	2,927	5,751	2,231	2,064	3,176	3,792	4,477	44,418
5,785	4,759	5,136	1,419	439	315	28	26	3,069	44,909
11,461	30,603	11,124	9,775	4,829	2,034	2,986	15,482	20,314	137,865
108,388	88,021	84,351	96,903	72,507	12,542	5,645	38,245	88,909	973,507
564	599	690	612	351	227	139	596	1,017	6,357
2,310	1,710	2,797	1,211	1,359	1,633	1,730	1,952	3,022	23,755
								18,190	18,190
1,916	1,965	2,055	2,661	2,396	1,353	1,976	3,447	4,728	27,119
550	319	348	244	49	16	7	39	21,506	25,893
34,681	26,923	47,451	18,297	5,259	5,947	4,983	1,868	1,933	249,241
								28,474	28,474
1,581	2,029	2,254	3,042	1,816	2,491	3,250	6,280	3,841	31,638
2,490	1,989	2,240	953	1,412	969	1,169	1,738	3,109	22,423
510	449	432	349	201	159	172	403	1,103	6,546
5,926	4,809	2,528	164	18	24	24	47	1,812	26,379
6,700	5,969	7,275	7,715	5,130	2,798	1,239	4,482	8,099	67,497
3,082	2,894	3,632	2,218	1,304	1,027	280	988	3,735	26,301
2,195	2,179	2,464	1,847	1,332	678	141	569	1,488	17,762
185	157	234	169	118	69	24	54	141	1,518
22	16	26	80	49	88	480	98	1,429	2,325
285,724	248,559	257,295	167,954	102,409	35,367	31,500	84,531	256,433	2,411,534
2,609	2,303	2,112	2,011	2,203	1,871	2,352	2,199	3,102	33,229
1,485	731	756	840	770	750	1,583	2,195	4,249	28,329
182	240	164	179	123	176	229	161	189	1,980
1,551	1,313	2,243	593	14	8	5	26	1,731	14,434
104	103	167	214	867	356	212	79	170	2,917
5,931	4,690	5,442	3,837	3,977	3,161	4,381	4,660	9,441	80,889
266	209	196	85	93	108	100	74	121	2,015
645	645	745	608	445	382	36	362	490	5,860
43	29	30	17	10	35	418	19	29	762
33,506	46,981	31,818	23,225	15,712	18,994	27,170	10,726	7,668	332,474
328	482	437	436	495	530	489	413	602	5,756
605	991	1,724	651	532	812	25,515	18,000	6,606	56,846
1,319	1,367	1,376	988	997	993	1,071	914	1,398	14,484
4,864	4,223	4,237	6,243	5,059	5,891	3,891	3,806	5,502	59,372
31	14	38	30	36	4	14	17	25	313
333,262	308,190	303,338	204,074	129,765	66,277	94,585	123,522	288,315	2,970,305

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TABLE XVI.—*Total immigration each year, 1820 to 1920.*

Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.
Year ended Sept. 30—		Year ended June 30—Continued.	
1820.....	8, 385	1869.....	352, 768
1821.....	9, 127	1870.....	387, 203
1822.....	6, 911	1871.....	321, 350
1823.....	6, 354	1872.....	404, 806
1824.....	7, 912	1873.....	459, 803
1825.....	10, 199	1874.....	313, 339
1826.....	10, 837	1875.....	227, 498
1827.....	18, 875	1876.....	169, 986
1828.....	27, 382	1877.....	141, 857
1829.....	22, 520	1878.....	138, 469
1830.....	23, 322	1879.....	177, 826
1831.....	22, 633	1880.....	457, 257
Oct. 1, 1831, to Dec. 31, 1832.....	60, 482	1881.....	669, 434
Year ended Dec. 31—		1882.....	788, 992
1833.....	58, 640	1883.....	603, 322
1834.....	65, 365	1884.....	518, 592
1835.....	45, 374	1885.....	395, 346
1836.....	76, 242	1886.....	334, 203
1837.....	79, 340	1887.....	490, 109
1838.....	38, 914	1888.....	546, 889
1839.....	68, 069	1889.....	444, 427
1840.....	84, 066	1890.....	455, 302
1841.....	80, 289	1891.....	560, 319
1842.....	104, 565	1892.....	579, 663
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1843.....	52, 496	1893.....	439, 730
Year ended Sept. 30—		1894.....	285, 631
1844.....	78, 615	1895.....	258, 536
1845.....	114, 371	1896.....	343, 267
1846.....	154, 416	1897.....	230, 832
1847.....	234, 968	1898.....	229, 299
1848.....	226, 527	1899.....	311, 715
1849.....	297, 024	1900.....	448, 572
1850.....	310, 004	1901.....	487, 918
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1850.....	59, 976	1902.....	648, 743
Year ended Dec. 31—		1903.....	857, 046
1851.....	379, 466	1904.....	812, 879
1852.....	371, 603	1905.....	1, 026, 499
1853.....	368, 645	1906.....	1, 100, 735
1854.....	427, 833	1907.....	1, 285, 349
1855.....	209, 877	1908.....	782, 879
1856.....	195, 857	1909.....	751, 786
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1857.....	112, 123	1910.....	1, 041, 570
Year ended June 30—		1911.....	878, 587
1858.....	191, 942	1912.....	838, 172
1859.....	129, 571	1913.....	1, 197, 892
1860.....	133, 143	1914.....	1, 218, 480
1861.....	142, 877	1915.....	326, 709
1862.....	72, 183	1916.....	298, 826
1863.....	132, 925	1917.....	296, 403
1864.....	191, 114	1918.....	110, 618
1865.....	180, 339	1919.....	141, 132
1866.....	332, 577	1920.....	430, 001
1867.....	303, 104		
1868.....	282, 189	Total.....	33, 630, 104

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**TABLE XVI-A.**—*Net increase of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal years ended June 30, 1908 to 1920.*

	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase.
	Immigrant.	Nonimmigrant.	Total.	Emigrant.	Nonemigrant.	Total.	
1908.....	782,870	141,825	924,695	395,073	319,755	714,828	209,867
1909.....	751,786	192,449	944,235	225,802	174,590	400,392	543,843
1910.....	1,041,570	156,467	1,198,037	202,436	177,982	380,418	817,619
1911.....	878,587	151,713	1,030,300	295,666	222,549	518,215	512,085
1912.....	838,172	178,983	1,017,155	333,262	282,030	615,292	401,863
1913.....	1,197,892	229,335	1,427,227	308,190	303,734	611,924	815,303
1914.....	1,218,480	184,601	1,403,081	303,338	330,467	633,805	769,276
1915.....	326,700	107,544	434,244	204,074	180,100	384,174	50,070
1916.....	298,826	67,922	366,748	129,765	111,042	240,807	125,941
1917.....	295,403	67,474	362,877	66,277	80,102	146,379	216,498
1918.....	110,618	101,235	211,853	94,585	98,683	193,268	18,585
1919.....	141,132	95,889	237,021	123,522	92,709	216,231	20,790
1920.....	430,001	191,575	621,576	288,315	139,747	428,062	193,514
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8,312,037</b>	<b>1,867,012</b>	<b>10,179,049</b>	<b>2,970,305</b>	<b>2,513,490</b>	<b>5,483,795</b>	<b>4,695,254</b>

TABLE XVII.—Aliens debarred from entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by races or peoples and causes.

Race or people.	Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Insane or have been insane.	Epileptics.	Constitutional, psychological, or other physical defects.	Surgeon's certificate of mental defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living, or other than loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Tuberculosis (contagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.			Surgeon's certificate of physical defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living, or other than loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Chronically alcoholic.	Likely to become a public charge.	Professional beggars.	Vagrants.	Contract laborers.
									Tuberculosis (contagious).	Favus.	Trachoma.						
African (black).....						2						10		112			20
Armenian.....			1									1		1			4
Bohemian and Moravian.....							1							12			
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....		2															
Chinese.....				1				1				3		32		3	1
Croatian and Slovenian.....												39		7			1
Cuban.....										40	1			8			1
Dutch and Flemish.....	1	2	1					1						10			
East Indian.....												4		56	1		27
English.....	1	2	12	11	6	11	2	1	7					2			
Finnish.....												11		610	2		273
French.....	2	2	9	5	7	5	2	2	7			1		31		8	
German.....	1	1	2	5	1	1			1			50	1	1,140	3	273	
Greek.....			1	3	1							8	1	388	1	40	
Hebrew.....	1			3	1				3	1		12		28		6	
Irish.....			4	3	3			1	3			8		123		16	
Italian (north).....			2				1	1	2			12	1	224	1		66
Italian (south).....		4	8						1	1		4		50		15	
Japanese.....				11		1			5	3		19		199	1	27	
Lithuanian.....				1				2	2		36	5		47		24	
Magyar.....														17		1	
Mexican.....	4	2	3		4	4		2	7	95	4	106	2	36	4		88
Pacific Islander.....											1			1,295			





TABLE XVII.—*Aliens debarred from entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by races or peoples and causes—Continued.*

Race or people.	As- sisted aliens.	Coming in con- sequence of ad- verse dis- ci- pli- nary measures.	Accom- pany- ing aliens (under section 18).	Under 16 years of age unac- companied by parent.	(Crim- inals. Poly- gamists.)	Prosti- tutes and aliens coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who are sup- ported by or receive pro- ceeds of prosti- tution.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in pros- titutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Had been de- ported within one year.	Unable to read (over 16 years of age).	Geograph- ically excluded classes. (Natives of that portion of Asia and islands adjacent thereto described in sec- tion 3.)	Under pro- vi- sions of sec- tion 23. Chinese exclu- sion act.	Under pro- vi- sions of sec- tion 23.	Alien en- e- mies.	Total de- barred.	De- barred from Philip- pine Islands.
African (black).....	2		6	17	7	4		1	1	36		2			486	
Armenian.....		253		1						1					4	
Bohemian and Mora- vian.....		1	1												19	
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....		7	2		1	1		1	1	23		1			81	283
Chinese.....		9		1									60		108	
Croatian and Slove- nian.....		2				2		1		7				1	21	
Cuban.....		5						1							20	
Danish, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....		1													1	
Dutch and Flemish.....		44	3		2	2				10		2			161	
East Indian.....		2								2					28	29
English.....	19	62	17	20	29	17	2	9	3	40	22	1			1,228	
Finnish.....	1	7				11	1	10	1	37		1			49	
French.....	49	70	10	55	74	2				31			3		2,177	
German.....	2	30	5	2	2	2				24		2		1	535	
Greek.....	1	54	2	5	12	1	1		2	23		2			105	
Hebrew.....	1	10		8	15	5				34		1			268	
Irish.....	2	33	4	8	15	1	1	3	1	30			1		429	
Italian (north).....		18				2				20					127	
Italian (south).....		108	7	5	3	2	1			270	2	1			706	
Japanese.....		30		1	2					8	3		31		194	2
Korean.....		1													1	
Latvian.....		1								11					33	
Magyar.....		1	1		3					1					50	
Mexican.....	9	10	114	142	174	40	3	28		451					2,693	
Pacific Islander.....		2													5	
Polish.....	2	12		2	2	2		1	2	34					232	

Portuguese.....	49	1	1	2	3	10	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	15	96
Romanian.....	10	1	1	2	3	10	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	10	52
Russian.....	5	1	1	2	3	5	1	1	42	1	1	1	1	1	2	178
Ruthenian (Rus- sian).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	59
Scandinavian.....	3	10	4	6	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	185
Scotch.....	26	4	6	6	14	2	5	1	22	1	1	1	1	1	6	467
Slovak.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Spanish.....	236	3	4	1	2	2	1	1	63	1	1	1	1	1	8	592
Spanish American.....	61	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	4	113
Syrian.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	88
Turkish.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Welsh.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23
West Indian (except Cuban).....	8	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	19
Other peoples.....	17	4	4	1	2	2	1	1	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	78
Total.....	1,241	291	291	355	1	111	10	64	20	1,639	27	56	60	22	1	11,795
Debarred from Phil- ippine Islands.....	108	186	186	2	1	6	10	1	28	28	28	28	252	324	324	324

TABLE XVII-A.—*Aliens debarred, and aliens deported after entering, 1892 to 1920, by causes.*

Debarred from entering.																				
Immigra- tion.	Idiots.	Imbe- ciles.	Fee- ble- minded.	In- san- e per- sons.	Epi- lep- tics.	Con- sti- tutional psy- cho- pathic inferi- ority.	Surgeon's certificate of mental defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living, other than chronic diseases, (non- con- tagi- ous).	Tuber- culosis (non- con- tagi- ous).	Loath- some or dan- gerous con- tagi- ous dis- eases.	Surgeon's certificate of physical defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living, other than loathsome or dan- gerous diseases or noncon- tagious tuberculosis.	Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or phys- ically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.	Chronic alco- holism.	Paup- ers or likely to be- come public charges.	Pro- fes- sional beg- gars.	Va- grants. Ver- tise- ments.	Had been de- ported within one year.	Geo- graphi- cally excluded classes. Natives of that portion of Asia and adjacent islands thereto described in sec- tion 3.)	Assist- ed labor- ers. Con- tract- ers.		
Year ended June 30—																				
1892	579	663	4	17					80					1,002					932	23
1893	439	720	3	8					81					431					518	
1894	285	631	4	5					15					802					553	
1895	258	536	6											1,714					694	1
1896	343	367	1											2,010					776	
1897	230	832	1	10										1,277					328	3
1898	229	299		6					258					2,261					79	79
1899	311	715	1	12					348					2,599					82	82
1900	448	572	1	19					393					2,974					833	2
1901	487	918	6	16					309					2,798					327	50
1902	648	743	7	27					709					3,944					275	9
1903	857	046	7	23					1,773					5,812					1,086	38
1904	812	870	16	33					1,560					4,798					1,501	19
1905	1,026	499	38	92					2,198					7,898					1,164	
1906	1,100	735	92	139					2,273					7,069					2,314	
1907	1,285	349	29	189					3,822					6,866					1,434	
1908	782	870	20	159	25			6	2,900					3,710	31				1,832	54
1909	751	786	18	42	141			8	2,382					4,402	56				1,932	34
1910	1,041	570	16	40	125			5	3,123					15,918	9				1,782	34
1911	878	587	12	26	111			15	2,831					12,039	9				1,336	116
1912	838	172	10	44	110			13	1,793					8,160	22				1,333	94
1913	1,197	892	18	54	483			2	2,562					7,946	10				1,624	129



TABLE XVII-A.—*Aliens debarred, and aliens deported after entering, 1892 to 1920, by causes—Continued.*

Year ended June 30—	Debarred from entering—Continued.										Deported after entry.								
	Stow-aways.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 18).	Under 16 years of age accompanied by parent.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and aliens coming for any immoral purpose.	Supported by proceeds of prostitution.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for immoral purpose.	Unable to read (over 16 years of age).	Under passport provision, section 3.	Under provisions Chinese exclusion law.	Under provisions of section 23.	Alien enemies.	Total debarred.	Under immigration law.	By immigration officers.	By United States marshals.	Under Chinese exclusion law.
1892.				26			80								2,164	637			
1893.				12											1,053	577			
1894.				8			2								2,419	417			
1895.				4											2,799	238			82
1896.															1,617	293			120
1897.				1											3,030	199			227
1898.				2											3,798	293			220
1899.				8											4,246	356			192
1900.				4			7								3,516	393			288
1901.				7			3								4,974	465			440
1902.				9			3								8,769	517			519
1903.				51	1		13								7,994	779			704
1904.				35		1	9		3						11,579	845			783
1905.				44	3	1	24		4			394			122	647			647
1906.	180			206	10	1	30		2			60			13,064	985			319
1907.	134		88	341	6	2	18		1		272	190			10,902	477			336
1908.	108		136	341	24		124		43			81			10,411	2,069			665
1909.	206		138	273	24		316		181		59	819			24,270	2,695			825
1910.	315	296	580	549	644	5	253		141		27	605			22,349	2,788			522
1911.	359	549	644	57	253		263		192		50	350			16,057	2,456			397
1912.	226	395	592	38	38	2	307		192		48	333			19,938	3,461			165
1913.	357	492	808	40	2	2	367		253		92	322			33,041	4,610			131
1914.	508	718	755	31	380	1	380		254		88	218			21,111	2,435			119
1915.	341	539	276	18	1	5	291		192		84	377			18,867	2,590			191
1916.	478	643	245	2	439		439		307		86	279			15,028	1,771			82
1917.	38	563	901	257	2	12	371		391		86	377		6	7,297	1,551			69
1918.	161	133	205	160	4		88		88	1,598	53	261		49	8,626	3,021			51
1919.	464	131	207	261	2	3	161		46	1,455	40	101	3	40	11,795	2,751			35
1920.	1,241	186	291	355	1	2	111	10	64	1,639	56	60	22	1					15

TABLE XVII-B.—*Permanent residents of contiguous foreign territory applying for temporary sojourn in the United States refused admission, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by causes.*

Cause.	Canadian border.	Mexican border.	Total.
Idiots.....	8	1	9
Imbeciles.....	1		1
Feeble-minded.....	24	4	28
Epileptics.....	22	1	23
Insane persons.....	27	4	31
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	21	1	22
Tuberculosis (noncontagious).....	11		11
Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.....	121	136	257
Professional beggars.....	1		1
Paupers, or likely to become public charges.....	2,918	503	3,421
Surgeon's certificate.....	175	106	281
Chronic alcoholism.....	4		4
Contract laborers.....	320	29	349
Accompanying aliens (under sec. 18).....	58	69	127
Under 16 years of age and unaccompanied by parent.....	61	39	100
Assisted aliens.....	77	2	79
Criminals.....	154	137	291
Polygamists.....	2		2
Anarchists.....	1		1
Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.....	69	15	84
Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose.....	50	18	68
Had been deported within one year.....	6		6
Unable to read (over 16 years of age).....	1,642	173	1,815
Geographically excluded.....	11	2	13
Under passport provision, section 3.....	19	4	23
Under provisions of section 23.....		16	16
Total.....	5,803	1,260	7,063

TABLE XVIII.—Aliens deported to countries whence they came, after entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by races or peoples and causes.

[illegible]





TABLE XVIII.—*Aliens deported to countries whence they came, after entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by races or peoples and causes—Continued.*

Race or people.	Deportation compulsory within five years after entry.										Deportation compulsory without time limit.										Grand total deported.	Deported from Philippine Islands.
	Public charges from following causes existing prior to entry.										Total compulsory within 5 years.											
	Insanity.	Other mental conditions.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.		Others.	Pregnancy.	Physical conditions.	Other causes.	Total public charges from prior	In the United States in violation of Chinese-exclusion laws.	Entered without inspection, or at time or place not designated by immigration officials. Deportation required within 5 years.	Prostitutes after entry or inmates of houses of prostitution.	Imports or attempts to import, or assists, or protects or promises to protect, prostitutes, from arrest.	Receives proceeds of prostitution or other place habitually frequented by prostitutes.	Found in the United States after having been deported as a prostitute or a procurer or as having been connected with the business of prostitution or other immoral purposes.	Anarchists after entry.	Criminals after entry (sentenced for 1 year or more for crime committed within 5 years, or sentenced more than once for similar period for crime committed any time after entry).	Criminals prior to entry.	Total without time limit.			
African (black).....	8	1	1				3	12	35	2	3							1	1	4	41	
Armenian.....	1							1	2		1							1	1	4	7	
Bohemian and Moravian.....									3									1	1	3	13	
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	1		1						5									1	1	3	55	100
Chinese.....	2							11	41	11	1							1	1	14	29	
Croatian and Slovenian.....	6						1	7	14	1	1							1	1	1	8	
Cuban.....									6	1								1	1	1		
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	2	1	1				1	4	25	2								1	1	2	29	
Dutch and Flemish.....	7								2												4	
East Indian.....									2												2	
English.....	22	1	1	1	1	1	5	32	259	5	9							2	9	29	293	17
Finnish.....	8							10	15									1	1	3	18	
French.....	6						1	7	115	5	2							1	1	11	131	
German.....	18	1		1	1		2	24	83	5	5							2	2	30	118	
Greek.....	30		1				13	44	65									2	2	8	73	
Hebrew.....	9						1	12	40									2	2	13	53	
Irish.....	39	2	2				4	47	112	3	4							1	1	9	124	
Italian (north).....	9						3	14	18									2	2	11	29	
Italian (south).....	66	6	2				2	81	163	1	1							3	1	24	188	
Japanese.....	2							2	40	4	1							6		6	50	
Korean.....										1								2		1	1	





TABLE XIX-A.—*Appeals from decisions under immigration law, applications for admission under bond, applications for hospital treatment, and applications for transit, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by ports.*

Action taken.	New York, N. Y.	Boston, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.	Norfolk, Va.	Jacksonville, Fla.	New Orleans, La.	Galveston, Tex.	San Francisco, Calif.	Seattle, Wash.	Canadian Pacific ports.	Alaska.	Canadian border ports.	Mexican border ports.	Honolulu.	Porto Rico.	Total.
Appeals from excluding decisions.....	1,708	115	155	10	41	8	32	2	11	33	175	3	1,877	614	18	10	4,812
Disposition on appeal:																	
Admitted without bond.....	465	37	38	4	10	1	12	1	9	12	28	1	172	107	9	1	907
Admitted on public-charge bond.....	560	23	10		1					5	1		12	11		1	624
Admitted temporarily without bond.....	27	4	6										5	5			47
Admitted temporarily on public-charge bond.....	183	14	18		1		1			4	2		5	7			235
Admitted on school bond.....	26	3					3						4	4			49
Debarred.....	447	37	74	6	26	7	16	1	2	12	144	2	1,679	480	9	8	2,950
Appeals from admitting decisions.....													5	4		1	10
Disposition on appeal:																	
Admitted without bond.....														3		1	4
Debarred.....													5	1			6
Applications for admission on bond without appeal:																	
Granted.....	3	1					2						4				9
Refused.....														2			3
Applications for hospital treatment:																	
Granted.....	21	1			1			1	1	2			2	1	22		52
Refused.....	2									1			4				7
Applications for transit:																	
Granted.....	5																5
Refused.....	1												1	1			3

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TABLE XX.—*Deserting alien seamen, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by ports.*

New York, N. Y.....	7, 183	New Orleans, La.....	659
Boston, Mass.....	402	Galveston, Tex.....	410
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1, 068	Port Arthur, Tex.....	156
Baltimore, Md.....	1, 174	Gulfport, Miss.....	110
Portland, Me.....	174	Pascagoula, Miss.....	2
Norfolk, Va.....	1, 388	St. Andrews, Fla.....	3
Savannah, Ga.....	169	Fernandina, Fla.....	26
Miami, Fla.....	7	San Francisco, Calif.....	44
Key West, Fla.....	7	Portland, Oreg.....	15
Charleston, S. C.....	135	Seattle, Wash.....	59
Jacksonville, Fla.....	22	Mexican border seaports.....	9
Boca Grande, Fla.....	11	Alaska.....	1
Brunswick, Ga.....	4	San Juan, P. R.....	18
Tampa, Fla.....	110		
Pensacola, Fla.....	41	Total.....	13, 543
Mobile, Ala.....	136		

TABLE XXI.—*Alien stowaways found on board vessels arriving at ports of the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by ports.*

New York, N. Y.....	1, 197	Jacksonville, Fla.....	1
Boston, Mass.....	67	St. Andrews, Fla.....	3
Philadelphia, Pa.....	182	Mobile, Ala.....	40
Baltimore, Md.....	176	New Orleans, La.....	134
Portland, Me.....	12	Galveston, Tex.....	54
New Bedford, Mass.....	1	Port Arthur, Tex.....	19
Providence, R. I.....	1	Gulfport, Miss.....	6
Norfolk, Va.....	218	San Francisco, Calif.....	205
Savannah, Ga.....	19	Seattle, Wash.....	11
Tampa, Fla.....	2	Mexican border seaports.....	2
Charleston, S. C.....	15	Honolulu, Hawaii.....	2
Pensacola, Fla.....	2	San Juan, P. R.....	3
Miami, Fla.....	2		
Key West, Fla.....	13	Total.....	2, 392
Fernandina, Fla.....	5		

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TABLE XXII.—*Comparison between alien arrivals and head-tax settlements, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.*

Immigrant aliens admitted.....	430,001	
Nonimmigrant aliens admitted.....	191,575	
Aliens debarred.....	11,795	
Aliens from Porto Rico, Hawaii, Virgin Islands, Philippine Islands, and mainland.....	3,920	
Aliens excluded.....	127	
Erroneous head-tax collections.....	2,593	
Head-tax payments pending from previous year.....	31,881	
		671,892
Exempt from head-tax payments, as follows:		
In transit (groups).....	2,901	
Other transits (includes 10,917 Chinese in transit under bond across land territory of the United States.....)	48,079	
One-year residents of British North America, Mexico, and Cuba, coming for temporary stay.....	4,385	
Domiciled aliens returning (rule 1, subd. 3 (d), (e), and (h)).....	48,551	
Government officials.....	3,560	
Alien residents of the Philippine or Virgin Islands.....	315	
Aliens from Porto Rico and Hawaii who reached said islands prior to July 1, 1907, or subsequent to May 1, 1917.....	1,313	
Aliens from the mainland.....	1,485	
Under 16 years of age, accompanied by parents.....	88,400	
Exemptions on account of aliens debarred.....	9,350	
Citizens erroneously manifested.....	1,320	
Returned alien soldiers (public resolution No. 44).....	8,260	
Deserting alien seamen (not apprehended at end of 60 days, put in statistics).....	2,307	
Total.....	220,226	
Head-tax payments pending at close of year.....	82,484	
		302,710
Aliens on whom head tax was paid.....		<sup>1</sup> 369,182
Amount of head tax collected during year.....		\$2,947,984

<sup>1</sup>1,368 aliens were taxed at \$4 each and 367,814 at \$8 each.

TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels, etc.	Ports of departure and destinations.	Aliens.						
		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Fe-male.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
Canadian Pacific.....	From Alaska to—							
Gas boat Belvedere.....	Canada.....	10	9	1		10	10	
Gas boat Flyer.....	Siberia.....	1	1			1	1	
Grand Trunk Pacific.....	Do.....							
White Pass river boats..	Canada.....	10	7		2	8	10	
By land.....	Do.....	2		2	1	1	2	
	Do.....	32	26	6		32	32	
	Total Alaska.....	55	43	12	3	52	55	
Donaldson.....	From Baltimore, Md., to—							
Royal Spanish Mail.....	Glasgow.....							
Scandinavian American	Spain.....	544	483	61	21	523	17	527
	Copenhagen.....	3	1	2		3	3	
	Total Baltimore.....	547	484	63	21	526	20	527
Anchor.....	From Boston, Mass., to—							
Cunard.....	Glasgow.....	71	29	42	11	60	71	
Leyland.....	Do.....	115	36	79	17	98	115	
Mexican Petroleum.....	Liverpool.....	735	220	515	39	696	735	
United Fruit.....	Tampico, Mexico.....							
White Star.....	Cuba.....	11	9	2		11	11	
	Port Limon.....	31	21	10	3	28	31	
	Liverpool.....	124	124			124	124	
	Total Boston.....	1,087	439	648	70	1,017	1,087	
Allan.....	From Canada (Atlantic seaports) to—							
	Glasgow.....	11	6	5	1	10	6	5
Canadian Pacific At-lantic.	Liverpool.....	62	24	38	8	54	42	20
	Antwerp.....	747	644	103	21	726	87	660
	Glasgow.....	514	389	125	13	501	96	418
	Havre.....	375	356	19	4	371	54	321
	Liverpool.....	2,426	1,708	718	193	2,233	821	1,605
	London.....	357	265	92	32	325	92	265
Donaldson.....	Southampton.....	89	71	18	5	84	18	71
	Glasgow.....	117	45	72	10	107	68	49
Furness-Withey.....	Liverpool.....	21	7	14	3	18	14	7
	Halifax.....	3	1	2		3	3	
	Liverpool.....	44	27	17	1	43	44	
Royal Mail Steam Packet.	British West Indies.....	4	4			4	4	
White Star Dominion..	Liverpool.....	6	4	2	1	5	6	
	Do.....	257	181	76	23	234	121	136
	Southampton.....	16	9	7	2	14	13	3
	Total Atlantic seaports of Canada...	5,049	3,741	1,308	317	4,732	1,489	3,560
By land.....	Via Canadian border stations to—							
	Canada.....	27,952	17,478	10,474	3,163	24,789	27,952	
Canadian Australian Royal Mail.	From Canada (Pacific seaports) to—							
	Auckland.....	167	112	55	8	159	160	7
	Suva.....	2	2			2	2	
	Sydney.....	363	231	132	24	339	320	43
Canadian Pacific.....	Hongkong.....	2,292	2,158	134	55	2,237	496	1,796
	Kobe.....	26	19	7		26	26	
	Moji.....							
	Nagasaki.....	17	15	2	1	16	17	
	Shanghai.....	249	174	75	14	235	246	3
	Spain.....	1	1			1	1	
	Vladivostok.....							
	Yokohama.....	284	230	54	10	274	253	31
	Total Pacific seaports of Canada...	3,401	2,942	459	112	3,289	1,521	1,880



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States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920

Citizens.							Total.						
Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.		Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.
7	5	2	.....	7	7	.....	17	14	3	.....	17	17	.....
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
4	3	1	.....	4	4	.....	14	10	4	2	12	14	.....
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	1	2	1	2	3	.....
28	19	9	2	26	28	.....	60	45	15	2	58	60	.....
41	29	12	2	39	41	.....	96	72	24	5	91	96	.....
5	3	2	1	4	5	.....	5	3	2	1	4	5	.....
22	12	10	20	2	.....	22	566	495	71	41	525	17	549
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	3	3	.....
27	15	12	21	6	5	22	574	499	75	42	532	25	549
31	16	15	11	20	31	.....	102	45	57	22	80	102	.....
90	45	45	27	63	90	.....	205	81	124	44	161	205	.....
581	272	309	193	388	551	30	1,316	492	824	232	1,084	1,286	30
4	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....
14	10	4	3	11	14	.....	25	19	6	3	22	25	.....
19	16	3	3	16	19	.....	50	37	13	6	44	50	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	124	.....	.....	124	124	.....
739	363	376	237	502	709	30	1,826	802	1,024	307	1,519	1,796	30
2	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	13	7	6	3	10	6	7
11	7	4	8	.....	8	3	73	31	42	18	57	50	23
41	24	17	35	6	10	31	788	668	120	56	732	97	691
53	28	25	29	24	29	24	567	417	150	42	525	125	442
8	5	3	4	4	5	3	383	361	22	8	375	59	324
201	115	86	98	103	109	92	2,627	1,823	804	291	2,336	930	1,697
43	21	22	22	21	25	18	400	286	114	54	346	117	283
12	4	8	7	7	11	11	101	75	26	10	91	19	82
38	25	13	14	24	20	18	155	70	85	24	131	88	67
3	1	2	3	.....	3	.....	24	8	16	6	18	17	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	3	3	.....
4	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	48	31	17	1	47	48	.....
10	7	3	9	1	2	8	16	11	5	10	6	4	8
36	20	16	18	18	30	6	293	201	92	41	252	151	142
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	9	7	2	14	13	3
462	262	200	247	215	246	216	5,511	4,003	1,508	564	4,947	1,735	3,776
25,022	16,811	8,211	5,915	19,107	25,022	.....	52,974	34,289	18,685	9,078	43,896	52,974	.....
112	66	46	16	96	107	5	279	178	101	24	255	267	12
1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	3	2	1
149	76	73	26	123	140	9	512	307	205	50	462	460	52
1,298	842	456	138	1,160	1,076	222	3,590	3,000	590	193	3,397	1,572	2,018
83	48	35	13	70	83	.....	109	67	42	13	96	109	.....
4	1	3	2	2	4	.....	4	1	3	2	2	4	.....
23	16	7	1	22	23	.....	40	31	9	2	38	40	.....
773	383	390	98	675	773	.....	1,022	557	465	112	910	1,019	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
22	10	12	.....	22	22	.....	22	10	12	.....	22	22	.....
750	449	301	66	684	747	3	1,034	679	355	76	958	1,000	34
3,215	1,892	1,323	360	2,855	2,975	240	6,616	4,834	1,782	472	6,144	4,496	2,120

TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels, etc.	Ports of departure and destinations.	Aliens.						
		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Fe-male.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
Kambangan.....	From Charleston, S. C., to— Amsterdam.....	4	1	3	1	3	4	.....
Dredge.....	From Galveston, Tex., to— Mexico.....	18	8	10	2	16	18	.....
Leyland.....	Liverpool.....	66	38	28	13	53	65	1
Oil boat.....	Mexico.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Southern Pacific.....	Do.....	2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
Tramp.....	Liverpool.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Tug.....	Mexico.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
	Do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total Galveston.....	90	51	39	15	75	89	1
Tramp.....	From Gulfport, Miss., to— Argentina.....	6	4	2	3	3	6	.....
	Total Gulfport.....	6	4	2	3	3	6	.....
Canadian Australian... Royal Mail.....	From Honolulu to— Auckland.....	77	34	43	10	67	55	22
	Suva.....	8	6	2	2	6	6	2
	Sydney.....	65	26	39	5	60	58	7
	Vancouver.....	216	110	106	10	206	142	74
	Victoria.....	61	29	32	8	53	29	32
China Mail.....	Hongkong.....	446	413	33	1	445	15	431
	Shanghai.....	3	1	2	.....	3	.....	3
	Yokohama.....	70	54	16	2	68	6	64
Oceanic.....	Pagopago.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	2	2
	Sydney.....	65	37	28	2	63	63	2
Pacific Mail.....	Hongkong.....	61	59	2	.....	61	3	58
	Kobe.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Shanghai.....	6	5	1	.....	6	2	4
	Yokohama.....	43	39	4	.....	43	10	33
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.....	Hongkong.....	67	52	15	3	64	16	51
	Kobe.....	715	471	244	3	712	7	708
	Nagasaki.....	26	15	11	.....	26	1	25
	Shanghai.....	6	3	3	.....	6	6	.....
	South America.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
	Yokohama.....	3,191	1,988	1,203	32	3,159	125	3,066
	Total Honolulu.....	5,133	3,349	1,784	78	5,055	548	4,585
Peninsular & Occidental. Sailing vessels..... Miscellaneous.....	From Key West, Fla., to— Cuba.....	15,198	11,850	3,348	1,476	13,722	7,933	7,265
	Do.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....
	Do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total Key West.....	15,202	11,854	3,348	1,476	13,726	7,937	7,265
By land.....	Via Mexico (border stations)— Mexico.....	10,756	7,588	3,168	1,611	9,145	10,756	.....
Admiral Line.....	From Mexico (Pacific seaports) to— Guatemala.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Honduras.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mexico.....	32	25	7	2	30	5	27
	Nicaragua.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	San Salvador.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Allenaire.....	Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alliance-Independent... California & Mexico.....	Do.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Mazatlan, Mexico.....	4	2	2	.....	4	4	.....
	Mexico.....	45	27	18	5	40	43	2
Curacao.....	Guatemala.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Honduras.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mazatlan, Mexico.....	2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
	Mexico.....	10	8	2	.....	10	3	7
Gulf Mail.....	Do.....	12	6	6	2	10	12	.....

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States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.		Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.
1	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1	5	1	4	1	4	4	1
4	2	2	-----	4	4	-----	4	2	2	-----	4	4	-----
11	4	7	8	3	11	-----	29	12	17	10	19	29	-----
511	398	113	37	474	493	18	577	436	141	50	527	558	19
41	26	15	5	36	41	-----	43	28	15	5	38	43	-----
1	-----	1	-----	1	1	-----	3	1	2	-----	3	3	-----
18	17	1	-----	18	18	-----	20	19	1	-----	20	20	-----
1	1	-----	-----	1	1	-----	1	1	-----	-----	1	1	-----
587	448	139	50	537	569	18	677	499	178	65	612	658	19
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	4	2	3	3	6	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	4	2	3	3	6	-----
8	3	5	2	6	8	-----	85	37	48	12	73	63	22
5	1	4	2	3	1	4	13	7	6	4	9	7	6
23	15	8	2	21	19	4	88	41	47	7	81	77	11
444	226	218	79	365	317	127	660	336	324	89	571	459	201
196	100	96	63	133	129	67	257	129	128	71	186	158	99
170	120	50	84	86	46	124	616	533	83	85	531	61	555
15	6	9	3	12	11	4	18	7	11	3	15	11	7
40	21	19	27	13	12	28	110	75	35	29	81	18	92
12	10	2	2	10	10	2	16	14	2	2	14	12	4
26	16	10	-----	26	25	1	91	53	38	2	89	88	3
55	26	29	6	49	43	12	116	85	31	6	110	46	70
1	-----	1	-----	1	1	-----	2	1	1	-----	2	1	-----
16	11	5	-----	16	13	3	22	16	6	-----	22	15	7
49	24	25	9	40	44	5	92	63	29	9	83	54	38
78	52	26	21	57	30	48	145	104	41	24	121	46	99
456	229	227	437	19	8	448	1,171	700	471	440	731	15	1,156
29	14	15	25	4	7	22	55	29	26	25	30	8	47
14	6	8	2	12	14	-----	20	9	11	2	18	20	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	2	-----	-----	2	2	-----
1,841	916	925	1,665	176	131	1,710	5,032	2,904	2,128	1,697	3,335	256	4,776
3,478	1,796	1,682	2,429	1,049	869	2,609	8,611	5,145	3,466	2,507	6,104	1,417	7,194
15,906	10,891	5,015	1,120	14,786	14,212	1,694	31,104	22,741	8,363	2,596	28,508	22,145	8,959
3	3	-----	3	3	3	-----	7	7	-----	-----	7	7	-----
11	9	2	-----	11	8	3	11	9	2	-----	11	8	3
15,920	10,903	5,017	1,120	14,800	14,223	1,697	31,122	22,757	8,365	2,596	28,526	22,160	8,962
1,523	922	601	872	651	1,523	-----	12,279	8,510	3,769	2,483	9,796	12,279	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3	2	1	-----	3	3	-----	3	2	1	-----	3	3	-----
1	1	-----	-----	1	1	-----	1	1	-----	-----	1	1	-----
15	13	2	2	13	12	3	47	38	9	4	43	17	30
1	-----	1	-----	1	1	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1	1	-----
6	6	-----	-----	6	6	-----	1	1	-----	-----	1	1	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	6	-----	-----	6	6	-----
2	2	-----	-----	2	2	-----	1	1	-----	-----	1	1	-----
11	6	5	3	8	11	-----	6	4	2	-----	6	6	-----
3	2	1	2	1	3	-----	56	33	23	8	48	54	2
2	1	1	-----	2	2	-----	3	2	1	2	1	3	-----
2	-----	-----	-----	2	2	-----	2	1	1	-----	2	2	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	1	1	-----	2	2	-----
2	-----	2	1	1	2	-----	12	8	4	1	11	5	7
6	3	3	1	5	6	-----	18	9	9	3	15	18	-----

TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels, etc.	Ports of departure and destinations.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From Mexico (Pacific seaports) to—							
Kondo.....	Mexico.....	3	2	1		2	3	
Mexicale.....	Do.....	4	2		1	2	4	
Mexican Independent & Division.	Do.....			2		4	4	
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.....	Japan.....	117	86	31	1	116	12	105
Pacific.....	Mexico.....	12	8	4		12	2	10
Pacific Mail.....	Do.....	72	50	22	8	64	41	31
	Balboa.....	9	7	2	2	7	8	1
	Salina Cruz.....							
	Canal Zone.....							
	Cristobal, Panama.....							
	Chile.....							
	Guatemala.....	2	1	1		2	2	
	Honduras.....							
	Mazatlan, Mexico.....	3	2	1		3	3	
	Nicaragua.....	1	1			1	1	
	San Salvador.....							
	Mexico.....	2	2			2	2	
Peerless.....	Do.....							
San Antonio.....	Do.....	6	4	2		6	6	
Silver Spray.....	Do.....	5	4	1		5	1	4
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.....	Kobe.....	1	1			1		1
	South America.....	92	56	36	3	89	16	76
	Yokohama.....							
San Diego Navigation ..	Mexico.....	216	144	72	29	187	216	
	Total Mexico.....	652	441	211	53	599	388	264
	From Miami, Fla., to—							
Sailing vessels.....	British West Indies.....	2,888	2,170	718	208	2,680	914	1,974
	Cuba.....	4	3	1		4	4	
	Total Miami.....	2,892	2,173	719	208	2,684	918	1,974
	From Mobile, Ala., to—							
Antillian.....	Liverpool.....	23	7	16	6	17	23	
Asian.....	Do.....	9	4	5		9	9	
Bowden.....	British Honduras.....	1		1		1	1	
	Honduras.....	1	1			1	1	
	Do.....							
Frontera.....	Cuba.....	1	1			1	1	
Lake Duane.....	Spain.....	2	1	1		2	2	
P. Clair.....	Liverpool.....							
Sailing vessels.....	Mexico.....	2	2			2	2	
	British Honduras.....	12	6	6	1	11	12	
	Guatemala.....	2	1	1		2	2	
	Mexico.....							
United Fruit.....	British Honduras.....	17	12	5	1	16	17	
	Guatemala.....	6	4	2		6	6	
	Total Mobile.....	76	39	37	8	68	76	
	From New Orleans, La., to—							
Bluefields Fruit.....	British West Indies.....	60	33	27	9	51	60	
	Nicaragua.....	130	102	28	13	117	130	
Cuyamel.....	Do.....	13	10	3	2	11	13	
	Spanish Honduras.....	226	159	67	32	194	226	
	Mexico.....							
Mexican Fruit.....	British Honduras.....	2	2			2	2	
Norton Lilly.....	Do.....	23	18	5	2	21	23	
Manufacturing.....	Cuba.....	280	273	7	10	270	14	266
Pinillos Line.....	Spain.....	122	102	20	10	112	23	99
	Cuba.....	457	347	110	53	404	299	158
Southern Pacific.....	British Honduras.....							
Steele.....	British West Indies.....	10	8	2		10	10	
Tramp.....	Canal Zone.....	2	2			2	2	
	Colombia.....							
	Cuba.....	304	273	31	18	286	93	211
	Ecuador.....	8	5	3	2	6	8	
	France.....	157	94	63	36	121	90	79

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States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.		Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.
4	2	2		4	4		4	2	2		4	4	
							3	2	1	1	2	3	
							4	2	2		4	4	
55	33	22	55		6	49	172	119	53	56	116	18	154
7	5	2	1	6	7		19	13	6	1	18	9	10
87	52	35	14	73	80	7	159	102	57	22	137	121	38
30	20	10	1	29	26	4	39	27	12	3	36	34	5
4	4			4	4		4	4			4	4	
20	14	6		20	17	3	20	14	6		20	17	3
1		1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	
4	1	3	2	2	4		4	1	3	2	2	4	
10	6	4	2	8	9	1	12	7	5	2	10	11	1
2	1	1		2	2		2	1	1		2	2	
3	2	1	1	2	3		6	4	2	1	5	6	
6	3	3	2	4	6		7	4	3	2	5	7	
2	1	1		2	2		2	1	1		2	2	
							2	2			2	2	
2	2			2	2		2	2			2	2	
2	2			2	2		8	6	2		8	8	
4	2	2	3	1	4		9	6	3	3	6	5	4
							1	1			1		1
55	23	32	49	6	9	46	147	79	68	52	95	25	122
102	86	16	16	86	102		318	230	88	45	273	318	
452	295	157	155	297	339	113	1,104	736	368	208	896	727	377
1,468	1,042	426	195	1,273	974	494	4,356	3,212	1,144	403	3,953	1,888	2,468
66	63	3	30	36	66		70	66	4	30	40	70	
1,534	1,105	429	225	1,309	1,040	494	4,426	3,278	1,148	433	3,993	1,958	2,468
13	8	5	7	6	13		36	15	21	13	23	36	
11	6	5	3	8	11		20	10	10	3	17	20	
1	1			1	1		2	1	1		2	2	
							1	1			1	1	
4	4			4	4		4	4			4	4	
							1	1			1	1	
2		2	2	2	2		4	1	3	2	2	4	
2	1	1		2	2		2	1	1		2	2	
							2	2			2	2	
9	7	2	1	8	9		21	13	8	2	19	21	
2	1	1		2	2		4	2	2		4	4	
4	3	1	1	3	4		4	3	1	1	3	4	
10	8	2		10	10		27	20	7	1	26	27	
3	3			3	3		9	7	2		9	9	
61	42	19	14	47	61		137	81	56	22	115	137	
51	36	15	7	44	51		111	69	42	16	95	111	
196	147	49	24	172	196		326	249	77	37	289	326	
34	29	5	5	29	34		47	39	8	7	40	47	
404	305	99	37	367	404		630	464	166	69	561	630	
2				2	2		2	2			2	2	
2	2			2	2		4	4			4	4	
10	9	1		10	10		33	27	6	2	31	33	
50	29	21	17	33	44	6	330	302	28	27	303	58	272
5	4	1	4	1	3	2	127	106	21	14	113	26	101
602	418	184	64	538	573	29	1,059	765	294	117	942	872	187
6	3	3	1	5	6		6	3	3	1	5	6	
16	6	10	3	13	16		26	14	12	3	23	26	
2	1	2		2	2		4	3	1		4	4	
5	3	2		5	5		5	3	2		5	5	
108	72	36	5	103	107	1	412	345	67	23	389	200	212
2	2			2	2		10	7	3	2	8	10	
22	17	5	4	18	14	8	179	111	68	40	139	104	75

TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels, etc.	Ports of departure and destinations.	Aliens.						
		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Fe-male.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
Tramp.....	From New Orleans, La., to—							
	French West Indies.....	3	2	1	1	2	3	.....
	Ireland.....	4	3	1	.....	4	4	.....
	Japan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mexico.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
	Santo Domingo.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Vaccaro.....	Spain.....	180	136	44	45	135	24	156
	Venezuela.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Fruit.....	Honduras.....	370	247	123	86	284	370	.....
	British Honduras.....	166	114	52	16	150	166	.....
	British West Indies.....	23	13	10	4	19	23	.....
	Canal Zone.....	464	358	106	32	432	464	.....
	Costa Rica.....	7	6	1	.....	7	7	.....
	Cuba.....	330	233	97	51	279	330	.....
	Guatemala.....	546	388	158	61	485	546	.....
	Honduras.....	48	37	11	3	45	48	.....
	Panama.....	16	11	5	4	12	16	.....
	Canal Zone.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
United States Army Transport.	Total New Orleans.....	3,955	2,980	975	490	3,465	2,998	957
Pacific Steam Navigation.	From Newport News, Va., to—							
	London.....	2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
American.....	From New York to—							
	Cherbourg.....	840	699	141	18	822	206	634
Anchor.....	Constantinople.....	49	49	.....	.....	49	43	6
	Hamburg.....	5,323	4,696	627	82	5,241	119	5,204
	Miscellaneous.....	1,313	1,251	62	7	1,306	15	1,298
	Plymouth.....	14	13	1	.....	14	13	1
	Southampton.....	294	219	75	22	272	124	170
	Genoa.....	15	14	1	.....	15	.....	15
	Glasgow.....	1,902	789	1,113	167	1,735	1,206	696
	Londonderry.....	1,280	484	796	41	1,239	250	1,030
	Naples.....	842	842	.....	1	841	22	820
	Palermo.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5
	British West Indies.....	10	9	1	2	8	10	.....
	Panama.....	9	3	6	1	8	9	.....
	Brazil.....	61	37	24	2	59	43	18
	Booth.....	British West Indies.....	223	129	94	22	201	117
Clyde.....	Chile.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	British West Indies.....	31	12	19	4	27	31	.....
Cunard.....	Santo Domingo.....	638	412	226	70	568	638	.....
	Australia.....	4	1	3	2	2	4	.....
Fabre.....	Cherbourg.....	9,261	8,387	874	218	9,043	1,165	8,096
	Genoa.....	74	70	4	.....	74	52	22
	Hamburg.....	2,488	2,077	411	64	2,422	419	2,069
	Havre.....	6,845	6,328	517	112	6,733	1,337	5,508
	Liverpool.....	10,625	6,323	4,302	767	9,858	5,258	5,367
	London.....	466	305	161	34	432	266	200
	Marseilles.....	83	79	4	3	80	20	63
	Naples.....	84	77	7	1	83	.....	84
	Patras.....	585	559	26	14	571	128	457
	Piræus.....	4,446	4,240	206	46	4,400	363	4,083
	Plymouth.....	2,539	1,704	835	158	2,381	2,314	225
	Rotterdam.....	50	26	24	9	41	50	.....
	Southampton.....	4,009	2,875	1,134	209	3,800	2,722	1,287
	Trieste.....	2,278	1,962	316	68	2,210	103	2,175
	Miscellaneous.....	474	439	35	13	461	.....	474
	Azores.....	373	297	76	10	363	187	186
	Constantinople.....	826	819	7	2	824	16	810
	Lisbon.....	510	445	65	23	487	118	392
	Madeira.....	191	155	36	10	181	18	173
	Marseilles.....	1,752	1,515	237	59	1,693	243	1,509
Miscellaneous.....	258	220	38	1	257	258	.....	
Naples.....	8,416	7,223	1,193	285	8,131	448	7,968	
Palermo.....	3,110	2,591	519	156	2,954	332	2,778	
Piræus.....	5,146	4,769	377	98	5,048	749	4,397	
Spain.....	91	81	10	.....	91	8	83	
Trieste.....	332	262	70	7	325	40	292	

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States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.		Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.
1	1			1	1		4	3	1	1	3	4	
1	1			1	1		4	3	1		4	4	
							1	1			1	1	
							2	2			2	2	
							1	1			1	1	
8	5	3	3	5		1	188	141	47	48	140	31	157
4	2	2		4	4		4	2	2		4	4	
370	269	101	50	320	370		740	516	224	136	604	740	
107	70	37	16	91	107		273	184	89	32	241	273	
21	17	4	21	21			44	30	14	4	40	44	
2,196	1,385	811	189	2,007	2,196		2,660	1,743	917	221	2,439	2,660	
14	9	5	1	13	14		21	15	6	1	20	21	
837	520	317	88	749	837		1,167	753	414	139	1,028	1,167	
426	297	129	49	377	426		972	685	287	110	862	972	
187	140	47	14	173	187		235	177	58	17	218	235	
172	118	54	15	157	172		188	129	59	19	169	188	
88	27	61	18	70	88		89	28	61	18	71	89	
5,949	3,946	2,003	614	5,335	5,902	47	9,904	6,926	2,978	1,104	8,800	8,900	1,004
							2	1	1		2	2	
257	166	91	77	180	152	105	1,097	865	232	95	1,002	358	739
27	17	10		27	27		76	66	10		76	70	6
579	350	229	281	298	71	508	5,902	5,046	856	363	5,539	190	5,712
64	40	24	43	21	2	62	1,377	1,291	86	50	1,327	17	1,360
16	13	3	2	14	9	7	30	26	4	2	28	22	8
121	70	51	27	94	90	31	415	289	126	49	366	214	201
3	2	1	2	1		3	18	16	2	2	16		18
1,333	688	645	496	837	811	522	3,235	1,477	1,758	663	2,572	2,017	1,218
1,010	606	404	356	654	212	798	2,290	1,090	1,200	397	1,893	462	1,828
32	26	6	7	25	5	27	874	868	6	8	866	27	847
							5	5			5		5
							10	9	1	2	8	10	
							9	3	6	1	8	9	
103	72	31	14	89	96	7	164	109	55	16	148	139	25
148	91	57	63	85	92	56	371	220	151	85	286	209	162
22	1	1		2	2		3	2	1		3	3	
757	494	263	83	674	742	15	1,395	906	489	153	1,242	1,380	15
3	1	2	1	2	3		7	2	5	3	4	7	
2,421	1,590	831	529	1,892	1,832	589	11,682	9,977	1,705	747	10,935	2,997	8,685
13	11	2	9	4	4	9	87	81	6	9	78	56	31
298	165	133	127	171	219	79	2,786	2,242	544	193	2,593	638	2,148
762	459	303	223	539	643	119	7,607	6,787	820	335	7,272	1,980	5,627
5,500	3,305	2,195	1,540	3,960	3,267	2,233	16,125	9,628	6,497	2,307	13,818	8,525	7,009
319	189	130	60	259	219	100	785	494	291	94	691	485	300
							83	79	4	3	80	20	63
92	7	2	8	1		9	93	84	9	9	84		93
234	73	19	28	64	68	24	677	632	45	42	635	196	481
1,631	1,058	573	229	1,402	1,566	65	4,680	4,398	282	165	4,515	475	4,205
							4,170	2,762	1,408	387	3,783	3,880	290
							50	26	24	9	41	50	
3,088	2,128	910	324	2,714	2,443	595	7,047	5,005	2,044	533	6,514	5,165	1,882
224	136	88	157	67	50	174	2,502	2,098	404	225	2,277	153	2,349
14	8	6	7	7		14	488	447	41	20	468		488
179	110	69	108	71	129	50	552	407	145	118	434	316	236
13	6	7	8	5	4	9	839	825	14	10	829	20	819
141	92	49	47	94	109	32	651	537	114	70	581	227	424
35	23	12	25	10	11	24	226	178	48	35	191	29	197
492	265	227	149	343	360	132	2,244	1,780	464	208	2,036	603	1,641
89	49	40	44	45	42	47	347	269	78	45	302	300	47
1,723	955	768	1,201	522	522	1,201	10,139	8,178	1,961	1,486	8,653	970	9,169
829	489	340	569	260	226	603	3,939	3,089	859	725	3,214	558	3,381
1,051	780	271	401	650	341	710	6,197	5,549	648	499	5,698	1,090	5,107
29	19	10	7	22	25	4	120	100	20	7	113	33	87
49	25	24	47	2	8	41	381	287	94	54	327	48	333

TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels, etc.	Ports of departure and destinations.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From New York to—							
French.....	Bordeaux.....	7,357	6,539	818	225	7,132	1,078	6,279
	British West Indies.....	5	4	1		5	2	3
	Genoa.....	6	6			6		6
	Havre.....	42,857	35,915	6,942	1,722	41,135	10,112	32,745
	Miscellaneous.....	1,373	1,249	124	25	1,348	62	1,311
	Naples.....	5	5			5		5
	San Domingo.....	11	8	3		11	11	
	Southampton.....	3	2	1		3	1	2
Holland American.....	Boulogne.....	7,683	5,837	1,846	376	7,307	2,556	5,127
	Falmouth.....	77	50	27	4	73	77	
	Marseilles.....	26	22	4	2	24		26
	Plymouth.....	611	389	222	49	562	611	
	Rotterdam.....	9,866	7,570	2,296	563	9,303	3,685	6,181
Italiana Transatlantica.	Constantinople.....	94	88	6		94	24	70
	Genoa.....	3,225	2,463	762	94	3,131	1,065	2,160
	Messina.....							
	Miscellaneous.....	1,209	1,044	165	33	1,176	29	1,180
	Naples.....	13,904	12,542	1,362	327	13,577	1,337	12,567
	Palermo.....	132	101	31	5	127		132
	Patras.....	147	144	3		147	30	117
	Piræus.....							
	Trieste.....	471	388	83	9	462		471
Lamport & Holt.....	Argentina.....	523	358	165	66	457	391	132
	Brazil.....	535	371	164	54	481	368	167
	Peru.....	5	4	1		5	4	1
	Uruguay.....	73	49	24	3	70	45	28
La Veloce.....	Genoa.....	304	254	50	2	302	16	288
	Naples.....	1,122	911	211	47	1,075	58	1,064
	Trieste.....	72	66	6		72		72
Lloyd Braziliero.....	Brazil.....	375	250	125	62	313	275	100
	British West Indies.....	49	25	24	4	45	14	35
	Chili.....	5	5			5	5	
Lloyd Sabauda.....	Constantinople.....	42	42			42		42
	Genoa.....	1,547	1,321	226	50	1,497	285	1,262
	Miscellaneous.....	4,745	4,361	384	38	4,707	206	4,539
	Naples.....	9,721	8,659	1,062	306	9,415	657	9,064
Munson.....	Argentina.....	50	33	17	7	43	45	5
	Brazil.....	53	38	15	2	51	44	9
	Cuba.....	536	326	210	85	451	528	8
	Uruguay.....	1,739	1,670	69	11	1,728	265	1,474
National Steam Navigation.	Piræus.....	4,341	3,934	407	66	4,275	1,319	3,022
Navigazione Generale Italiana.	Constantinople.....	367	352	15		367	9	358
	Genoa.....	4,218	3,300	918	209	4,009	785	3,433
	Glasgow.....	13	8	5		13	13	
	Messina.....	46	36	10	1	45		46
	Miscellaneous.....	1,324	1,032	292	54	1,270	22	1,302
	Naples.....	18,949	16,609	2,340	872	18,077	1,365	17,584
	Palermo.....	264	196	68	11	253	71	193
	Piræus.....	298	279	19	7	291	32	266
	Trieste.....	2,425	2,196	229	41	2,384		2,425
New York & Cuba Mail.	British West Indies.....	170	76	94	23	147	170	
	Cuba.....	5,259	4,165	1,094	336	4,923	3,083	2,176
	Mexico.....	1,500	940	560	206	1,294	1,302	198
	Spain.....	50	45	5	1	49	6	44
New York & Porto Rico.	British West Indies.....							
	Haiti.....							
	Panama.....							
Norwegian American....	Bergen.....	2,309	1,348	961	101	2,208	497	1,812
	Christiania.....	2,896	1,641	1,255	143	2,753	1,006	1,890
	Christiansand.....	242	127	115	23	219	78	164
	Copenhagen.....	128	82	46	4	124	76	52
	Gothenberg.....	145	72	73	2	143	20	125
	Miscellaneous.....	225	113	112	6	219	7	218
	Stavenger.....	283	194	89	12	271	42	241
Panama.....	Azores.....	1	1			1	1	
	British West Indies.....	1	1			1		1
	Haiti.....	231	161	70	29	202	231	
	Panama.....	507	357	150	53	454	507	
	Plymouth.....	10	7	3	1	9		10





TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels, etc.	Ports of departure and destinations.	Aliens.						
		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Fe-male.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
Quebec.....	From New York to—							
	Bermuda.....	1,311	663	648	104	1,207	1,311	13
	British Guiana.....	39	24	15	1	38	26	13
	British West Indies.....	678	333	345	33	645	349	329
	Christiania.....	90	48	42	5	85	8	82
	Copenhagen.....	39	14	25	.....	39	39	.....
	Dutch Guiana.....	17	12	5	8	17	17	2
	French Guiana.....	17	12	5	.....	17	15	2
	French West Indies.....	45	29	16	6	39	42	3
	Santo Domingo.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1
Red Cross.....	Canada.....	342	185	157	23	319	342	.....
Red D.....	Dutch West Indies.....	173	133	40	5	168	173	.....
	Queenstown.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Venezuela.....	545	390	155	50	495	545	.....
Red Star.....	Antwerp.....	1,216	945	271	63	1,153	.....	1,216
	Cherbourg.....	20	11	9	.....	19	.....	20
	Hamburg.....	154	132	22	1	153	.....	154
	Southampton.....	250	186	64	6	244	.....	250
	Miscellaneous.....	293	244	49	2	291	.....	293
Royal Dutch West Indian Mail.	British West Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brazil.....	7	6	1	.....	7	7	.....
	Dutch Guiana.....	4	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
	Dutch West Indies.....	17	11	6	.....	17	17	.....
Royal Mail Steam Packet.	Haiti.....	197	142	55	15	182	197	.....
	Chile.....	15	9	6	1	14	7	.....
	Dutch West Indies.....	7	3	4	.....	7	7	.....
	Haiti.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
	Panama.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Scandinavian American	Peru.....	22	13	9	2	20	18	4
	Bergen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Christiania.....	1,810	1,195	615	70	1,740	424	1,386
	Christiansand.....	226	112	114	16	210	54	177
	Copenhagen.....	5,248	3,743	1,505	249	4,999	1,646	3,602
	Cuba.....	36	25	11	.....	36	36	.....
	Gothenberg.....	449	283	166	9	440	18	431
	Miscellaneous.....	988	776	212	25	963	27	961
	Stavanger.....	3	2	1	.....	3	2	1
	Xiansiard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Xionia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish.....	Cuba.....	370	266	104	37	333	254	116
	Mexico.....	125	77	48	17	108	89	36
	Spain.....	1,500	1,299	201	63	1,437	335	1,165
Swedish American.....	Gothenberg.....	5,554	2,897	2,657	210	5,344	1,253	4,301
Trinidad.....	British West Indies.....	518	269	249	49	469	518	.....
	British Guiana.....	84	48	36	8	76	84	.....
	Dutch Guiana.....	15	8	7	4	11	15	.....
United Fruit.....	British West Indies.....	871	425	446	82	789	871	.....
	Colombia.....	561	407	154	56	505	561	.....
	Costa Rica.....	275	158	117	32	243	275	.....
	Cuba.....	346	232	114	33	313	346	.....
	French West Indies.....	8	5	3	1	7	8	.....
	Guatemala.....	11	7	4	.....	11	11	.....
	Panama.....	791	559	232	54	737	791	.....
White Star.....	Antwerp.....	1,522	1,297	225	56	1,466	523	999
	Azores.....	306	205	101	14	292	43	263
	Cherbourg.....	8,407	7,501	906	231	8,176	1,135	7,272
	Copenhagen.....	9	7	2	1	8	9	.....
	Genoa.....	1,603	1,344	259	37	1,566	448	1,155
	Gibraltar.....	13	9	4	3	10	.....	.....
	Hamburg.....	216	188	28	2	214	.....	216
	Havre.....	243	236	7	4	239	.....	243
	Liverpool.....	9,857	5,428	4,429	676	9,181	4,908	4,949
	Plymouth.....	525	385	140	24	501	425	100
	Queenstown.....	407	54	353	1	406	.....	407
	Miscellaneous.....	893	783	110	13	880	.....	893
	Naples.....	6,958	6,094	864	246	6,712	607	6,351
	Southampton.....	3,663	2,403	1,260	239	3,424	2,079	1,584
	Trieste.....	83	74	9	3	80	.....	83
Miscellaneous.....	Argentina.....	22	15	7	.....	22	22	.....
	Australia.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Bermuda.....	191	107	84	18	173	191	.....
	Brazil.....	15	13	2	.....	15	15	.....
	British West Indies.....	160	77	83	28	132	138	22
	Callao.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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tates, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.		Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.
4,122	1,886	2,236	170	3,952	4,122	.....	5,433	2,549	2,884	274	5,159	5,433	.....
55	37	18	2	53	51	4	94	61	33	3	91	77	17
422	223	199	160	262	294	128	1,100	556	544	193	907	643	457
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	9	7	.....	16	16	.....	39	14	25	5	35	39	.....
5	3	2	.....	5	5	.....	33	18	15	8	25	33	.....
8	6	2	.....	8	7	1	22	15	7	.....	22	29	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	35	18	6	47	49	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....
281	148	133	47	234	281	.....	623	333	290	70	553	623	.....
79	64	15	6	73	79	.....	252	197	55	11	241	252	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
280	203	77	30	250	280	.....	825	593	232	80	745	825	.....
339	193	146	132	207	339	.....	1,555	1,138	417	195	1,360	1,555	.....
7	4	3	3	4	7	.....	27	15	12	4	23	27	.....
17	13	4	13	4	17	.....	171	145	26	14	157	171	.....
133	76	57	35	98	133	.....	383	262	121	41	342	383	.....
53	29	24	37	16	53	.....	346	273	73	39	307	346	.....
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
5	4	1	.....	5	5	.....	12	10	2	.....	12	12	.....
3	2	1	.....	3	3	.....	7	5	2	.....	7	7	.....
14	9	5	1	13	14	.....	31	20	11	1	30	31	.....
171	117	54	15	156	171	.....	368	259	109	30	338	368	.....
19	9	10	4	15	19	.....	34	18	16	5	29	34	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	4	.....	7	7	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
12	7	5	.....	12	12	.....	13	8	5	.....	13	13	.....
18	11	7	1	17	18	.....	40	24	16	3	37	36	4
3	2	1	.....	3	3	.....	3	2	1	.....	3	3	.....
1,094	663	431	370	724	308	786	2,904	1,858	1,046	440	2,464	732	2,172
134	71	63	67	67	25	109	360	183	177	83	277	79	281
2,671	1,664	1,007	890	1,781	1,148	1,523	7,919	5,407	2,512	1,139	6,780	2,794	5,125
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
318	190	128	104	214	30	288	767	473	294	113	654	48	719
340	228	112	133	207	12	328	1,328	1,004	324	158	1,170	39	1,289
5	1	4	3	2	.....	5	8	3	5	3	5	2	6
60	29	31	35	25	13	47	60	29	31	35	25	13	47
101	55	46	30	71	38	63	101	55	46	30	71	38	63
57	32	25	10	47	44	13	427	298	129	47	380	298	129
5	1	4	2	3	5	.....	130	78	52	19	111	94	36
227	130	97	119	108	99	128	1,727	1,429	298	182	1,545	434	1,293
3,492	1,913	1,579	984	2,508	1,071	2,421	9,046	4,810	4,236	1,194	7,852	2,324	6,722
238	164	74	48	190	238	.....	756	433	323	97	659	756	.....
115	89	26	9	106	115	.....	199	137	62	17	182	199	.....
14	11	3	4	10	14	.....	29	19	10	8	21	29	.....
864	473	391	94	770	864	.....	1,735	898	837	176	1,559	1,735	.....
377	285	92	16	361	377	.....	938	692	246	72	866	938	.....
124	83	41	8	116	124	.....	399	241	158	40	359	399	.....
652	437	215	34	618	652	.....	998	669	329	67	931	998	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	3	1	7	8	.....
5	1	4	2	3	5	.....	16	8	8	2	14	16	.....
1,091	660	431	83	1,008	1,091	.....	1,882	1,219	663	137	1,745	1,882	.....
412	274	138	134	278	206	206	1,934	1,571	363	190	1,744	729	1,205
283	184	99	110	173	118	165	589	389	200	124	465	161	428
1,719	1,094	625	670	1,049	773	946	10,126	8,595	1,531	901	9,225	1,908	8,218
10	8	2	9	.....	10	.....	19	15	4	2	17	19	.....
410	233	177	234	176	156	254	2,013	1,577	436	271	1,742	604	1,409
11	6	5	2	9	11	.....	24	15	9	5	19	24	.....
15	7	8	14	1	.....	15	231	195	36	16	215	.....	231
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	246	236	10	7	239	.....	246
6,094	3,619	2,475	1,498	4,596	3,338	2,756	15,951	9,047	6,904	2,177	13,777	8,246	7,705
341	241	100	36	305	253	.....	866	626	240	60	806	678	.....
357	158	199	79	278	.....	357	764	212	552	80	684	.....	764
202	120	82	78	124	202	.....	1,095	903	192	91	1,004	.....	1,095
1,705	1,067	638	918	787	525	1,180	8,663	7,161	1,502	1,164	7,499	1,132	7,531
2,944	1,855	1,089	573	2,371	1,921	1,023	6,607	4,258	2,349	812	5,795	4,000	2,607
8	1	7	8	.....	8	.....	91	75	16	11	80	.....	91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	15	7	.....	22	22	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
614	303	311	33	581	614	.....	805	410	395	51	754	805	.....
20	15	5	1	19	20	.....	35	28	7	1	34	35	.....
30	18	12	8	22	29	1	190	95	95	36	154	167	23
22	19	3	2	20	22	.....	22	19	3	2	20	22	.....

TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels, etc.	Ports of departure and destinations.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
Miscellaneous .....	From New York to—							
	Canada .....							
	Chile .....	503	302	201	72	431	503	
	Colombia .....	8	7	1		8	8	
	Constantinople .....	490	479	11	3	487	32	458
	Genoa .....	1	1			1	1	
	Gibraltar .....	2		2		2	2	
	Marseilles .....	73	64	9	4	69		73
	Miscellaneous .....	2,851	2,571	280	40	2,811	209	2,642
	Naples .....	378	370	8		378	13	365
	Palermo .....	671	607	64	30	641	10	661
	Panama .....	27	24	3	3	24	27	
	Patras .....	8,340	8,030	310	69	8,271	1,574	6,766
	Peru .....	216	129	87	30	186	216	
	Piræus .....	75	63	12	1	74		75
	Spain .....	36	19	17	7	29	36	
	Trieste .....	5,691	5,092	599	114	5,577	366	5,325
	Uruguay .....	18	13	5	2	16	18	
	Total New York .....	314,693	254,208	60,485	12,494	302,199	78,310	236,383
Norfolk Havana Line..	From Norfolk, Va., to—							
United Fruit .....	Cuba .....	9	7	2		9	9	
	British West Indies .....	44	25	19	8	36	44	
	Total Norfolk .....	53	32	21	8	45	53	
	From Philadelphia, Pa., to—							
American .....	Liverpool .....	2,165	1,037	1,128	122	2,043	608	1,557
La Veloce .....	Genoa .....	421	378	43	6	415	21	400
	Naples .....	1,664	1,462	202	36	1,628	81	1,583
	Palermo .....	4	3	1		4		4
	Trieste .....	292	262	30	4	288		292
Navigazione Generale	Genoa .....	266	224	42	8	258	37	229
Italiana .....	Naples .....	2,142	1,909	233	69	2,073	93	2,049
	Trieste .....	176	151	25	3	173		176
Royal Packet Navigation.	Marseilles .....	66	58	8		66	66	
Scandinavian American	Copenhagen .....	665	393	272	24	641	235	430
	Total Philadelphia .....	7,861	5,877	1,984	272	7,589	1,141	6,720
	From Portland, Me., to—							
Anchor-Donaldson .....	Glasgow .....	973	516	457	217	756	560	413
Cunard .....	Sydney .....	2	1	1		2	2	
White Star Dominion ..	Liverpool .....	1,003	646	357	148	855	426	577
	Total Portland .....	1,978	1,163	815	365	1,613	988	990
	From Porto Rico to—							
Bull Insular .....	Santo Domingo .....	756	536	220	89	667	717	39
Compagnie Generale	Canal Zone .....	4	2	2		4	3	1
Transatlantique de	Colombia .....	12	8	4		12	11	1
Barcelona .....	Cuba .....	290	195	95	41	249	247	43
	France .....	14	6	8	2	12	9	5
	Haiti .....	11	5	6		11	9	2
	Panama .....	5	3	2		5	5	
	Santo Domingo .....	1	1			1	1	
	Spain .....	581	416	165	67	514	392	189
Antillas .....	Santo Domingo .....	122	94	28	13	109	103	19
Empress Naveria de	Cuba .....	216	147	69	41	175	124	92
Cuba .....	Santo Domingo .....	108	82	26	9	99	81	27
Pinillos .....	Cuba .....	38	24	14	6	32	38	
	Spain .....	85	60	25	6	79	51	34
Red D. ....	Dutch West Indies .....	109	85	24	5	104	77	32
	Venezuela .....	333	228	105	32	301	291	42
Sailing vessels .....	Barbadoes .....	1	1			1		1
	Cuba .....							
	Santo Domingo .....	19	15	4	7	12	17	2
	Total Porto Rico .....	2,705	1,908	797	318	2,387	2,176	529

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Stats, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Fe. male.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.		Male.	Fe. male.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
6	4	2	2	4	6	6	6	4	2	2	4	6	6
754	491	263	64	690	754	754	1,257	793	464	136	1,121	1,257	1,257
6	3	3	1	5	6	6	14	10	4	1	13	14	14
32	20	12	6	26	19	13	522	499	23	9	513	51	471
2	2			2	2	2	3	3			3	3	3
							2		2		2	2	2
							73	64	9	4	69		73
425	268	157	151	274	296	129	3,276	2,839	437	191	3,085	505	2,771
12	9	3	7	5	8	4	390	379	11	7	383	21	369
90	52	38	70	20	4	86	761	659	102	100	661	14	747
14	8	6	1	13	14		41	32	9	4	37	41	
610	432	178	287	323	524	86	8,950	8,462	488	356	8,594	2,098	6,852
264	181	83	27	237	264		480	310	170	57	423	480	
15	8	7	15			15	90	71	19	16	74		90
2	2			2	2		38	21	17	7	31	38	
435	232	203	336	99	85	350	6,126	5,324	802	450	5,676	451	5,675
45	28	17	7	38	45		63	41	22	9	54	63	
114,271	68,925	45,346	33,273	80,998	72,578	41,693	428,964	323,133	105,831	45,767	383,197	150,888	278,076
21	16	5		21	21		30	23	7		30	30	
24	13	11	4	20	24		68	38	30	12	56	68	
45	29	16	4	41	45		98	61	37	12	86	98	
1,477	723	754	504	973	646	831	3,642	1,760	1,882	626	3,016	1,254	2,388
40	21	19	34	6	4	36	461	399	62	40	421	25	436
371	228	143	275	96	53	318	2,035	1,690	345	311	1,724	134	1,901
4	3	1	3	1		4	11	8	2	3	5		8
11	3	8	11			37	303	265	38	15	288		303
55	19	36	40	15	18	37	321	243	78	48	273	55	266
386	219	167	315	71	50	336	2,528	2,128	400	384	2,144	143	2,385
6	2	4	6			6	182	153	29	9	173		182
14	5	9	8	6	14		80	63	17	8	72	80	
466	264	202	189	277	148	318	1,131	657	474	213	918	383	748
2,830	1,487	1,343	1,385	1,445	933	1,897	10,691	7,364	3,327	1,657	9,034	2,074	8,617
134	70	64	58	76	101	33	1,107	586	521	275	832	661	446
3	1	2		3	3		5	2	3		5	5	
189	116	73	52	137	107	82	1,192	762	430	200	992	533	659
326	187	139	110	216	211	115	2,304	1,350	954	475	1,829	1,199	1,105
1,941	1,320	621	341	1,600	1,759	182	2,697	1,856	841	430	2,267	2,476	221
7	6	1		7	7		11	8	3		11	10	1
6	4	2	3	3	6		18	12	6	3	15	17	1
288	202	86	37	251	254	34	578	397	181	78	590	501	77
8	5	3	6	2	8		22	11	11	8	14	17	5
13	7	6	8	5	13		24	12	12	8	16	22	2
13	9	4	2	11	13		18	12	6	2	16	18	
2	1	1		2	2		3	2	1		3	3	
249	134	115	147	102	227	22	830	550	280	214	616	619	211
226	164	62	35	191	149	77	348	258	90	48	300	252	96
1,037	675	362	198	839	486	551	1,253	822	431	239	1,014	610	643
369	238	131	83	286	219	150	477	320	157	92	385	300	177
31	20	11	4	27	31		69	44	25	10	59	69	
87	40	47	54	33	80	7	172	100	72	60	112	131	4
86	63	23	2	84	70	16	195	148	47	7	188	147	48
198	136	62	21	177	175	23	531	364	167	53	478	466	65
							1	1	1		1	1	1
605	603	2	5	600	605	605	605	603	2	5	600		605
501	342	159	79	422	172		520	357	163	86	434	189	331
5,667	3,969	1,698	1,025	4,642	3,671	1,996	8,372	5,877	2,495	1,343	7,026	5,847	2,525

TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels, etc.	Ports of departure and destinations.	Aliens.						
		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Fe-male.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
	From Providence, R. I., to—							
Fabre.....	Angra, Azores.....	541	360	181	67	474	81	460
	Horta, Azores.....	340	210	130	14	326	74	266
	Ponta Delgada, Azores.....	1,461	998	463	88	1,373	32	1,429
	St. Michaels, Azores.....	200	131	69	10	190	8	192
	Lisbon.....	1,193	826	367	99	1,094	66	1,127
	Madeira.....	121	91	30	3	118	4	117
	Marseilles.....	191	181	10	.....	191	8	183
Tramp.....	Cape Verde Islands.....	67	61	6	2	65	.....	67
	Total Providence.....	4,114	2,858	1,256	283	3,831	273	3,841
	From San Francisco, Calif., to—							
China Mail.....	Hongkong.....	2,081	1,962	119	29	2,052	340	1,741
	Nagasaki.....	2	1	1	.....	2	1	1
	Shanghai.....	339	229	110	29	310	339	.....
	Yokohama.....	441	334	107	11	430	214	227
Nederland Royal Mail..	Batavia.....	7	5	2	.....	7	7	.....
	Java.....	7	5	2	.....	7	7	.....
	Yokohama.....	46	44	2	1	45	.....	46
Gulf Mail.....	Mexico.....	7	5	2	.....	7	7	.....
Java Pacific.....	Batavia.....	20	10	10	4	16	20	.....
	Hongkong.....	55	54	1	2	53	19	36
Miscellaneous.....	Argentine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Copenhagen.....	3	1	2	1	2	3	.....
	Mexico.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
	Panama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Singapore.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
	Sweden.....	15	5	10	1	14	15	.....
Oceanic.....	Australia.....	1,921	1,190	731	107	1,814	1,805	116
	Pacific Islands.....	14	6	8	3	11	14	.....
Pacific.....	Guatemala.....	26	10	16	4	22	19	7
	Honduras.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
	Mexico.....	82	60	22	10	72	26	56
	Nicaragua.....	13	10	3	.....	13	12	1
	Salvador.....	10	6	4	1	9	8	2
Pacific Mail.....	Calcutta.....	15	11	4	.....	15	15	.....
	Chile.....	4	1	3	1	3	4	.....
	Colombia.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Costa Rico.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
	Cuba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Guatemala.....	79	44	35	11	68	75	4
	Honduras.....	5	3	2	.....	5	3	2
	Hongkong.....	421	391	30	7	414	61	360
	India.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kobe.....	13	9	4	1	12	11	2
	Mexico.....	152	95	57	15	137	93	59
	Nicaragua.....	66	46	20	6	60	46	20
	Panama.....	68	46	22	8	60	57	11
	Peru.....	4	1	3	1	3	4	.....
	Saigon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Salvador.....	141	81	60	9	132	134	7
	Shanghai.....	61	36	25	4	57	60	1
	Singapore.....	12	9	3	.....	12	12	.....
	Yokohama.....	122	91	31	6	116	63	59
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.....	Bolivia.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
	Chile.....	21	15	6	2	19	11	10
	Hongkong.....	599	482	117	38	561	300	299
	Kobe.....	400	295	105	13	387	128	272
	Nagasaki.....	167	104	63	16	151	86	81
	Panama.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	1
	Peru.....	10	10	.....	.....	10	4	6
	Shanghai.....	215	138	77	24	191	208	7
	Yokohama.....	6,838	5,168	1,670	76	6,762	2,128	4,710
Union.....	Australia.....	966	604	362	94	872	719	247
	Pacific Islands.....	177	111	66	26	151	146	31
	Total San Francisco.....	15,658	11,740	3,918	561	15,097	7,233	8,425

# REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 223

ates, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Citizens.								Total.							
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Steerage.
	Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.		Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.		
204	103	101	134	70	50	154	745	463	282	201	544	131	614		
203	117	86	101	102	64	139	543	327	216	115	428	138	405		
524	323	201	393	131	15	509	1,985	1,321	664	481	1,504	47	1,938		
108	83	25	54	54	4	104	308	214	94	64	244	12	296		
357	233	124	222	135	19	338	1,559	1,059	491	321	1,229	85	1,465		
21	10	11	18	3	2	19	142	101	41	21	121	6	136		
26	15	11	4	22	24	2	217	196	21	4	213	32	185		
3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	70	64	6	5	65	.....	70		
1,446	887	559	929	517	178	1,268	5,560	3,745	1,815	1,212	4,348	451	5,109		
966	747	219	151	815	477	489	3,047	2,709	338	180	2,867	817	2,220		
353	198	155	61	292	353	.....	692	427	265	90	602	692	.....		
329	185	144	97	232	263	66	770	519	251	108	662	477	293		
7	6	1	.....	7	7	.....	14	11	3	.....	14	14	.....		
30	30	.....	1	29	.....	30	7	5	2	.....	7	7	.....		
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	76	74	2	2	74	.....	76		
8	3	5	.....	8	8	.....	8	6	2	.....	8	8	.....		
13	12	1	.....	13	2	11	28	13	15	4	24	28	.....		
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	68	66	2	2	66	21	47		
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....		
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	2	2	1	3	4	.....		
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....		
3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....		
7	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....		
589	363	226	63	526	555	34	2,510	1,553	957	170	2,340	2,360	150		
131	108	23	10	121	129	2	145	114	31	13	132	143	2		
8	8	.....	1	7	2	6	34	18	16	5	29	21	13		
1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....		
37	24	13	9	28	29	8	119	84	35	19	100	55	64		
9	8	1	.....	8	7	2	22	18	4	1	21	19	3		
6	4	2	.....	6	5	1	16	10	6	1	15	13	3		
72	49	23	13	59	72	.....	87	60	27	13	74	87	.....		
4	3	1	.....	4	3	1	8	4	4	1	7	7	1		
3	2	1	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....		
6	3	3	.....	6	6	.....	4	2	2	.....	4	4	.....		
51	37	14	4	47	50	1	6	3	3	.....	6	6	.....		
11	6	5	.....	11	9	2	130	81	49	15	115	125	5		
507	248	259	47	460	407	100	16	9	7	.....	16	12	4		
20	12	8	8	12	20	.....	928	639	289	54	874	468	460		
33	18	15	8	25	33	.....	20	12	8	.....	20	20	.....		
68	46	22	9	59	67	1	46	27	19	9	37	44	2		
35	21	14	4	31	35	.....	220	141	79	24	196	160	60		
138	80	58	16	122	121	17	101	67	34	10	91	81	20		
2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	206	126	80	24	182	178	28		
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	3	3	1	5	4	2		
43	35	8	5	38	42	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....		
318	155	163	46	272	318	.....	184	116	68	14	170	176	8		
19	13	6	2	17	19	.....	379	191	188	50	329	378	1		
175	81	94	39	136	155	20	31	22	9	2	29	31	.....		
19	12	7	6	13	9	10	297	172	125	45	252	218	79		
652	348	304	50	602	612	40	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....		
318	163	155	163	155	191	127	40	27	13	8	32	20	20		
168	88	80	72	96	115	53	1,251	830	421	88	1,161	912	339		
2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	718	458	260	176	542	319	399		
3	1	2	1	2	2	.....	335	192	143	88	247	201	134		
384	203	181	63	321	384	.....	4	3	1	.....	4	3	1		
876	1,629	1,247	2,027	849	1,173	1,703	13	11	2	1	12	6	7		
187	103	84	22	165	158	29	599	341	258	87	512	592	7		
87	62	25	10	77	75	12	9,714	6,797	2,917	2,103	7,611	3,301	6,413		
							1,153	707	446	116	1,037	877	276		
							264	173	91	36	228	221	43		
8,703	5,128	3,575	3,010	5,693	5,933	2,770	24,361	16,868	7,493	3,571	20,790	13,166	11,195		

TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels, etc.	Ports of departure and destinations.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.
	From Seattle, Wash., to—							
Blue Funnel.....	Hongkong.....	11	11			11		11
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	Do.....	81	61	20	7	74	74	7
	Kobe.....	1,016	826	190	9	1,007	209	807
	Nagasaki.....	10	7	3		10	3	7
	Shanghai.....	117	86	31	7	110	115	2
	Victoria.....	5	4	1		5	4	1
	Yokohama.....	1,297	1,054	243	33	1,264	1,074	223
Ocean Steamship.....	Hongkong.....	49	49			49		49
Osaka Shosen Kaisha....	Do.....	2	1	1		2	1	1
	Kobe.....	889	685	204	9	880	29	860
	Moji.....	3	2	1		3		3
	Nagasaki.....	3	3			3		3
	Shanghai.....							
	Yokohama.....	618	499	119	3	615	356	262
Pacific.....	Hongkong.....	22	22			22	1	21
	Total Seattle.....	4,123	3,310	813	68	4,055	1,866	2,257
	From Tampa, Fla., to—							
Sailing vessels.....	Grand Cayman.....	5	2	3	1	4	5	5
	Honduras.....	13	6	7	8	5	13	13
	Total Tampa.....	18	8	10	9	9	18	18



*States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.*

Citizens.							Total.						
Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.		Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.
1	1			1		1	12	12			12		12
183	89	94	32	151	181	2	264	150	114	39	225	255	9
335	172	163	255	80	117	218	1,351	998	353	264	1,087	326	1,025
26	11	15	15	11	16	10	36	18	18	15	21	19	17
172	77	95	28	144	171	1	289	163	126	35	254	286	3
2	2			2	2		7	6	1		7	6	1
503	284	219	192	311	433	70	1,800	1,338	462	225	1,575	1,507	293
4	4			4		4	53	53			53		53
12	4	8	4	8	12		14	5	9	4	10	13	1
356	176	180	292	64	17	339	1,245	861	384	301	944	46	1,199
1	1		1			1	4	3	1	1	3		4
2	1	1	1	2		2	5	4	1	2	3		5
1	1				1		1	1			1		
228	106	122	176	52	127	101	846	605	241	179	667	483	363
5	3	2	1	4		5	27	25	2	1	26	1	26
1,831	932	899	998	833	1,077	754	5,954	4,242	1,712	1,066	4,888	2,943	3,011
6	4	2	5	1	6		11	6	5	6	5	11	
11	5	6	7	4	11		24	11	13	15	9	24	
17	9	8	12	5	17		35	17	18	21	14	35	

TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*  
RECAPITULATION.

Ports of departure and means of transportation.	Aliens.						
	Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
		Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.
Alaska.....	55	43	12	3	52	55	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	547	484	63	21	526	20	527
Boston, Mass.....	1,087	439	648	70	1,017	1,087	.....
Canada (Atlantic seaports).....	5,049	3,741	1,308	317	4,732	1,489	3,560
Canada (border stations).....	27,952	17,478	10,474	3,163	24,789	27,952	.....
Canada (Pacific seaports).....	3,401	2,942	459	112	3,289	1,521	1,880
Charleston, S. C.....	4	1	3	1	3	4	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	90	51	39	15	75	89	1
Gulfport, Miss.....	6	4	2	3	3	6	.....
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	5,133	3,349	1,784	78	5,055	548	4,585
Key West, Fla.....	15,202	11,854	3,348	1,476	13,726	7,937	7,265
Mexico (border).....	10,756	7,588	3,168	1,611	9,145	10,756	.....
Mexico (Pacific seaports).....	652	441	211	53	599	388	264
Miami, Fla.....	2,892	2,173	719	208	2,684	918	1,974
Mobile, Ala.....	76	39	37	8	68	76	.....
New Orleans, La.....	3,955	2,980	975	490	3,465	2,998	957
Newport News, Va.....	2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
New York, N. Y.....	314,693	254,208	60,485	12,494	302,199	78,310	236,383
Norfolk, Va.....	53	32	21	8	45	53	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	7,861	5,877	1,984	272	7,589	1,141	6,720
Portland, Me.....	1,978	1,163	815	365	1,613	988	990
Porto Rico.....	2,705	1,908	797	318	2,387	2,176	529
Providence, R. I.....	4,114	2,858	1,256	283	3,831	273	3,841
San Francisco, Calif.....	15,658	11,740	3,918	561	15,097	7,233	8,425
Seattle, Wash.....	4,123	3,310	813	68	4,055	1,866	2,257
Tampa, Fla.....	18	8	10	9	9	18	.....
Total.....	428,062	334,712	93,350	22,007	406,055	147,904	280,158
Steamships.....	386,386	307,417	78,969	17,009	369,377	108,205	278,181
Sailing vessels.....	2,936	2,203	733	224	2,712	959	1,977
By land.....	38,740	25,092	13,648	4,774	33,966	38,740	.....
BY YEARS.							
1910.....	380,418	279,896	100,522	22,942	357,476	141,789	238,629
1911.....	518,215	400,294	117,921	27,175	491,040	172,485	345,730
1912.....	615,292	480,732	134,560	28,593	586,699	188,550	426,742
1913.....	611,924	477,769	134,155	30,368	581,556	230,496	381,428
1914.....	633,805	483,265	150,540	31,915	601,890	205,903	427,902
1915.....	384,174	301,785	82,389	21,263	362,911	117,641	266,533
1916.....	240,807	180,975	59,832	15,141	225,666	94,780	146,027
1917.....	146,379	100,768	45,611	11,386	134,993	87,655	58,724
1918.....	193,268	152,860	40,408	14,657	178,611	107,856	85,412
1919.....	216,231	172,093	44,138	13,396	202,835	109,014	107,217
1920.....	428,062	334,712	93,350	22,007	406,055	147,904	280,158

# REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 227

States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

## RECAPITULATION.

Citizens.							Total.						
Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.		Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.
41	29	12	2	39	41	.....	96	72	24	5	91	96	.....
27	15	12	21	6	5	22	574	499	75	42	532	25	549
739	363	376	237	502	709	30	1,826	802	1,024	307	1,519	1,796	30
462	262	200	247	215	246	216	5,511	4,003	1,508	564	4,947	1,735	3,776
25,022	16,811	8,211	5,915	19,107	25,022	.....	52,974	34,289	18,685	9,078	43,896	52,974	.....
3,215	1,892	1,323	360	2,855	2,975	240	6,616	4,834	1,782	472	6,144	4,496	2,120
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	5	1	4	1	4	4	1
587	448	139	50	537	569	18	677	499	178	65	612	658	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	2	3	3	6	.....
3,478	1,796	1,682	2,429	1,049	869	2,609	8,611	5,145	3,466	2,507	6,104	1,417	7,194
15,920	10,903	5,017	1,120	14,800	14,223	1,697	31,122	22,757	8,365	2,596	28,526	22,160	8,962
1,523	922	601	872	651	1,523	.....	12,279	8,510	3,769	2,483	9,796	12,279	.....
452	295	157	155	297	339	113	1,104	736	368	208	896	727	377
1,534	1,105	429	225	1,309	1,040	494	4,426	3,278	1,148	433	3,993	1,958	2,468
61	42	19	14	47	61	.....	137	81	56	22	115	137	.....
5,949	3,946	2,003	614	5,335	5,902	47	9,904	6,926	2,978	1,104	8,800	8,900	1,004
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
114,271	68,925	45,346	33,275	80,998	72,578	41,693	428,964	323,133	105,831	45,767	383,197	150,888	278,076
45	29	16	4	41	45	.....	98	61	37	12	86	98	.....
2,830	1,487	1,343	1,385	1,445	933	1,897	10,691	7,364	3,327	1,657	9,034	2,074	8,617
326	187	139	110	216	211	115	2,304	1,350	954	475	1,829	1,199	1,105
5,667	3,969	1,698	1,025	4,642	3,671	1,996	8,372	5,877	2,495	1,343	7,029	5,847	2,525
1,446	887	559	929	517	178	1,268	5,560	3,745	1,815	1,212	4,348	451	5,109
8,703	5,128	3,575	3,010	5,693	5,933	2,770	24,361	16,868	7,493	3,571	20,790	13,166	11,195
1,831	932	899	998	833	1,077	754	5,954	4,242	1,712	1,066	4,888	2,943	3,011
17	9	8	12	5	17	.....	35	17	18	21	14	35	.....
194,147	120,382	73,765	53,007	141,140	138,167	55,980	622,209	455,094	167,115	75,014	547,195	286,071	336,138
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
164,914	100,568	64,346	45,897	119,017	110,362	54,552	551,300	407,985	143,315	62,906	488,394	218,567	332,733
2,660	2,062	598	321	2,339	1,232	1,428	5,596	4,265	1,331	545	5,051	2,191	3,405
26,573	17,752	8,821	6,789	19,784	26,573	.....	65,313	42,844	22,469	11,563	53,750	65,313	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
342,600	201,950	140,650	57,847	284,753	254,251	88,349	723,018	481,846	241,172	80,789	642,229	396,040	326,978
349,471	211,644	137,827	69,717	279,745	263,585	85,886	867,686	611,938	255,748	96,892	770,794	436,070	431,616
353,890	208,666	145,224	74,117	279,773	275,149	78,741	969,182	689,398	279,784	102,710	866,472	463,699	505,483
347,702	204,568	143,134	71,646	276,056	278,782	68,920	959,626	682,337	277,289	102,014	857,612	509,278	450,348
368,797	210,353	158,444	82,420	286,377	276,579	92,218	1,002,602	693,618	308,984	114,335	888,267	482,482	520,120
172,371	100,377	71,994	37,296	135,075	133,076	39,295	556,545	402,162	154,383	58,559	497,986	250,717	305,828
110,733	69,553	41,180	19,507	91,226	94,242	16,491	351,540	250,528	101,012	34,648	316,892	189,022	162,518
126,011	85,441	40,570	18,722	107,289	113,122	12,889	272,390	186,209	86,181	29,997	242,393	200,777	71,613
275,837	244,877	30,960	23,922	251,915	105,095	170,742	469,105	397,737	71,368	38,579	430,526	212,951	256,154
218,929	187,924	31,005	20,086	198,843	85,486	133,443	435,160	360,017	75,143	33,482	401,678	194,500	240,660
194,147	120,382	73,765	53,007	141,140	138,167	55,980	622,209	455,094	167,115	75,014	47,195	286,071	336,138

TABLE XXIV.—*Aliens admitted in continental United States from insular United States, 1908 to 1920, inclusive, by ports.*

	Num-ber.	Year of arrival.							
		1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
New York, N. Y.	9,782	440	423	579	616	548	610	694	756
Philadelphia, Pa.	1								
Norfolk, Va.	4								
Newport News, Va.	1								
Charleston, S. C.	15								
Jacksonville, Fla.	2								
New Orleans, La.	60		2	2	3	7	11	12	12
Galveston, Tex.	7						3		
San Francisco, Calif.	19,422	912	896	1,591	1,076	1,402	2,268	2,595	1,610
Portland, Oreg.	6								
Seattle, Wash.	738	6	7	17	28	99	460	14	10
Canadian Pacific ports.	1,285			9	63	24	59	36	40
Canadian border ports.	6								
Mexican border ports.	9								9
Mexican border seaports.	1								
Total	31,339	1,358	1,328	2,198	1,786	2,080	3,411	3,351	2,437

	Year of arrival.					From Ha-waii.	From Porto Rico.	From Philip-pine Is-lands.	From Vir-gin Is-lands.
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920				
New York, N. Y.	726	1,138	1,285	909	1,058		9,364		418
Philadelphia, Pa.					1	1			
Norfolk, Va.			2	2			2	2	
Newport News, Va.			1						1
Charleston, S. C.			15				15		
Jacksonville, Fla.					2		2		
New Orleans, La.	10						60		
Galveston, Tex.	1			3			7		
San Francisco, Calif.	1,673	1,824	1,826	814	935	18,957		465	
Portland, Oreg.	1		2	1	2	5			1
Seattle, Wash.	21	4	3	50	19	130		608	
Canadian Pacific ports.	62	63	134	616	179	1,207	5	78	
Canadian border ports.				1	5	5		1	
Mexican border ports.						9			
Mexican border seaports.				1		1			
Total	2,492	3,031	3,268	2,398	2,201	20,315	9,450	1,154	420

TABLE XXIV-A.—*Immigrant aliens admitted in continental United States from insular United States and in insular United States from other insulars and from mainland (continental United States), by ports, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.*

Port.	From Hawaii.	From Philippine Islands.	From Porto Rico.	From Virgin Islands.	From mainland.	Total.
New York, N. Y.....			60	13		73
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1					1
San Francisco, Calif.....	43	4				47
Canadian Pacific ports.....	2					2
Honolulu, Hawaii.....					163	163
Porto Rico.....				32	32	64
Total.....	46	4	60	45	195	350

TABLE XXIV-B.—*Nonimmigrant aliens admitted in continental United States from insular United States and in insular United States from other insulars and from mainland (continental United States), by ports, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.*

Port.	From Hawaii.	From Philippine Islands.	From Porto Rico.	From Virgin Islands.	From mainland.	Total.
New York, N. Y.....			829	156		985
Jacksonville, Fla.....			2			2
San Francisco, Calif.....	799	89				888
Seattle, Wash.....	8	11				19
Canadian Pacific ports.....	144	33				177
Portland, Oreg.....	2					2
Canadian border ports.....	5					5
Honolulu, Hawaii.....		4			427	431
Porto Rico.....				198	863	1,061
Total.....	958	137	831	354	1,290	3,570

TABLE XXV.—*Race, sex, and age of immigrant aliens admitted in continental United States from insular United States, and in insular United States from other insulars and from continental United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.*

Race or people.	Mainland from Hawaii.					Mainland from Philippine Islands.					Mainland from Porto Rico.				
	Sex.		Age.			Sex.		Age.			Sex.		Age.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.
African (black).....															
Chinese.....		1	1								7	4		11	
Cuban.....															
Dutch.....		1	1								1				1
English.....		1	1								1				1
French.....	17	19	5	23	8						2				
German.....											1				1
Italian (north).....	1			1											
Japanese.....											1				1
Mexican.....				1	1										
Russian.....	2	2	1	3			1				3			3	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....															
Scotch.....							3								
Spanish.....	1				1						10	1	1	7	3
Spanish American.....											13	2	7	7	1
Syrian.....											3		1	1	1
West Indian (except Cuban).....											5	6	2	9	
Total.....	23	23	8	28	10	4				4	47	13	11	42	7

Race or people.	Mainland from Virgin Islands.					Porto Rico from mainland.					Porto Rico from Virgin Islands.				
	Sex.		Age.			Sex.		Age.			Sex.		Age.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.
African (black).....	4	9	1	12							8	7		14	1
Cuban.....						1	4	2		1					
Dutch.....						2				2					
English.....						6	3			8					
French.....						5	2	1		5					
Mexican.....							1			1					
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....							1			1					
Spanish.....						1				1					
Spanish American.....										1					
West Indian (except Cuban).....						2	3	1		4		8		9	3
Total.....	4	9	1	12		18	14	4	25	3	15	17	1	27	4

TABLE XXV.—Race, sex, and age of immigrant aliens admitted in continental United States from insular United States, and in insular United States, from other insulars and from continental United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.—Continued.

Race or people.	Hawaii from mainland.					Grand total.						
	Sex.		Age.			Sex.		Age.				
	Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.		Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.			
African (black).....												
Chinese.....	4	1		5		19	20	1	37	1	45 years and over	
Cuban.....						4	4	1	5	2	2	
Dutch.....						2	4	2	2	2	2	
English.....						4	4	1	4	4	4	
Finnish.....	43	41	4	59	21	69	63	10	92	30	30	
French.....	1	1		1	1		1	1	1	1	1	
German.....	2	5	1	4	2		8	2	2	2	2	
Greek.....	1			1		2			2	2	2	
Irish.....	1			1	1	2			1	1	1	
Italian (north).....												
Japanese.....	11			8	3	13			1	1	1	
Mexican.....						4						
Polish.....	2	1		3		2	1	1	3	4	4	
Russian.....	1					4			5	5	5	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	8	7		10	5	11	8	1	3	1	1	
Scottish.....	19	7	1	22	3	20	7	1	14	4	4	
Spanish.....						11	9	1	22	3	3	
Spanish American.....						14	2	7	8	1	1	
Syrian.....						3		1	1	1	1	
Welsh.....	1	1		1	1	1			1	1	1	
West Indian (except Cuban).....	2	2	1	2	1	13	19	4	24	4	4	
Total.....	97	66	7	118	38	208	142	32	256	62	62	



TABLE XXV-A.—Race, sex, and age of nonimmigrant aliens admitted in continental United States from insular United States and in insular United States from other insular and from continental United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

Race or people.	Mainland from Hawaii.					Mainland from Philippine Islands.					Mainland from Porto Rico.				
	Sex.		Age.			Sex.		Age.			Sex.		Age.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.
African (black)	1	4	2	2	1	1	1				17	15	1	27	4
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	12	4	12	4	1	2					1			1	
Chinese	1		1												
Croatian and Slovenian	1		1												
Cuban	1		1												
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	1		1												
Dutch and Flemish	3	1	3		1		1				10	6		12	4
East Indian															
English	79	119	6	116	76	20	15	6	18	11	43	16	3	41	15
Finnish															
French	2	1	2	2	1	1	5		20		42	16	2	35	1
German	19	21	30	10	15	13	11	14	3		26	12	1	34	3
Greek	1		1			1									
Hebrew	4	1	5	1		1									
Irish	9	9	7	3	1	4					10			10	
Italian (north)			4	3							5	4		8	1
Italian (south)											6			5	1
Italian (south)											14	4	2	13	3
Japanese											1			1	
Korean	116	49	4	141	20										
Lithuanian	9	7	1	13	2	1									
Magyar															
Mexican											1	1		2	
Pacific Islander											6			6	
Portuguese	7	1	7												
Russian	100	77	29	86	62						6			5	1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	8	5	11	11	6	2			2		6	1		6	1
Scotch	10	10	13	7	7	5	2	1	5	1	23	11	3	31	8
Slovak	13	11	1	14	9	5	2		7		3			8	2
Spanish															
Spanish American	128	106	61	122	51	14	6	3	16	1	287	33	6	256	58
Syrian											44	21	3	52	10
Turkish	1					1					13	4	2	11	4
Welsh											1			1	
West Indian (except Cuban)	2				2						1			1	
Other peoples		5		5							26	61	10	65	12
Total	533	425	108	596	254	88	45	21	85	27	616	215	35	654	142

TABLE XXV-A.—*Race, sex, and age of nonimmigrant aliens admitted in continental United States from insular United States and in insular United States from other insulars and from continental United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.*

Race or people.	Mainland from Virgin Islands.					Porto Rico from mainland.					Porto Rico from Virgin Islands.				
	Sex.		Age.			Sex.		Age.			Sex.		Age.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.
African (black).....	14	29	6	34	3	14	13	5	18	4	43	38	3	34	9
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....						4	1	1	5						
Cuban.....						12	9	1	14	6					
Dutch and Flemish.....						9	4		10	3					
East Indian.....		4	1	3	4										
English.....	8	6	3	7		58	26	1	65	18	8	2		7	3
Finnish.....						1			1					1	
French.....	1	4		4	1	44	26	10	46	14	8	2		5	1
German.....	2			2		25	3	1	3	1	1	1		1	1
Greek.....						2			7						
Hebrew.....						8			1						
Irish.....						5	4		8	1	1			1	
Italian (north).....						13			13	2	1	1		2	
Italian (south).....						5	3		5	3	4			1	3
Japanese.....															
Magyar.....						2	1		1						
Mexican.....						8	3		10	1					
Polish.....						1			1						
Portuguese.....						1	1		2		1			1	
Romanian.....									1						
Russian.....						9	1	1	9	1					
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	31	34	16	35	14	19	8	4	21	2	15	7	2	18	2
Scottish.....						8	3		8	3					
Slovak.....						2			1						
Spanish.....						306	38	11	276	57	7			4	3
Spanish American.....						21	6	2	21	4	4	1		5	1
Syrian.....						27	8	5	23	7	2	2	1	2	1
Turkish.....						2			2						
West Indian (except Cuban).....	9	14	4	18	1	36	41	4	60	13	29	18	5	38	4
Other peoples.....						3	7		9	1		1		1	
Total.....	65	91	30	103	23	645	218	44	671	148	125	73	16	151	31

Race or people.	Hawaii from mainland.					Hawaii from Philippine Islands.					Grand total.				
	Sex.		Age.			Sex.		Age.			Sex.		Age.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.
African (black).....											88	95	20	143	20
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	2										3	5	2	10	1
Chinese.....	19			18	1						33	4		31	6
Croatian and Slovenian.....											1			1	
Cuban.....											31	14	3	33	9
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....											1			1	
Dutch and Flemish.....	4			4							26	12		20	8
East Indian.....											1	5	1	3	1
English.....	83	88	0	113	52	2	1		1	2	301	273	25	368	181
Finnish.....											4			4	
French.....	2	5		6	1						114	59	12	118	43
German.....	0	6		12	3						97	61	12	121	25
Greek.....											4	3	1	5	
Hebrew.....											23	1		23	1
Irish.....	4	8		10	2						28	17		35	10
Italian (north).....				3	1						30	5	4	36	5
Italian (south).....											2	7	2	19	9
Japanese.....	68	17	5	66	14						185	67	0	209	34
Korean.....	9	2	3	8							18	9	4	21	2
Lithuanian.....											1			1	
Magyar.....											3	2		5	
Mexican.....											14	3		16	1
Pacific Islander.....											7	1		7	1
Polish.....	1			1							2			2	
Portuguese.....	10	6		4	12						118	84	29	98	75
Romanian.....	1										1			1	
Russian.....	4	2		6	1						29	9		34	4
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	15	12		22	5						118	84	20	145	31
Scottish.....	15	16	3	18	10	1			1		49	35	4	50	30
Slovak.....											3	1		3	1
Spanish.....	1			1							743	183	81	675	170
Spanish American.....											69	28	5	78	14
Syrian.....											44	14	8	38	12
Turkish.....											3			3	
Welsh.....	1				1						4			1	3
West Indian (except Cuban).....											100	134	23	181	30
Other peoples.....	5	8		12	1						9	22	2	29	2
Total.....	257	170	17	306	104	3	1		2	2	2,332	1,238	271	2,568	731





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TABLE XXVI-A.—*Nonimmigrant aliens admitted in continental United States from tinal United States, showing races and countries in which aliens resided before going*

Race or people.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	Italy, including Sicily, and Sardinia.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.	Russia.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	United Kingdom.	Total Europe.
AT MAINLAND FROM INSULARS.											
African (black).....											
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....											
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....											
Chinese.....											
Croatian and Slovenian.....											
Cuban.....											
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....											
Dutch and Flemish.....											
East Indian.....											
English.....										17	17
Finnish.....											
French.....		16									16
German.....									1	2	17
Greek.....											2
Hebrew.....											
Irish.....										1	1
Italian (north).....			4								4
Italian (south).....											
Japanese.....											
Korean.....											
Lithuanian.....											
Magyar.....											
Mexican.....											
Pacific Islander.....											
Polish.....											
Portuguese.....											
Roumanian.....											
Russian.....											
Ruthenian (Russniak).....											
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	7			1		1		2		1	11
Scotch.....											1
Slovak.....											
Spanish.....											
Spanish American.....							9				9
Syrian.....											
Turkish.....											
Welsh.....											
West Indian (except Cuban).....		1									1
Other peoples.....			1								1
Total.....	7	17	5	1		1	9	2	3	19	64
IN PORTO RICO FROM MAINLAND.											
African (black).....											
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....											
Cuban.....											
Dutch and Flemish.....											
English.....											
Finnish.....											
French.....											
German.....		3									3
Greek.....											
Hebrew.....											
Irish.....											
Italian (north).....											
Italian (south).....											
Japanese.....											
Magyar.....											
Mexican.....											
Polish.....											
Portuguese.....											
Roumanian.....											
Russian.....											
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....											
Scotch.....											
Slovak.....											
Spanish.....							1				1

*insular United States, and in insular United States from other insulars and from con-  
to insular United States or continental United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.*

Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands (not specified).	British North America.	Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Total.
									1			4	70 6	75 6
													18	18
													1	1
												1	23	24
													1	1
												2	19	21
													5	5
	2		3	5	2	16	2	21	1			3	239	306
								1	2				2	2
													66	86
													106	108
													2	2
													16	16
						3							19	23
													9	14
											1		18	18
1				1									165	166
													16	16
													1	1
													2	2
													6	6
							1						7	8
													183	183
													22	22
													112	126
								4			1	2	35	41
													2	2
							2					8	555	574
									1		21	1	42	65
												1	18	19
													1	1
													3	3
												13	96	110
													6	7
1	2		3	6	2	19	6	27	3		23	36	1,892	2,078
												5	22	27
													5	5
												3	18	21
													13	13
								1				9	74	84
													1	1
													67	70
													33	33
													5	5
												1	7	8
													9	9
												2	13	15
													8	8
													1	1
													3	3
										2			9	11
													1	1
													2	2
													1	1
													10	10
												1	26	27
													11	11
													2	2
											3	6	334	344

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TABLE XXVI-A.—*Nonimmigrant aliens admitted in continental United States from continental United States, showing races and countries in which aliens resided before going to*

Race or people.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	Italy, including Sicily, and Sardinia.	Norway.	Portugal including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.	Russia.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	United Kingdom.	Total Europe.
IN PORTO RICO FROM MAINLAND—continued.											
Spanish American.....											
Syrian.....											
Turkish.....											
West Indian (except Cuban).....											
Other peoples.....											
Total.....		3					1				4
IN PORTO RICO FROM VIRGIN ISLANDS.											
African (black).....											
English.....											
Finnish.....		6									6
French.....		1									1
German.....											
Irish.....			1								1
Italian (north).....											
Italian (south).....					1						1
Portuguese.....											1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	2										2
Spanish.....											
Spanish American.....											
Syrian.....											
West Indian (except Cuban).....											
Other peoples.....											
Total.....	2	7	1		1						11
IN HAWAII FROM MAINLAND.											
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....											
Chinese.....											
Dutch and Flemish.....											
English.....		1								14	15
French.....											
German.....											
Irish.....										2	2
Italian (north).....											
Japanese.....											
Korean.....											
Polish.....											
Portuguese.....											
Roumanian.....											
Russian.....											
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....				2							2
Scotch.....										3	3
Spanish.....											
Welsh.....											
Other peoples.....											
Total.....		1		2						19	22
IN HAWAII FROM PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.											
English.....											
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....											
Total.....											
Grand total.....	9	28	6	3	1	1	10	2	3	38	101



sular United States, and in insular United States from other insulars and from consular United States or continental United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Con.

Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands (not specified).	British North America.	Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Total.
										3	6		18	27
												1	34	35
								1					2	2
												14	62	77
													10	10
						1		1		5	9	42	801	863
									1	1		42	37	81
											1	3	5	10
												1	3	1
													1	2
													1	1
												1	1	2
											2	1	1	4
												1	1	1
												1	19	22
												1	6	7
												2	3	5
								1				2	2	4
												18	28	47
													1	1
		2		2				2	1	1	3	73	105	198
													2	2
													19	19
													4	4
1	1			2		11	3	12					128	171
								1					6	7
													15	15
													10	12
4				4									4	4
													81	85
													11	11
													1	1
													16	16
1				1									1	1
													5	6
													25	27
													28	31
													1	1
													1	1
													13	13
6	1			7		11	3	13					371	427
							1						3	3
														1
							1						3	4
7	3	2	3	15	2	31	10	43	4	6	35	151	3,172	3,570

TABLE XXVII.—*Immigrant aliens admitted in continental United States from insular United States and in insular United States from other insulars and from continental United States, showing races and final destination within continental United States or insular United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.*

Race or people.	California.	District of Columbia.	Hawaii.	Louisiana.	New Jersey.	New York.	Ohio.	Pennsylvania.	Porto Rico.	Texas.	Utah.	Virgin Islands.	Washington.	Total.
AT MAINLAND FROM INSULARS.														
African (black).....					6	18								24
Chinese.....						1	1							1
Cuban.....						1								1
Dutch and Flemish.....					1									2
English.....	21			1		9					5		2	38
French.....						1								1
German.....						1								1
Italian (north).....						1								1
Japanese.....		1				1								2
Mexican.....	1			1		1				1				4
Russian.....						4								4
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	2												1	3
Scotch.....	1													1
Spanish.....					2	9								11
Spanish American.....						15								15
Syrian.....						3								3
West Indian (except Cuban).....						10	1							11
Total.....	25	1		2	9	75	2			1	5		3	123
IN PORTO RICO FROM MAINLAND.														
Cuban.....									5					5
Dutch and Flemish.....									2					2
English.....									9					9
French.....									7					7
Mexican.....									1					1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....									1					1
Spanish.....									1					1
Spanish American.....									1					1
West Indian (except Cuban).....									3			2		5
Total.....									30			2		32
IN PORTO RICO FROM VIRGIN ISLANDS.														
African (black).....						4		1	10					15
Dutch and Flemish.....						1								1
English.....						1								1
French.....									2					2
Spanish.....									1					1
West Indian (except Cuban).....									12					12
Total.....						6		1	25					32
IN HAWAII FROM MAINLAND.														
Chinese.....			5											5
English.....			84											84
Finnish.....			1											1
French.....			7											7
German.....			1											1
Greek.....			1											1
Irish.....			2											2
Japanese.....			11											11
Polish.....			3											3
Russian.....			1											1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....			15											15
Scotch.....			26											26
Welsh.....			2											2
Other peoples.....			4											4
Total.....			163											163
Grand total.....	25	1	163	2	9	81	2	1	55	1	5	2	3	350

TABLE XXV 11-A.—Nonimmigrant aliens admitted in consecutive United States from insular United States, and in insular United States from other insulars and from continental United States, showing races and final destination within continental United States or insular United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

Race or people.	Ala.	Ariz.	Calif.	Colo.	Conn.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	La.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Nebr.	N. J.
AT MAINLAND FROM INSULARS.																				
African (black).....			5			1								1						2
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....			9						2			1			1					
Chinese.....																				
Croatian and Slovenian.....																				
Cuban.....			1																	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....			1																	
Dutch and Flemish.....			2										1							
East Indian.....			1																	4
English.....		1	90						23	1			2	3	7	2				1
Finnish.....			1										1							
French.....			6				1	1							1					
German.....			35										1		1					1
Greek.....			1										1							
Hebrew.....			3						2											
Irish.....			5																	
Italian (north).....			2												1					
Italian (south).....													1		1					3
Japanese.....			121	1	1	1	1		14	6		1			1	2			1	
Korean.....			5			8														
Lithuanian.....			1																	
Magyar.....																				
Mexican.....																				
Pacific Islander.....			5								1									4
Portuguese.....			168												6					1
Russian.....			4						1											1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....			16							1				1			1			2
Scottish.....			6						2											
Slovak.....																				
Spanish.....			200							1			2		3					2
Spanish American.....																				1
Syrian.....																				
Turkish.....									1											
Welsh.....													1							
West Indian (except Cuban).....					1										1					
Other peoples.....			2																	
Total.....	1	1	690	1	2	10	1	1	45	9	1	2	9	6	22	4	3		1	18



German.....																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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[illegible]





IN HAWAII FROM PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.													
English.....													3
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....													1
Total.....													4
Grand total.....	558	4	1	4	17	6	950	3	3	1	1	3	46
													79
													2
													3
													1
													687
													3,570

111  
 111  
 111  
 111  
 111  
 111

TABLE XXVIII.—*Aliens granted hospital treatment under sections 18 and 22 of the immigration law, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by races.*

	Chinese.	French.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Italian.	Japanese.	Portuguese.	Spanish.	Races not specified.	Total.
Number.....	233	1	4	12	16	644	1	1	12	924
Diseases:										
Trachoma.....	24		1	2	8	29			2	66
Tinea tonsils.....				1	1				1	3
Favus.....			1	4	2				1	8
Ophthalmia.....	206					612				818
Other diseases.....	3	1	2	5	5	3	1	1	8	29
Result of treatment and disposition:										
Cured and admitted.....	215		1	6	10	611	1		9	853
Not cured (deported).....	4				1	1		1		1
Still under treatment.....	14	1	3	6	4	32			2	9
Length of treatment:										
Under 1 month.....	205			2	5	552			4	768
Under 2 months.....	11		1		7	58				77
Under 3 months.....	2					2				4
Under 4 months.....				1	2				5	8
5 to 10 months.....	1	1		2			1	1	2	8
10 to 20 months and over.....				1					1	2
By whom treatment, length of time not stated:										
By whom expenses were paid:										
Parent.....	14		3	6	2	32				57
Husband.....	43		3	3	5	189			4	247
Self.....	21					369				380
Relatives.....	67		1	8	2	37	1	1		107
Other.....	102	1		1	3	49			2	18
Sex:										
Male.....	200	1	2	3	10	200		1	9	426
Female.....	33		2	9	6	444	1		3	498
Age:										
Under 16 years.....	14		1		4	24			3	50
16 to 44 years.....	193	1	2	7	12	618		1	8	842
45 years and over.....	26		1	1		2	1		1	32



## 252 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

TABLE XXIX.—*Aliens certified by surgeons as physically or mentally defective, diseases*

Disease or defect.	Number.	Sex.		Age.					
		Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 21 years.	22 to 29 years.	30 to 37 years.	38 to 44 years.	45 years and over.
Idiot.....	9	7	2	7	1	1	1	1	1
Imbecile.....	21	13	8	20	1	1	1	1	1
Feeble-minded.....	55	33	22	13	15	13	8	2	4
Psychopathic inferiority (not specified).....	43	35	8	7	7	10	10	5	4
Insanity.....	58	41	17	1	3	13	16	8	17
Epilepsy.....	30	19	11	3	2	11	11	2	1
Tuberculosis.....	77	59	18	4	14	24	21	6	8
Trachoma.....	334	235	99	83	100	76	48	11	16
Favus.....	13	8	5	7	3	2	1	1	1
Tinea tonsurans.....	11	6	5	9	1	1	1	1	1
Uncinariasis.....	820	364	456	121	347	223	78	24	27
Veneral disease.....	213	201	12	6	71	109	17	10	33
Parasitic disease (not specified).....	146	94	52	28	48	33	17	5	15
Contagious, transmissible, or communicable disease (not specified).....	60	33	27	26	7	7	10	5	5
Rheumatism, arthritis, gout, neuritis.....	96	61	35	3	16	15	18	18	44
Debility, anemia, marasmus, malnutrition.....	89	43	46	6	8	19	13	10	33
Sclerosis.....	43	30	13	1	1	1	2	1	38
Senility (physical degeneration incident to age).....	5,634	1,979	3,655	1	3	3	4	5,623	1
Organic disease (not specified); general, systemic, or constitutional disease (not specified).....	202	140	62	9	15	50	31	25	72
Malignant tumor.....	19	16	3	2	2	2	2	5	10
Nonmalignant tumor, hypertrophy, new growth, dilatation, localized collection of fluid not due to cardiac or kidney disease.....	268	104	164	33	48	65	32	29	61
Acute inflammatory or suppurative condition.....	150	99	51	38	30	41	21	9	11
Chronic inflammatory or suppurative condition.....	226	171	55	28	35	58	36	35	34
Acute injuries.....	38	26	12	8	6	8	7	2	7
Deformity, malformation, ankylosis, cicatrix, permanent injury (not specified).....	844	588	256	133	122	256	148	71	114
Loss of member.....	452	410	42	17	49	146	101	61	78
Paralysis (partial or complete), atrophy.....	196	137	59	45	22	38	26	20	45
Less than normal function, disordered function (not specified).....	1,426	1,056	370	89	176	400	271	168	322
Complete loss of function of organ (not specified).....	91	59	32	14	12	13	12	11	29
Undersized.....	28	20	8	9	12	7	1	1	1
Hernia.....	278	270	8	2	11	24	30	33	178
Poor development, lack of development (not specified).....	154	134	20	45	61	13	11	8	16
Pregnancy.....	643	643	1	142	385	95	19	1	1
Infancy.....	500	290	210	500	1	1	2	2	2
Alcoholism.....	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not stated.....	4	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1
Total.....	13,279	6,791	6,488	1,314	1,375	2,069	1,096	610	6,815

# REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 253

*fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, showing sex, age, class of defect, and disposition, by or defects.*

Class of defect.				Disposition.										
Class A (1).	Class A (2).	Class B.	Class C.	Admitted on primary inspection.	Admitted by board of special inquiry.	Deported without appeal on decision of board of special inquiry.	Admitted without bond on appeal to department.	Admitted on bond after appeal to department.	Deported pursuant to department decision on appeal.	Admitted after hospital treatment.	Deported after hospital treatment.	Application for admission on bond granted and alien admitted.	Total admitted.	Total deported.
Idiocy, imbecility, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, insanity, imbecility, and chronic alcoholism.	Leathsome, contagious, or dangerous contagious disease.	Disease or defect which affects ability to earn a living.	Disease or defect of less degree.											
9						7			2				3	9
21						17	1	2	1				3	18
55						48	1	2	4				3	52
43						38	1		4				1	42
58				2		50	2	2	1		1		6	52
30						22	3		4				3	27
77				1	5	55	3	2	6		1		15	62
	334			4	8	253	2	1	3	61		2	78	256
	11					11				2			2	11
	11					10		1					1	10
	220	600		3	20	5			2	790			813	7
	213			7	13	144	4	2	10	26	7		52	161
	107	14	25	15	16	110			1	4			35	111
	36	21	3	9	8	24	1		4	14			32	28
		77	19	33	42	13	1	2	5				78	18
		74	15	31	36	17	1	2	2				70	19
		31	12	17	22	3			1				39	4
	1	5,376	257	1,992	3,502	77	12	18	33				5,524	110
		176	26	58	97	29	1	6	10	1			163	39
		17	2	5	8	6							13	6
		135	133	94	133	31	2		8				229	39
	1	55	94	50	85	9	3	1	1	1			140	10
	4	135	87	73	115	20	4	3	11				195	31
		26	12	13	14	7		1	3				28	10
		573	271	312	429	67	5	9	22				755	89
		309	143	173	211	44	8	2	11	1			397	55
		180	16	60	85	22	2	10	17			2	157	39
	5	1	995	425	652	577	129	10	11	46		1	1,251	175
		86	5	24	45	8	1	4	9				74	17
		21	7	13	8	7							21	7
		250	28	62	169	32	2	3	10				236	42
		142	12	32	105	9		1	6			1	139	15
		40	603	471	136	30	1		5				608	35
			11	489	1	368	113	7	11				376	124
	8					7	7	1					1	7
			2	2	1	1							3	1
306	939	9,348	2,686	4,209	6,258	1,475	79	85	253	903	10	7	11,541	1,738



LESS THAN FORTY-FIVE YEARS, UNDEVELOPED IMMIGRANT (not specified).....	10	9	1	9	12	8	31	217	5	112	24	66	50	68	21	291	39	1
Complete loss of function of organ (not specified).....	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	17	1	12	3	2	8	8	1	9	1	1
Undersized.....	1	2	3	1	1	1	7	33	1	20	7	19	30	10	3	10	1	1
Hernia.....	1	2	3	1	1	1	7	33	1	20	7	19	30	10	3	10	1	1
Poor development, lack of development (not specified).....	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	8	8	4	3	14	16	3	1	50	1	1
Pregnancy.....	4	4	1	4	7	2	1	43	18	18	11	13	24	18	13	235	91	1
Infancy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	7	7	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1
Alcoholism.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not stated.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	86	78	10	43	356	25	326	1,567	47	805	224	360	658	520	245	3,583	932	2





Less than normal function, disordered function (not specified).....	1	154	.....	12	17	4	11	4	40	71	13	75	7	16	1	9	2	15	1,436
Complete loss of function of organ (not specified). Undersized.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	9	.....	3	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
Hernia.....	1	11	.....	2	7	2	2	2	12	10	4	18	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	278
Poor development, lack of development (not specified).....	.....	1	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	5	4	1	18	.....	3	.....	.....	2	5	154
Pregnancy.....	.....	1	.....	7	3	3	8	1	12	14	5	12	.....	19	.....	3	.....	2	643
Infancy.....	.....	443	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	16	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	500
Alcoholism.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Not stated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Total.....	13	22	1,164	2	67	215	89	15	463	583	102	305	66	139	6	64	13	59	13,279





TABLE XXIX-B.—*Aliens certified by surgeons as physically or mentally defective, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, showing organ or portion of body affected, by diseases or defects—Continued.*

Disease or defect.	Organ or portion of body affected.																	Total.
	Genito-urinary system, n. s.	Abdomen, abdominal walls, n. s.	Muscular system, including tendons, n. s.	Skin and appendages including cellular tissue and mucous membrane, n. s.	Osseous system, including perosteum, cartilage and joints, n. s.	Head, face, neck, n. s.	Spinal column, n. s.	Shoulder.	Arm, forearm.	Hand, wrist.	Fingers, nails.	Hip, buttock.	Leg, thigh.	Foot, ankle.	More than one organ or portion of body.	General.	Not stated.	
Idiot.....																		6
Imbecile.....																		21
Feeble-minded.....																		55
Psychopathic inferiority (not specified).....											1					1		43
Insanity.....																		58
Epilepsy.....																		30
Tuberculosis.....				2	1	1	4					4	1	1				77
Trachoma.....																		334
Favus.....				9			1					3						13
Tinea tonsurans.....				10														11
Uncinariasis.....																		820
Veneral disease.....	158			2														213
Parasitic disease (not specified).....				34	7						34							146
Contagious, transmissible, or communicable disease (not specified).....				18	3						16							60
Rheumatism, arthritis, gout, neuritis.....			25		43			2	1		1	1	13	2	7			96
Debility, anemia, marasmus, malnutrition.....	1			4												43		89
Sclerosis.....																2		43
Senility (physical degeneration incident to age).....																5,634		5,634
Organic disease (not specified), general, systemic, or constitutional disease (not specified).....	1		1	4	2		1											202
Malignant tumor.....	1															7		19
Nonmalignant tumor, hypertrophy, new growth, dilatation, localized collection of fluid not due to cardiac or kidney disease.....				2				1										268
Acute inflammatory or suppurative condition.....	31	5		16		11			2	4	1		3	2			1	130
Chronic inflammatory or suppurative condition.....	3	1		42	2	17							7	1				226
Acute injuries.....	4	1		1		10	1		4	4	1	1	7	4	1		2	38
Deformity, malformation, ankylosis, cicatrix, permanent injury (not specified).....																		844
Loss of member.....	6	1			4	42	117	8	48	63	39	79	296	58	28	2		844
	3								46	23	179		90	10	1			452

	6	4	3	2	1	11	1	1	17	8	1	6	61	3	68	2	1
Paralysis (partial or complete), atrophy less than normal function, disordered function (not specified)	6	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	8	4	22	11	6	2	2	2	1
Complete loss of function of organ (not specified)	3					1			1				1		25	28	196
Hernia	278														28	278	
Poor development, lack of development (not specified)	5	8													154	154	
Pregnancy	643														643	643	
Infancy															500	500	
Alcoholism										6		8			8	8	
Not stated									2	4	2				2	4	
Total	866	298	35	142	57	116	125	12	127	111	298	91	420	87	107	6,380	5 13,279

# 262 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

TABLE A.—*Japanese aliens applied for admission, admitted, debarred, deported, and departed, fiscal years ended June 30, 1919 and 1920.*

	1919		1920	
	Continental United States.	Hawaii.	Continental United States.	Hawaii.
Applications for admission.....	11,466	3,609	13,013	3,355
Admitted.....	11,404	3,500	12,868	3,306
Debarred from entry.....	62	109	145	49
Deported after entry.....	134	4	46	4
Departures.....	8,328	2,905	11,662	3,991

48 Koreans were admitted in Hawaii, and 25 departed therefrom.

33 Koreans were admitted in continental United States, and 11 departed and 1 was debarred therefrom.

TABLE B.—*Increase or decrease of Japanese population by alien arrivals and departures, fiscal years ended June 30, 1919 and 1920, by months.*

Month.	Continental United States.			Hawaii.		
	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease (-).	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease (-).
<b>1918-19.</b>						
July.....	1,411	300	+1,111	344	233	+111
August.....	937	509	+ 428	312	210	+102
September.....	426	481	- 55	266	374	-108
October.....	1,032	413	+ 619	466	218	+218
November.....	721	484	+ 237	401	448	- 47
December.....	900	238	+ 662	167	173	- 6
January.....	686	1,591	- 905	378	93	+285
February.....	243	1,085	- 842	160	200	- 40
March.....	1,261	633	+ 628	218	120	+ 98
April.....	992	1,427	- 435	277	277	-277
May.....	1,406	471	+ 935	426	527	-101
June.....	1,389	696	+ 693	362	2	+360
Total.....	11,404	8,328	+3,076	3,500	2,905	+595
<b>1919-20.</b>						
July.....	692	913	- 221	225	562	-337
August.....	693	763	- 70	221	266	- 45
September.....	1,092	1,065	+ 27	318	322	- 4
October.....	1,283	891	+ 392	256	236	+ 20
November.....	656	1,916	-1,260	528	285	+243
December.....	1,388	1,207	+ 181	215	294	- 79
January.....	645	1,226	- 581	569	145	+424
February.....	931	589	+ 342	215	321	-106
March.....	1,038	705	+ 333	248	184	+ 64
April.....	1,982	1,056	+ 926	94	422	-328
May.....	907	820	+ 87	301	584	-283
June.....	1,561	511	+1,050	116	370	-254
Total.....	12,868	11,662	+1,206	3,306	3,991	-685

TABLE C.—Occupations of Japanese aliens admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

Occupation.	Continental United States.		Hawaii.		Occupation.	Continental United States.		Hawaii.	
	Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.		Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.
PROFESSIONAL.					SKILLED—continued.				
Actors.....	12	11	2	22	Miners.....	6	9	.....	.....
Architects.....	17	17	.....	.....	Painters and glaziers..	3	2	3	2
Clergy.....	38	39	16	26	Photographers.....	17	17	7	9
Editors.....	27	31	4	5	Plumbers.....	.....	1	2	2
Electricians.....	3	4	4	1	Printers.....	5	3	6	.....
Engineers (professional)	.....	.....	.....	.....	Seamstresses.....	29	3	24	.....
Lawyers.....	120	64	.....	.....	Shoemakers.....	3	4	.....	1
Literary and scientific persons.....	9	4	.....	.....	Stokers.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Musicians.....	31	43	3	2	Stonecutters.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Officials (Government)	6	2	.....	.....	Tailors.....	26	23	9	17
Physicians.....	286	126	1	.....	Textile workers (not specified).....	7	.....	.....	.....
Sculptors and artists.....	53	93	6	13	Tinners.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Teachers.....	7	16	.....	.....	Watch and clock makers.....	3	1	2	2
Other professional.....	69	64	10	22	Weavers and spinners.....	3	.....	9	.....
Total.....	40	51	53	33	Other skilled.....	165	153	3	8
	718	565	99	124	Total.....	767	829	174	149
SKILLED.					MISCELLANEOUS.				
Bakers.....	2	4	1	2	Agents.....	26	32	2	.....
Barbers and hairdressers.....	38	50	14	14	Bankers.....	45	66	4	1
Blacksmiths.....	.....	1	3	6	Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	13	7	15	15
Butchers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Farm laborers.....	1,805	85	1,670	.....
Carpenters and joiners.....	16	21	31	17	Farmers.....	886	2,901	16	92
Clerks and accountants.....	149	206	42	55	Fishermen.....	63	72	22	22
Dressmakers.....	1	19	.....	2	Hotel keepers.....	112	103	2	6
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	100	147	2	6	Laborers.....	569	2,342	45	2,143
Gardeners.....	41	71	1	.....	Manufacturers.....	25	14	1	.....
Hat and cap makers.....	.....	2	2	.....	Merchants and dealers.....	1,215	1,184	118	170
Iron and steel workers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Servants.....	68	62	116	40
Jewelers.....	4	3	1	.....	Other miscellaneous.....	1,473	845	45	26
Machinists.....	15	13	3	.....	Total.....	6,295	7,713	2,054	2,485
Mariners.....	120	57	4	4	No occupation (including women and children).....	5,088	2,555	979	1,233
Masons.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Grand total.....	12,868	11,662	3,306	3,991
Mechanics (not specified).....	12	18	2	2					

TABLE D.—Statistics of immigration and emigration of Japanese, collected by the United States Government, compared with those reported by the Japanese Government, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

From Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by United States.	To Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by United States.
To Hawaii.....	3,741	3,319	From Hawaii.....	5,792	3,963
To continental United States.....	12,590	12,173	From continental United States.....	13,970	10,765
Total.....	<sup>1</sup> 16,331	<sup>2</sup> 15,492	Total.....	<sup>2</sup> 19,762	<sup>1</sup> 14,728

<sup>1</sup> Embarked within the year.<sup>2</sup> Debarked within the year.

TABLE E.—*Japanese alien arrivals in continental United States, fiscal year*

	Came from—					In possession of proper passports.					
	Japan.	Canada.	Mexico.	Europe.	Other countries.	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.					
						Former residents of the United States.			Parents, wives, and children of United States residents.		
						Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.
Total admitted and debarred.	12,261	73	103	476	100	2,549	2,617	5,166	4,512	864	5,376
Admitted:											
Male.	6,968	37	78	453	94	1,610	2,595	4,205	1,102	135	1,237
Female.	5,192	15	12	15	4	937	9	946	3,389	726	4,115
Total.	12,160	52	90	468	98	2,547	2,604	5,151	4,491	861	5,352
Debarred:											
Male.	82	14	11	8	2	2	12	14	5	2	7
Female.	19	7	2				1	1	16	1	17
Total.	101	21	13	8	2	2	13	15	21	3	24
Housewives without other occupation.	3,907	8	7	8	1	769		769	3,092		3,092
Children under 16 without occupation.	948	7	13		3	243		243	691		691
Came from:											
Japan.	12,261					2,489	2,594	5,083	4,505	863	5,368
Canada.		73				7	2	9	3		3
Mexico.			103			10	4	14	1	1	2
Europe.				476		20	9	29	1		1
Other countries.					100	23	8	31	2		2
Resided in continental United States:											
After Jan. 1, 1907.	5,074	18	10	31	27	2,529	2,610	5,139			
Prior to Jan. 1, 1907.	9	5	10	9	6	20	7	27			
Total former residents.	5,083	23	20	40	33	2,549	2,617	5,166			
How related to resident:											
Parents.	73		1						34	39	73
Wives.	3,814		1	1	1				3,090	726	3,816
Children.	1,484	2	1		1				1,388	99	1,487
Total parents, wives, and children of residents.	5,371	2	3	1	2				4,512	864	5,376
Kind of passport:											
Limited to United States.	11,368	8	30	41	23	2,464	2,598	5,062	4,498	861	5,359
Limited to United States and other countries.	745	22	3	307	53	81	18	99	14	3	17
Limited to other countries.	2	3	17	7	2	1	1	2			
Unlimited.				84	5	3		3			

<sup>1</sup> Improper passports for admission to continental United States are those held by laborers, and limited

<sup>2</sup> Of the 293 without proper passport 37 held passports not entitling them to enter the United States and with passports limited to Hawaii, Canada, or Mexico, 1 laborer with passport limited from Japan to Peru, 1 laborer who was a resident of the United States for 18 years, 7 laborers coming to join ships, 6 laborers over reservist, admitted at New York solely on Army discharge, 1 laborer refused by Japanese consul, 105 of departure from Japan, 1 nonlaborer was a citizen of Germany, 1 nonlaborer was born aboard ship, 1 laborer were British subjects, 1 nonlaborer reported passport stolen from him while on shore at Honolulu, laborers and 1 nonlaborer were not in possession of any kind of passport at the time of leaving Japan, and the known.



ended June 30, 1920, showing various details bearing on the Japanese agreement.

In possession of proper passports.									Without proper passport. <sup>1</sup>			With and without proper passport.		
Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.						Total with passports.			Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents not settled agriculturists—nonlaborers.	Total entitled to passports.	Not entitled to passport: Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—laborers.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.						
1	.....	1	2,106	12,649	71	9,168	3,552	12,720	62	231	293	9,230	3,783	13,013
1	.....	1	1,947	7,390	42	4,660	2,772	7,432	34	164	198	4,694	2,936	7,630
.....	.....	.....	149	5,210	6	4,475	741	5,216	17	5	22	4,492	746	5,238
1	.....	1	2,096	12,600	48	9,135	3,513	12,648	51	169	220	9,186	3,682	12,868
.....	.....	.....	7	28	22	14	36	50	7	60	67	21	96	117
.....	.....	.....	3	21	1	19	3	22	4	2	6	23	5	28
.....	.....	.....	10	49	23	33	39	72	11	62	73	44	101	145
.....	.....	.....	62	3,923	.....	3,923	.....	3,923	8	.....	8	3,931	.....	3,931
.....	.....	.....	18	952	.....	952	.....	952	19	.....	19	971	.....	971
.....	.....	.....	1,620	12,071	42	8,614	3,499	12,113	7	141	148	8,621	3,640	12,261
.....	.....	.....	23	35	.....	33	2	35	20	18	38	53	20	73
1	.....	1	32	49	1	44	6	50	30	23	53	74	29	103
.....	.....	.....	391	421	18	412	27	439	1	36	37	413	63	476
.....	.....	.....	40	73	10	65	18	83	4	13	17	69	31	100
.....	.....	.....	5,139	27	.....	2,529	2,610	5,139	5	16	21	2,534	2,626	5,160
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	7	27	4	8	12	24	15	39
.....	.....	.....	5,166	.....	.....	2,549	2,617	5,166	9	24	33	2,558	2,641	5,199
.....	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	34	39	73	.....	1	1	34	40	74
.....	.....	.....	3,816	.....	.....	3,090	726	3,816	1	.....	1	3,091	726	3,817
.....	.....	.....	1,487	.....	.....	1,388	99	1,487	1	.....	1	1,389	99	1,488
.....	.....	.....	5,376	.....	.....	4,512	864	5,376	2	1	3	4,514	865	5,379
1	.....	1	998	11,420	50	7,961	3,509	11,470	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	998	1,114	16	1,093	37	1,130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	26	28	3	27	4	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	84	87	2	87	2	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

to countries or places other than continental United States.

256 were without any kind of passport. The 37 holding improper passports were composed of 35 laborers and 1 nonlaborer with passport not issued by proper authority. The 256 without passports consisted of who were members of crews, shipwrecked at sea, 1 laborer with passport reported stolen from him, 1 laborer were deserting seamen, 11 laborers and 23 nonlaborers claimed to have lost or left passport at time laborer and 3 nonlaborers were citizens of Mexico, 7 nonlaborers were never in Japan, born abroad, 3 non-5 laborers and 15 nonlaborers were Canadian citizens, 15 laborers and 2 nonlaborers were stowaways, 25 circumstances regarding nonpossession of any kind of passport by 16 laborers and 4 nonlaborers are un-

TABLE E.—*Japanese arrivals in continental United States, fiscal year ended June*

	Came from—					In possession of proper passports.					
	Japan.	Canada.	Mexico.	Europe.	Other countries.	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.					
						Former residents of the United States.			Parents, wives, and children of United States residents.		
						Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.
Passports dated during:											
Month of arrival.....	1,975	4	5	4	1	392	682	1,074	717	54	771
First month preceding arrival.....	5,830	6	1	20	14	1,211	1,440	2,651	2,147	304	2,451
Second month preceding arrival.....	2,378	8		8	2	491	287	778	955	277	1,232
Third month preceding arrival.....	926	1		13	6	211	110	321	340	57	397
Fourth month preceding arrival.....	612	1		12	2	88	44	132	218	156	374
Fifth month preceding arrival.....	221		2	41	3	64	22	86	76	6	82
Sixth month preceding arrival.....	118	2		28	9	38	11	49	43	6	49
Prior to sixth month preceding arrival, but not before Mar. 14, 1907.....	55	8	25	31	41	48	17	65	16	4	20
Prior to Mar. 14, 1907.....		3	17	2	5	6	4	10			
Occupations mentioned in passports:											
Nonlaboring occupations.....	496	18	11	347	60	155	1	156	47		47
Laboring occupations.....	128			14	17		99	99		28	28
Occupations not mentioned in passports.....	11,491	15	39	78	6	2,394	2,517	4,911	4,465	836	5,301

30, 1920, showing various details bearing on the Japanese agreement—Continued.

In possession of proper passports.									Without proper passport.			With and without proper passport.		
Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.						Total with passports.								
Settled agriculturists.			Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents not settled agriculturists—nonlaborers.	Total entitled to passports.	Not entitled to passport: Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents not settled agriculturists—laborers.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.												
.....	.....	.....	140	1,985	4	1,249	740	1,989	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	752	5,854	17	4,110	1,761	5,871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	377	2,387	9	1,823	573	2,396	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	224	942	4	775	171	946	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	119	625	2	425	202	627	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	95	263	4	235	32	267	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	56	154	3	137	20	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	328	414	26	393	47	440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	15	25	2	21	6	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	725	928	4	927	5	932	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	127	16	.....	143	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	1,381	11,594	51	8,241	3,404	11,645	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE F.—*Japanese alien arrivals in Hawaii, fiscal year ended June*

	Came from—		In possession of passports.								
	Japan.	Other countries.	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.								
			Former residents of Hawaii.			Parents, wives, and children of Hawaiian residents.			Total entitled to passports.		
			Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.
Total admitted and debarred.....	3,339	16	733	982	1,715	469	1,131	1,600	1,202	2,113	3,315
Admitted:											
Male.....	1,553	10	396	684	1,080	193	255	448	589	939	1,528
Female.....	1,737	6	336	290	626	267	845	1,112	603	1,135	1,738
Total.....	3,290	16	732	974	1,706	460	1,100	1,560	1,192	2,074	3,266
Debarred:											
Male.....	17	.....	.....	3	3	7	7	14	7	10	17
Female.....	32	.....	1	5	6	2	24	26	3	29	32
Total.....	49	.....	1	8	9	9	31	40	10	39	49
Housewives without other occupation.....	325	1	167	.....	167	159	.....	159	326	.....	326
Children under 16 without occupation.....	575	3	327	.....	327	250	.....	250	577	.....	577
Resided in Hawaii:											
After Jan. 1, 1907.....	954	11	490	475	965	.....	.....	.....	490	475	965
Prior to Jan. 1, 1907.....	750	.....	243	507	750	.....	.....	.....	243	507	750
Total former residents.....	1,704	11	733	982	1,715	.....	.....	.....	733	982	1,715
How related to resident:											
Parents.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	34	54	20	34	54
Wives.....	957	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	794	957	163	794	957
Children.....	589	.....	.....	.....	.....	286	303	589	286	303	589
Total parents, wives, and children of residents..	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	469	1,131	1,600	469	1,131	1,600
Kind of passport:											
Limited to Hawaii.....	3,330	11	732	982	1,714	468	1,131	1,599	1,200	2,113	3,313
Limited to United States..	7	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Limited to other countries	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Passports dated during:											
Month of arrival.....	944	.....	176	326	502	132	307	439	308	633	941
First month preceding arrival.....	1,890	.....	362	565	927	252	694	946	614	1,259	1,873
Second month preceding arrival.....	307	.....	105	52	157	51	94	145	156	146	302
Third month preceding arrival.....	88	.....	39	14	53	16	17	33	55	31	86
Fourth month preceding arrival.....	53	1	23	7	30	7	13	20	30	20	50
Fifth month preceding arrival.....	35	.....	21	4	25	8	2	10	29	6	35
Sixth month preceding arrival.....	12	.....	3	4	7	2	1	3	5	5	10
Prior to sixth month preceding arrival, but not before Mar. 14, 1907.....	6	12	3	9	12	1	1	2	4	10	14
Prior to Mar. 14, 1907.....	4	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	2	1	3	4
Occupations mentioned in passports:											
Nonlaboring occupations..	81	1	56	.....	56	4	.....	4	60	.....	60
Laboring occupations.....	43	.....	.....	41	41	.....	1	1	.....	42	42
Occupations not mentioned in passports.....	3,215	12	677	941	1,618	465	1,130	1,595	1,142	2,071	3,213

<sup>1</sup> Three applicants without passports consisted of 2 laborers and 1 nonlaborer.

30, 1920, showing various details bearing on the Japanese agreement.

In possession of passports.						Without passports.			With and without passports.		
Not entitled to passports: Not former residents, nor parents, wives, or children of residents.			Total with passports.			Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.						
34	3	37	1,236	2,116	3,352	1	2	13	1,237	2,118	3,355
30	2	32	619	941	1,560	1	2	3	620	943	1,563
4	1	5	607	1,136	1,743				607	1,136	1,743
34	3	37	1,226	2,077	3,303	1	2	3	1,227	2,079	3,306
			7	10	17				7	10	17
			3	29	32				3	29	32
			10	39	49				10	39	49
			326		326				326		326
			577		577	1		1	578		578
			490	475	965				490	475	965
			243	507	750				243	507	750
			733	982	1,715				733	982	1,715
			20	34	54				20	34	54
			163	794	957				163	794	957
			286	303	589				286	303	589
			469	1,131	1,600				469	1,131	1,600
25	3	28	1,225	2,116	3,341						
6		6	7		7						
3		3	4		4						
2	1	3	310	634	944						
16	1	17	630	1,260	1,890						
5		5	161	146	307						
1	1	2	56	32	88						
4		4	34	20	54						
			29	6	35						
2		2	7	5	12						
4		4	8	10	18						
			1	3	4						
22		22	82		82						
	1	1		43	43						
12	2	14	1,154	2,073	3,227						

and the circumstances regarding nonpossession of passports by them are unknown.

TABLE 1.—*Summary of Chinese seeking admission to the United States, fiscal years ended June 30, 1915 to 1920, by classes.*

Class alleged.	1915			1916			1917		1918				1919				1920		
	Admitted.	Debarred.	Died.	Admitted.	Debarred.	Died.	Admitted.	Debarred.	Admitted.	Debarred.	Died.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Debarred.	Died.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Debarred.	Died.
United States citizens.....	1,990	119	...	1,932	128	...	22,018	129	946	143	...	...	955	29	1	1	1,761	27	2
Wives of United States citizens...	106	2	...	108	6	...	110	6	132	7	...	...	91	5	...	...	141	1	...
Returning laborers	889	4	1	690	11	...	618	6	491	6	1	...	418	2	...	...	320	2	...
Returning merchants.....	960	6	...	859	11	1	691	18	520	7	...	...	512	28	...	...	525	21	...
Other merchants.....	238	7	...	242	5	...	180	13	129	8	...	...	138	25	...	...	106	...	...
Members of merchants' families.....	746	96	1	741	145	...	694	121	390	91	...	...	305	47	...	...	644	47	...
Students.....	344	2	...	301	4	...	223	4	225	4	...	...	443	1	...	...	512	2	...
Travelers.....	61	2	...	86	1	...	52	...	41	3	...	...	48	1	...	...	131	...	...
Teachers.....	15	...	...	28	...	...	19	...	17	2	...	...	16	...	...	...	28	1	...
Officials.....	224	...	...	105	3	...	72	7	128	1	...	...	134	2	...	...	146	2	...
Miscellaneous.....	88	30	...	101	123	1	97	17	147	36	...	1	280	11	...	...	377	22	...
Granted the privilege of transit in bond across land territory of the United States..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134,977	...	...	...	5,041	21	...	...	10,917	43	...
Total.....	5,661	268	...	25,193	437	...	44,774	321	38,143	308	1	1	8,381	172	1	1	15,607	168	2

<sup>1</sup> Of these, 28,838 were destined to France for war work.

TABLE 2.—Chinese seeking admission to the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by classes and ports.

Class or port.	Applications.		Disposition.												Pending June 30, 1920.		Total cases.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	New applications.	Pending July 1, 1919.	Preliminary.		Final.						Died.	Before inspectors.						Before courts.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			Rejected.		Admitted.			Debarred.				Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
			By inspectors.	Appeals dismissed by department.	Writs dismissed by courts.	By inspectors.	By department.	Male.		Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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TABLE 3.—Chinese claiming American citizenship by birth, or to be the wives or children of American citizens, admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by ports.

Port.	Foreign-born wives of natives.	Foreign-born children of natives.	Native born.			Total.
			No record of departure (known as "raw natives").	Record of departure (known as "returning natives").		
				Status as native born determined by U. S. Government previous to present application for admission.	Status not previously determined.	
San Francisco, Calif.....	95	569	1	406	142	1,213
Seattle, Wash.....	16	127	7	163	30	343
New York, N. Y.....			1	2		3
Mexican border.....				3		3
Montreal, Canada.....		24	1	1		26
Boston, Mass.....	14	110	1	12		137
Total continental United States.....	125	830	11	587	172	1,725
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	16	13	4	104	19	156
Grand total.....	141	843	15	691	191	1,881
BY WHOM ADMITTED.						
Inspection officers.....	135	790	13	691	188	1,817
Department.....	6	53	2		3	64
Courts.....						

TABLE 4.—Appeals to department from excluding decisions under Chinese-exclusion laws, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by ports.

Action taken.	San Francisco, Calif.	Seattle, Wash.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Boston, Mass.	Montreal, Canada.	Total.
Number of appeals.....	94	32	22	17	1	166
Disposition:						
Sustained (admitted).....	67	19	5	13	1	105
Dismissed (rejected).....	27	13	17	4		61

TABLE 5.—Disposition of cases of resident Chinese applying for return certificates, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

Class.	Applications submitted.	Primary disposition.		Disposition on appeal.		Total certificates granted.	Total certificates finally refused.
		Granted.	Denied.	Sustained.	Dismissed.		
Native born.....	1,338	1,279	59	8	27	1,287	51
Exempt classes.....	817	764	53	24	7	788	29
Laborers.....	575	555	20	1		556	19
Total.....	2,730	2,598	132	33	34	2,631	99

TABLE 6.—*Action taken in the cases of Chinese persons arrested on the charge of being in the United States in violation of law, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.*

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.		CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS—continued.	
Until order of deportation or discharge:		After order of deportation—Continued.	
Arrests.....	31	Disposition—	
Pending before hearing June 30, 1919.....	40	Deported.....	10
Total.....	71	Awaiting deportation or appeal June 30, 1920.....	3
Disposition—		Appealed to higher courts.....	2
Died.....	1	CASES BEFORE HIGHER UNITED STATES COURTS.	
Forfeited bail.....	1	Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Discharged.....	39	Appealed to higher United States courts.....	2
Pending before hearing June 30, 1920.....	11	Pending before trial June 30, 1919.....	8
Ordered deported.....	19	Total.....	10
After order of deportation:		Disposition—	
Ordered deported.....	19	Discharged.....	3
Awaiting deportation or appeal June 30, 1919.....	6	Pending before trial June 30, 1920.....	6
Total.....	25	Ordered deported.....	1
Disposition—		After order of deportation:	
Deported.....	4	Ordered deported.....	1
Awaiting deportation or appeal June 30, 1920.....	5	Awaiting deportation June 30, 1919.....	13
Appealed to district courts.....	16	Total.....	14
CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.		Disposition—	
Until order of deportation or discharge:		Deported.....	1
Appealed to district courts.....	16	Awaiting deportation June 30, 1920.....	13
Pending before trial June 30, 1919.....	61	RECAPITULATION OF ALL CASES.	
Total.....	77	Arrests.....	31
Disposition—		Pending, June 30, 1919, including those awaiting deportation or appeal.....	135
Discharged.....	5	Total.....	166
Pending before trial June 30, 1920.....	64	Disposition—	
Ordered deported.....	8	Died, escaped, and forfeited bail.....	2
After order of deportation:		Discharged.....	47
Ordered deported.....	8	Deported.....	15
Awaiting deportation or appeal to higher courts June 30, 1919.....	7	Pending, June 30, 1920, including those awaiting deportation or appeal.....	102
Total.....	15		

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE ARRESTED, FISCAL YEAR  
ENDED JUNE 30, 1920.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Arrests made.....	4	4	12	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	7	...	31
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	2
Discharged.....	2	27	6	1	2	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	47
Deported.....	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	15

TABLE 7.—Chinese arrested and deported, fiscal years ended June 30, 1916 to 1920, by judicial districts.

Judicial district.	1916		1917		1918		1919		1920	
	Ar-rests.	Depor-tations.	Ar-rests.	Depor-tations.	Ar-rests.	Depor-tations.	Ar-rests.	Depor-tations.	Ar-rests.	Depor-tations.
Delaware.....									1	
Maine.....	5	1			4		1	2		
New Hampshire.....							1			
Massachusetts.....	4	2	1		1	2			1	
Rhode Island.....	1	1	1		1	1		1		
Connecticut.....	22			3	3	1	5	3		
Northern New York.....	7	12	1	1					7	3
Southern New York.....	53	26	18	3	44	13	15	4		
Western New York.....			3	1		2	3			
Eastern New York.....	9	1	7	8	9	1				
Eastern Pennsylvania.....	4		1	4			34	8	3	
Western Pennsylvania.....	6	4	4	5	2	3				
Middle Pennsylvania.....		1								
New Jersey.....	12	7	8		7	3	1	1		
Maryland.....	8	1	1	2						
District of Columbia.....	4	1								1
Southern West Virginia.....	2									
Southern Georgia.....							1			
Middle Alabama.....	1	1								
Southern Alabama.....	1									
Southern Florida.....			1	1	3	3				
Southern Mississippi.....	2						2		2	
Eastern Louisiana.....	2	1	2							
Western Tennessee.....							1			
Eastern Kentucky.....	2									
Northern Ohio.....	8	3		2	1	2				
Southern Ohio.....										1
Indiana.....			2	1	3	1				
Northern Illinois.....	15	10	23	9	8	6	15	3	7	5
Southern Illinois.....	1									
Eastern Michigan.....					1	1		1	3	1
Western Michigan.....	1									
Eastern Wisconsin.....								1		
Northern Iowa.....			4	2				1		
Minnesota.....			2		1					
Eastern Missouri.....		1								
Nebraska.....							1	1		
North Dakota.....	1	1	1							
Wyoming.....			3	2						
Western Washington.....	2	2	4	2			3	2		
Eastern Washington.....	1									
Oregon.....	2	3	2	1	1	1	1			
Utah.....	1		1	1						
Northern California.....	9	5	3	3	5	2	2	2		
Southern California.....	18	13	16	13	8	6	9	4		3
Arizona.....	3	3	1	1					2	
New Mexico.....									1	
Northern Texas.....	2						1			
Western Texas.....		1	1	1		3			1	
Western Oklahoma.....					1				2	
Hawaii.....	2	2	4	3	1			1	1	
Porto Rico.....	1									
Total.....	212	104	115	69	104	51	96	35	31	15

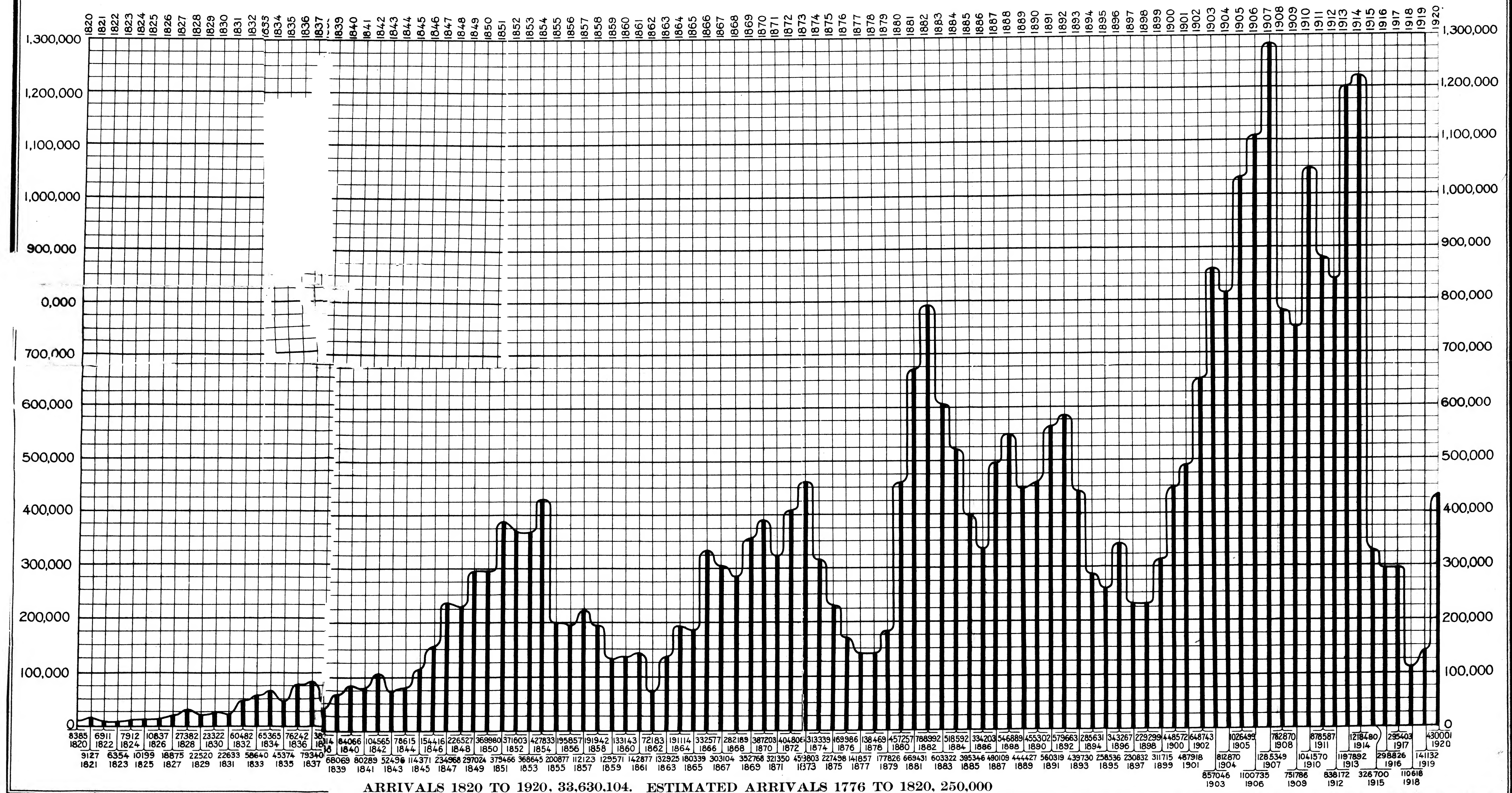
TABLE 8.—*Miscellaneous Chinese transactions, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by ports.*

[illegible]

CHART I

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION  
A. CAMINETTI,  
Commissioner General

# WAVE OF IMMIGRATION into the United States, FROM ALL COUNTRIES, during the past 101 YEARS

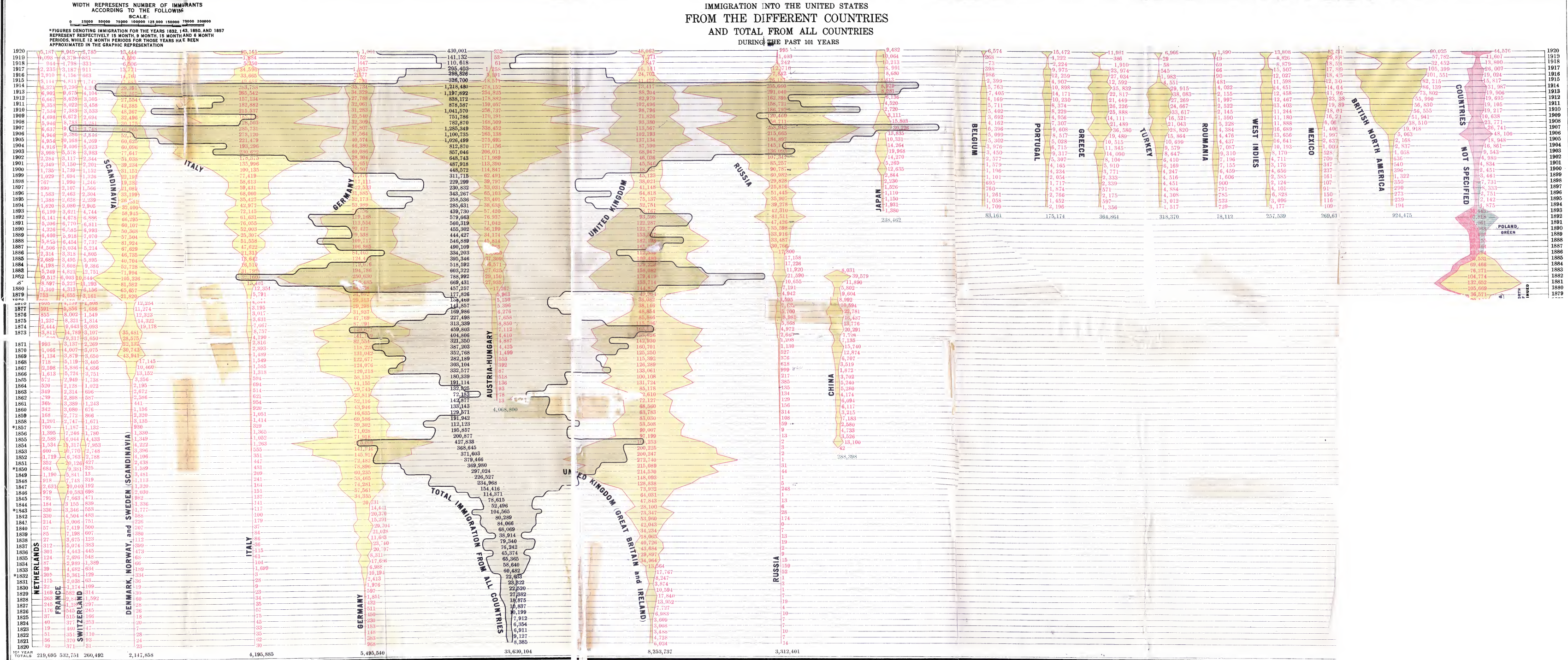


Figures denoting immigration for the years 1832, 1843, 1850, 1857, represent 15 month, 9 month, 15 month and 6 month periods, while 12 month periods for those years have been approximated in the graphic representation.

REPRODUCED FROM THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



CHART 2





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APPENDIX II

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF  
THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION

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## APPENDIX II.

### REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,  
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,  
*Washington, D. C., June 30, 1920.*

SIR: Herewith is submitted the annual report of the Division of Information.

The statute imposes upon the division the duty of promoting "a beneficial distribution of aliens admitted into the United States."

That law was written after a thorough and exhaustive investigation of the various phases of immigration and the effect of the same upon the people, institutions, and industries of the United States. The committee of Congress which reported its findings was impressed by the necessity for properly and accurately informing aliens, on being admitted into the United States, concerning the "resources, products, and physical characteristics of each State and Territory." The committee learned that certain well-disposed societies or individuals benevolently inclined were desirous of extending a helping hand to the arriving immigrant. They also learned that other institutions and individuals not so well inclined were anxious to come in contact with the admitted alien with a view to exploiting him by taking advantage of his ignorance of our customs and language.

Runners for boarding houses, sweatshops, land speculators, coal and transportation companies, and other institutions were numerous and active in their effort to have aliens intrusted to their care on being admitted. Self-interest and not the welfare of the alien or the land he was entering lay at the base of nearly every move of theirs, and of this the committee obtained ample proof. The Chief of the Division of Information, although not then in the Government service, but acting in the capacity of a private citizen, directed the attention of members of the committee to several attempts on the part of self-seekers to come in contact with and direct the movements of admitted aliens.

That committee was impressed with the belief that the future welfare of the United States demanded that aliens should be truthfully and fully informed concerning the "resources, products, and physical characteristics" of the various States. It entertained the belief that every citizen was entitled to the same information as that given to the alien, and the passage of section 40 of the immigration act of February 20, 1907, was the result.

When that law was written in 1907 it was of great importance that aliens should be beneficially distributed, not for their sakes merely, but for the sake of the country at large.

To-day no question that can come up for discussion and settlement overshadows that of promoting a "beneficial distribution of admitted

aliens." The duty imposed upon the Division of Information by the acts of 1907 and 1917 becomes of vital concern to all the people of the United States.

It would appear from reports of the activities of certain aliens during the last three years and the additional fact that a number of aliens were apprehended and deported from the United States for conspiring against the Government that it is a question whether they were "beneficially distributed" when they entered the country at our immigration stations.

Congress, when enacting the statute under which the Division of Information operates, believed that the care of admitted aliens should not be intrusted to private interests, societies, or individuals. It was the evident intent of the law to have everything connected with the admitting, informing, and directing of aliens done by a Government agency and Congress intended that that agency should be the Division of Information.

With the breaking out of the war in Europe, and even before the United States entered the war, the operations of the Division of Information were necessarily so interfered with that its duty of informing aliens and others, as provided by statute, was largely laid aside in order that it could be utilized as the nucleus of the U. S. Employment Service. The details of the transition period during which the division served with the Employment Service and was again returned to its old-time status in the Immigration Bureau are set forth in the report for the fiscal year 1918, and repetition is not deemed necessary.

Moneyed men and organizations are now expending millions of dollars to "Americanize aliens" who have resided in the United States for years. They have discovered that in many instances the faintest glimmer of a difference between the institutions of the United States and those of the alien's homeland has not shed light on an approach to "Americanization." This is in part due to the indifference shown the alien when approaching our shores.

The Government appropriated a large sum of money to enable the Department of Justice to ferret out and apprehend alien residents of the United States suspected of being enemies of, or plotters against, our Government, but it has not appropriated one cent to begin the work of Americanizing admitted aliens at our immigration stations the moment of arrival, and thus cause them to know our country and its institutions as they are.

Less than one-tenth of the sum expended in ferreting out and deporting "Red" aliens would have enabled the Division of Information to meet the aliens upon arrival as immigrants, and begin the work of making red, white, and blue Americans of them. That we have "Red" aliens, uninformed as to our manners and customs, in our country is largely our own fault, and with that thought in mind the Chief of the Division of Information presented to the Secretary of Labor, through official channels, the following:

#### MEMORANDUM.

DECEMBER 15, 1919.

*To the Secretary:*

A great deal of effort, much of which was wasted, has been expended on the Americanization of foreign-born residents of the United States. Humanitarians, uplifters, social workers, philanthropists, and faddists eagerly engaged in this form of activity some few years ago, but as the months went by the novelty

of the undertaking dwindled and only those who were deeply in earnest continued in the work.

It should be easy to Americanize those who come to us from foreign lands, but in the undertaking self-help will be the deciding factor, for unless a man or woman earnestly engages in a task either for self or another it will not be done right, and if those who would Americanize others are really Americans themselves they will miss no opportunity to Americanize a vast number of people born on our soil—people, too, who may trace American-born ancestry back several generations. The task of Americanizing the foreign born is essayed after they have become residents of the United States, and it should be kept in mind that the character and reputation of an Americanizer is carefully inquired into by the Americanizee. If that character and reputation stand the test, well and good; if not, we should not expect a foreign born to become any better than the native born.

The place to begin Americanizing is at the immigration station when the alien presents himself for admission to the United States. First impressions are said to be lasting ones, and if that is true, let us see just what kind of an impression would be left on the mind of the alien in undergoing the ordeal of passing inspection at the immigrant station. Confined for several days and nights in the steerage of an immigrant ship, enduring the torture of cramped quarters, sleepless nights, anxious days, subsisting on food that may or may not be palatable or nutritious and with nerves always at a tension, the immigrant is brought face to face with the immigrant inspectors, doctors, matrons, and others. He is questioned by those who sometimes do their work in perfunctory fashion and who put but few heart throbs into it. The head of the alien is thrown back, he is told to open and shut his eyes without knowing why, his scalp is examined, and if he is a healthy man he wonders just what they are looking for in his hair. His chest is thumped, and all of this is done hurriedly, without explanation to him, and he should not be blamed if he arrives at the conclusion that he is being examined for entrance into a lunatic asylum or possibly conscription into the Army or a working camp. Though spoken to in his own tongue, an immigrant, even through the best of interpreters, gets but an imperfect idea of what it is all about. He is not told that it is for his own advantage that these precautions are taken, and while running the whole matter over in his mind he is admitted, hurried ashore, packed into a railroad car, and rushed off to his destination. During the entire time and during these proceedings not one smile is given him, not one word of cheering assurance that he is welcome, not one single act to cause him to think that he is other than an object of suspicion.

I am passing no condemnation on the process of admitting immigrants. The time allowed and the funds provided by law are too limited to do more than give a cursory examination to the aliens passing so hurriedly through the process of inspection.

This country has thousands, perhaps millions of men and women who passed our gates in wonder and amazement. The food concessionaire and the money changer saw them; perhaps they were treated squarely, but I have a lingering suspicion that some of the money changers do not always adhere rigidly to the Ten Commandments in dealing with newly arrived aliens.

No effort has ever been made to convince these people that the land they are entering differs in any respect from the one they came from. No effort has been made to convince them that they are entering a country where the will of the people becomes the supreme law of the land. Nothing has been done to assure them of our welcome and that they may eventually take their places as citizens of this Republic. Owing to lack of time and funds these vital questions could not receive consideration.

They should be told the moment of admission that they are entering here as subjects and not as citizens. The word "subject" should be explained to them in its full significance, and they should be told in kindly phrase in their own tongue that once the mantle of American citizenship is placed upon their shoulders they are no longer subject to any man or set of men known as sovereigns; that the status changes from subject to citizen; and that thereafter, instead of being subject to one man called a sovereign, they themselves become sovereigns and stand the equal of all others before the law, which they themselves may have a hand in framing.

No admitted alien should be permitted to depart from the immigration station at which he is admitted until he has been given full information concerning the country he is entering, and particularly that part of it to which he is

destined. Instructions in how to get along, what avenues of advantage to follow, what pitfalls to shun, how to guard against rogues, swindlers, and exploiters should be imparted. "The resources, products, and physical characteristics" of the place he is going to should be explained to him. The names of the proper officials in the town or city they are going to should be made clear to them, and they should be told that these officials have no power over them and no business to meddle with them so long as they conduct themselves peaceably and properly.

The first thing that should be impressed upon all of them is the necessity for studying and learning the American language as quickly as possible, and they should be warned against men of their own race who may have lived here for years, who may have acquired the American language, and who may attempt to use it to their injury.

In a dozen different ways now known, and others which may become known hereafter, our alien acquisitions should be carefully instructed in their rights, privileges, and duties before taking up their residence among us. A good place to do this would be aboard ship during the voyage across the sea.

A representative of the Division of Information should travel on every vessel carrying alien immigrants to the United States. That representative should be provided with a full line of up-to-date literature giving necessary information concerning everything of advantage to the alien, this literature to be issued by the Division of Information or under its supervision.

States, counties, and towns desiring immigration could have descriptive literature published in various languages and distributed through the Division of Information on shipboard.

It is not necessary to enter into detail concerning the advantages of ship-travel instruction or the various items of information which could be given the alien during the time consumed on the voyage. Each succeeding day might disclose something of interest for the immigrant to know. What he would learn in that way would be of service to him, of advantage to the United States, and tend to shorten his stay at the immigration station. Only those awaiting the arrival of friends or desirous of studying more closely the possibilities of life in this country would need to remain for any length of time at the station. It should not be left to the self-seeker and exploiter to prey upon men and women who come to us with a view to better their condition among us, and during the process the word Americanization need not be mentioned.

A small silk American flag should be given to each admitted alien, with a brief history of its origin and its meaning. What it stands for should be impressed upon them, and in the doing of all this the predominating characteristic of the instructor should be kindness.

Each admitted alien should be told that on becoming an American citizen he will not be asked to surrender love for his native land. A man on marrying does not have to cease loving his mother because he promises to love another. It should be fully explained to him that he surrenders allegiance to the Government of his country and not love for his native land when he becomes an American.

We are complaining in the United States of the presence among us of that child of greed and ignorance now called Bolshevism, but it is the same old manifestation of distrust, discontent, ignorance of our ways and customs, and ignorance of what we owe to each other that has been known to us under other names for the last 50 years.

Men come here to better their conditions, it is true; but we have no right to find fault with them for not understanding us, since we do not take the time to go through the formality of properly introducing them to ourselves. This I maintain is a duty incumbent on the Government, operating through the Bureau of Immigration, in proper functioning of the Division of Information.

A man, if honest and industrious, must be actuated by good motives and inspired by high ideals to select the United States from among the nations of earth as a future home. He must have come to believe, or at least hope, that our country and its form of government are better than his own. We can strengthen that belief and inspire him with a stronger hope by meeting him in kindness, treating him humanely, and informing him accurately wherein our country differs from others, and where he may give full play to the power within him to carve out a home among us.

Steps should be taken at once to impress upon the members of the Committee on Immigration of the House and Senate that the most effective way to prevent Bolshevism in the United States, or at least reduce its swelling tide, is to tell each admitted alien at the immigration station what it means to be an American.

There is submitted herewith a draft of "A Plan" to receive, and impart information to, admitted alien immigrants. It may be urged as an objection to the "plan" that it will add to the expense of admitting immigrants, or to the expense of regulating immigration; but in advocating the adoption of that "plan" or a better one, it should be borne in mind and urged that no money appropriated by Congress can be put to better use than the trifling sum which may be necessary to carry on the work indicated in said "plan." Repressive measures will not prove anywhere near as effective or as inexpensive as prevention of necessity for such.

To put this "plan" into effect will not cost the taxpayers of the United States one cent, for the immigrants who come to the United States will foot the bill. A moment's consideration of the laws regulating immigration will show that it was the intention of those who, in Congress, enacted the first immigration laws to provide for the care of those entering the United States as prospective citizens.

The act of August 3, 1882, fixed a head tax of 50 cents on "Each passenger not a citizen of the United States who shall come to a port of the United States from any foreign port, said tax to constitute a fund to be used \* \* \* to defray the expense of regulating immigration \* \* \* and for the care of immigrants arriving in the United States, for the relief of such as are in distress, and for the general purposes and expense of carrying this act into effect."

Acts of Congress passed since then increased the head tax from 50 cents to where it now stands at \$8, and provided for converting the money so collected into the general fund, but the fact stands that immigrant aliens do pay a head tax, that the money goes into the Treasury, and that no citizen will be burdened to the value of one penny in putting this "plan" into practical operation.

It should be clearly apparent that the very best possible use to which this money can be put is to expend it or a part of it in the work briefly outlined in a "plan" herewith submitted for your consideration.

In conclusion, I deem it proper and timely to call your attention to a recommendation made by me in the first annual report of the Division of Information, submitted to the Commissioner General of Immigration on July 1, 1908. Mr. F. P. Sargent, then Commissioner General, was in favor of the proposition and was considering it at the time of his death, which occurred but a few weeks after the report had been submitted to him. From that report I quote the following:

"To more effectually deal with the question of imparting up-to-date information to admitted aliens and to warn them against the pitfalls ahead, it would be well to assemble them, after admission and prior to departure, in a room or hall connected with the immigration station, and there explain to them in familiar language what to do and how to proceed after landing. The bulletins of the Division of Information could be read and explained and, in case of detention for any length of time, lectures on various topics of value to them could be delivered. With this idea in view, the division early in the year instituted inquiry as to the practicability of making use of lantern-slide exhibitions and the phonograph in this work, and without argument in favor of its benefits it is strongly urged that the matter be favorably considered."

T. V. POWDERLY,  
*Chief Division of Information.*

#### "A PLAN."

##### TO RECEIVE, AND IMPART INFORMATION TO, ADMITTED ALIEN IMMIGRANTS.

First. Every alien admitted at an immigration station should be carefully instructed how to proceed after admission.

Second. Supplementing the instructions on board ship, a commodious hall, or lecture room, should be provided and suitably furnished at every immigration station.

Third. In every such hall a number of phonographs should be installed. Suitable lectures, or talks, on topics relating to the Government of the United States, its origin, the differences between it and the Government of the country from which the alien came, should be carefully prepared and delivered through the medium of these talking machines. These lectures or talks should be in plain, simple language and in the native tongue of the newly admitted alien immigrants.

Fourth. To each admitted alien should be given a small silk American flag. The presentation of the flag should be accompanied by a talk on the flag, its origin, its significance, and what it stands for.

Fifth. In the lecture hall or room the flags of all nations should be suspended from the walls, or in evidence, with a large American flag fronting the audience.

Sixth. There should be present at each lecture, or talk, an official of the Government competent to speak the language of the admitted aliens. The duty of this official should be to answer questions and otherwise instruct those in attendance.

Seventh. The bulletins of the Division of Information dealing with the "resources, products, and physical characteristics" of the various States should be ready for distribution at each lecture and proper explanation of their necessity and importance orally imparted to those present.

Eighth. Each adult admitted alien should be presented with such bulletin or literature as he might select, the same being inclosed in an envelope or wrapper bearing his name, this to be obtained from the manifest. In the instructions orally imparted and in the envelope containing literature for the alien full information concerning how to become naturalized should be included.

Ninth. The importance of learning the American language as speedily as possible and the necessity for so doing should be dwelt upon in a talk on the phonograph, this to be supplemented by a statement from the interpreter, who from personal experience should relate how very essential it will be to know how to conduct business in the place where the alien may go to, in the language of the United States.

Tenth. Everything should be done in such a way as to impress the admitted alien with the idea and feeling that he is welcome, that he shall stand on an equality with all others before the law, etc.

Eleventh. The surroundings of the immigrant alien at an immigration station from the time of arrival to departure, either as an admitted alien or as a deported one, should be cheerful, the treatment considerate and kind, while everything should be as homelike as possible.

Twelfth. States, communities, or industries such as agricultural societies, coal-mining associations, and associations of other industries (but no individual company) should be permitted to have permanent exhibits in the hall referred to, so that the admitted alien may be informed in detail as to certain industries, the wages, hours, working and living conditions, the possibility of securing employment promptly, and other matters of vital interest to the new arrival. Provided always that any industry or association, before being allowed to maintain such exhibit or distribute information in the hall referred to, or at any other place provided by the Federal Government, must be vouched for by competent State authority as to its integrity and ability to provide all that it represents and in the manner promised, this in addition to convincing the immigration authorities, through the Division of Information, that its offers are genuine, its intentions good, and that it has the power to deliver, the Secretary of Labor to reserve the right at all times to exclude any person from the privileges mentioned, acting through the Immigration Service, upon recommendation of the Division of Information.

Thirteenth. The foregoing relates chiefly to the work to be done at immigration stations, but the principal and really important duty can be performed on board the vessel carrying the alien to the United States. If the alien is well and truly informed aboard ship he will not be so worried or ill at ease when he presents himself for admission. He will be, as nearly as possible, care free during the voyage, will be in receptive mind, will have time to formulate and ask questions, and will have learned more to his advantage, and as a consequence to our advantage, than if he awaits full instructions at the immigration station.

It is admitted that existing facilities at the various immigration stations are not adequate to the carrying out in full of the "plan" outlined in the foregoing, but with full explanations and representations to Congress it ought to be apparent that this long-delayed work should be begun at once and an appropriation sufficient to begin the work allotted.

It is recommended that during the next sitting of Congress every effort be exerted to impress upon the members of the appropriation committees the necessity for carrying this most important "plan," or a better one, into practical operation.

## FIRST AID TO THE ALIEN.

In order that each arriving alien may know that the Government of the United States takes a personal interest in his welfare, the Division of Information prepared a leaflet, or card, to be handed to each one on admission. The form of this card is such that it takes but little space and may easily be retained for future reference.

It is said that in their haste and anxiety to land aliens in the past threw away such literature as was handed to them—at least the division was informed that they did.

With adequate force at the immigrant station to carry on the work this difficulty may be obviated in future. The convenient form and size of this card of instruction will commend it to the favor of the alien, and when handed to him with a kind word advising that it be retained for future reference there is little doubt that in most cases it will be preserved and prove of service afterwards. The card is as follows:

PRESERVE THIS—DO NOT PART WITH IT.

You are entering a country new to you; manners, customs, language, everything is strange to you. To understand it all, you will need advice, direction, and help, especially help. Self-help is best, and to be successful you should learn the American language as quickly as possible.

In this Nation there are 48 States, and each one differs, more or less, in climate, soil, products, opportunities for labor—in some agriculture and in others manufacturing and mining.

After a short time you may wish to learn where to locate or to earn your living. If so, the *Government of the United States will offer you a helping hand* and tell you where to go and how to get there. Write, or have some friend write for you, to the address given below and tell what you can do, where you would like to go, and you will receive full information. You may wish to know about shops, factories, mines, farming, schools, churches, or banks. If so, do not hesitate to state fully what your wishes are, and you will receive an answer to all your inquiries.

Address as follows:

DIVISION OF INFORMATION,  
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
Washington, D. C.

## PREPARATION OF BULLETINS.

In its preparation of the bulletins explanatory of the "resources, products, and physical characteristics" of the various States, the Division of Information has experienced a great deal of difficulty in securing reliable data from State and county officials. Many of these are new to their duties and do not appreciate the importance of having the advantages of their States set forth in such a way as to give a comprehensive idea of the advantages they have to offer to settlers, either alien or citizen.

Some State officials have turned the requests of the division over to "boomers" of corporations, but such literature as they have to offer is not dependable in all cases, and the division has to grope elsewhere for its data.

Much of what is required may be obtained from statistics gathered by the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce, but that is not yet available, and as a consequence the completion of the full set of bulletins is being held up. In the meantime correspondence has to take the place of printed literature in responding to inquiries for information.

**NEEDS OF THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION.**

The division needs more office room and more clerical assistance. This is a matter that can be discussed with you personally.

A representative at each immigration station to take charge of the work of imparting information to admitted aliens is of vital necessity. Such societies, charitable, religious, benevolent, or otherwise, as may be accorded space or facilities to carry on their work, should be under the scrutiny, if not the supervision, of a representative of the Division of Information at every immigration station. No organization of any kind or description at any immigration station should be authorized to direct admitted aliens to places of employment or inform them of opportunities for employment without the knowledge and approval of the representative of the Division of Information. This, of course, does not contemplate restricting the activities of representatives of States appointed pursuant to the provisions of section 30 of the immigration law of 1917.

In order to properly, efficiently, and satisfactorily perform its duties in the interest of the admitted alien and the country he is entering, the sum of at least \$100,000 should be appropriated by Congress during its next session. No need can be presented to Congress of greater concern, or of more pressing importance to the welfare of the people or institutions of the United States than that of accurately informing and properly directing newly admitted aliens on the day and hour of their admission. It is the duty of the Government to do this, and this duty should not be passed on to propagandists of foreign Governments or any other agency that may seek to influence aliens after they have been admitted to the United States.

**RECIPROCITY BETWEEN THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND THE VARIOUS STATES.**

A great many, perhaps a majority of, aliens admitted to the United States have their minds made up as to where they intend to go. Neither the Division of Information nor any other agency has authority to divert the course of such aliens, and as a rule they proceed to the destination selected by them before they began their westward journey. Many of them if informed, either on board ship or at an immigration station, of actual conditions might of their own volition change their minds in order to better their chances of securing employment.

Many aliens on arrival at destinations selected by them before leaving home find that conditions are not as they were represented to be by an agent of some transportation company or other interested party, and wish to change. It may happen also that close to the place at which they arrive opportunities for profitable employment exist, but in ignorance of that fact, they may undertake long and expensive journeys to distant localities in the hope of finding employment.

If the card presented by a representative of the Division of Information has been retained, they may improve their lot by corresponding with the division as directed.

In any event, a record should be made and kept at each immigration station, by one representing the Division of Information, of the name, age, and calling of each admitted alien, particularly of those



who are heads of families. A list of aliens going to any point in any of the various States should be sent to the chief of the bureau of immigration or to the chief of the bureau of labor statistics of the State to which the aliens are destined. This official should be informed of the destination of the aliens so that he may, if deemed necessary, supply them with literature and information pertaining to the advantages the State has to offer. In this way the State officials may assist in improving the lot of the newcomers by directing them to where they may find suitable homes, particularly as farmers.

If no other gain is apparent, the aliens will realize that the governments of State and Nation are taking a personal interest in their welfare, and they will not so readily fall a prey to land or labor sharks who would mislead them. By this means they will be brought in close contact with the Government of the land they live in and will not yield to the wishes of those who would enlist their aid to overthrow that Government.

#### EVERY EMPLOYEE OF THE BUREAU AN AGENT OF THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION.

About a year after the Division of Information was established a letter of instruction was issued by the Bureau of Immigration, as follows:

OCTOBER 14, 1908.

*To Commissioners of Immigration and Inspectors in Charge, U. S. Immigration Service.*

SIRS: To aid the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in promoting a beneficial distribution of arriving aliens and others as provided by act of Congress, it is directed that active cooperation be extended to the said division and the same measure of attention given to the work of this branch of the service as is accorded other immigration work.

It is directed that one employee, whose name is to be sent to the division as early as possible, be detailed to take charge of information and distribution work at each station; to receive and distribute documents; to keep and mail to the division on proper blanks a comprehensive record of all applicants for information and of those who are directed to employment; and to perform such other duties as circumstances may require. It is understood that the person so designated shall devote as much of his time, under the direction of his superior officer, as may be necessary, and such designation shall not relieve him for the remainder of his time from the performance of his other duties.

The fullest measure of assistance is expected and required.

Respectfully,

F. H. LARNED,  
*Acting Commissioner General.*

Approved:  
OSCAR S. STRAUS, *Secretary.*

It is recommended that when the bulletins of opportunities for all the States are ready for distribution a letter of similar import be issued by the bureau.

There is no good reason why the entire staff of the bureau should not take an active interest in this important work.

#### CONCLUSION.

The great interest now manifested in the work of educating and "Americanizing" alien residents of the United States is an augury of good to come through cooperation between the societies engaged in such activities and the Division of Information.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are at the present time preparing to extend a welcome and a helping hand to arriving aliens. Literature being prepared by this great organization will be placed at the disposal of admitted aliens, and the Division of Information is confident that the example thus set will prove an incentive to others to cooperate in the work of giving our alien acquisitions first aid to citizenship the day we welcome and afford them a place among us. This first aid to citizenship should be extended the alien together with full information concerning the State or locality he is destined to. If he has no particular place selected as a future residence, the representative of the Division of Information should be on hand and fully prepared to answer all inquiries and properly direct the newly admitted alien to where he may find profitable employment and begin the work of Americanizing himself.

T. V. POWDERLY,  
*Chief of Division of Information.*

Hon. A. CAMINETTI,  
*Commissioner General.*

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APPENDIX III

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REPORT ON SEAMEN'S WORK

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### APPENDIX III.

#### REPORT ON SEAMEN'S WORK.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Washington, June 30, 1920.*

SIR: In submitting his report for the fiscal year 1919 the special representative of the Bureau of Immigration on seamen's work called attention to changes in the seamen's rule (rule 10 of the immigration regulations), which general experience and special activities growing out of the World War had shown to be necessary, and pointed out that the year's happenings had demonstrated the correctness of the bureau's oft-repeated view that reasonable restrictions could be enforced successfully and with fairness to all concerned in the cases of alien seamen so as, on the one hand, to prevent evasions and violations of the immigration laws by aliens of the inadmissible classes traveling in the assumed guise of seamen; and, on the other hand, without any undue interference with the free and full operation of the underlying principles of the seamen's act; also, that proper control is entirely consistent with the provisions of the established rights and privileges of the seamen themselves, as well as the rights of the various commercial interests engaged in the foreign trade.

Another year's operations not only repeat but emphasize the experiences of the first complete year under the revised regulations. True, it has demonstrated, along with some other things, that the provisions of the immigration act relating to seamen are not perfect and need to be changed and strengthened in several respects; nevertheless the regulations have been found to work effectively and to be capable of being so applied as to accomplish, measurably at least, and to a very considerable extent the purposes it is known Congress had in view when enacting the seamen's provisions of the immigration law. Certain proposed changes in and additions to the law are discussed hereinafter. The bureau's view as to the necessity and practicability of enforcing proper regulations in the cases of alien seamen has been confirmed over and over again by the experiences of the past year.

With the return of shipping to normal conditions, the seamen's work has attained such proportions as to challenge painstaking consideration of its import. During the year 933,081 seamen employed on vessels arriving from foreign ports were examined; of this number, 288,710 were furnished with identification cards, 4,775 were certified to be afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, of whom 3,958 were removed to hospital for treatment, and fines amounting to \$75,818.21 were imposed on vessels for violations of sections 32, 35, and 36.

**SEAMEN'S IDENTIFICATION CARDS.**

Several conferences have recently been had with the officials of the Department of State with regard to the advisability and practicality of discontinuing the use of seamen's identification cards, but as yet no definite conclusions have been reached. In view of the changed conditions since the issuance of the proclamation of August 8, 1918, governing the issuance of passports and the granting of permits to depart from and enter the United States, however, an agreement was reached to abolish the system of viséing of seamen's cards, Forms K and L, upon the arrival of the holders. Even though the State Department should decide to abolish the cards now in use, it would be necessary under rule 10 of the immigration regulations to return to the use of the old card, Form 685, as a means of identification, as it is apparent from reports received from United States consuls through the Department of State that a large number of dangerous and undesirable aliens are using every effort to enter the country in the guise of seamen. Obviously, there must be some thoroughly practical method of identifying aliens who enter our ports as seamen. It is known that many such desert; and while it is also known that a majority of those deserting resh ship sooner or later, there is always a good-sized minority who remain here unlawfully and whose identification is important. The work involved in issuing the cards will be materially reduced if a suggestion made in last year's report is adopted, to wit:

Should the passport regulations be discontinued and the control of seamen revert to the Immigration Service, it is strongly urged that a supply of blank forms of seamen's identification cards be forwarded to the American consuls at foreign seaports, with instructions to give the widest publicity to their use and to notify all steamship companies having vessels sailing from ports within their jurisdiction to ports in the United States that under the immigration regulations no seaman in their employ will be permitted to leave the vessel upon arrival at a port in the United States unless he is in possession of an identification card bearing his photograph. If this plan shall be approved by the bureau, a provision should be inserted in the new immigration bill—now pending before Congress—imposing a penalty of \$10 on the master, agent, owner, or consignee of any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place who shall bring to the United States as one of the crew of such vessel any alien not in possession of an identification card bearing his photograph, the fine not to be remitted or refunded in cases of seamen who are furnished with identification cards by immigration officials prior to the departure of the vessel foreign. In every instance when immigration officials have served written notice upon the master to retain on board seamen who are not in possession of identification cards, or for any other reason, an officer should be detailed to the vessel to check up and verify the departure of every such seaman.

**CREW LISTS.**

Ever since the bureau issued its circular letters of September 11 and 12, 1919, there has been constant improvement in the enforcement at most of the ports of the provisions of section 36 regarding crew lists and lists of changes in crews. As the law has now been in operation for over three years it seems strange, indeed, that some masters still arrive at United States ports without having a crew list prepared and ready for delivery to the boarding officer upon the arrival of their vessels in port, and to deliver the same to said officer upon his boarding the vessels in accordance with the provisions of

section 36. It appears that the principal excuse for the nonpresentation of crew lists upon arrival is due to the interpretation of the words found in section 36 of the statute, "That *upon arrival* of any vessel in the United States from any foreign port or place it shall be the duty of the owner, agent, consignee, or master thereof to deliver to the principal immigration officer in charge of the port of arrival lists \* \* \*," the steamship interests maintaining that the words "upon arrival" should be construed to mean within a reasonable time "after arrival," for instance, as suggested by them, 12 or 24 hours thereafter. However, it has been repeatedly pointed out that to adopt this policy suggested by them would prevent an expeditious inspection, and the enforcement of that portion of the law relating to seamen would be practically destroyed. This is especially true at the larger ports which have many miles of water front, and where it would be impossible to detail a sufficient number of inspectors to make proper inspections. Formerly, many complaints were received from the steamship interests to the effect that the words "shall be the duty of the owner, agent, consignee, or master to deliver to the principal immigration officer in charge of the port of arrival lists \* \* \*," they pointing to the fact that section 36 printed on the reverse of Form 680 (alien seamen crew list) is misleading in that masters were under the impression that it was necessary for them to deliver such lists to the immigration office after their arrival. As it is the desire of this service to have the lists ready for the boarding officer when he boards the vessel, and in order to clear up the possible alleged ambiguity in this section, an additional notation is now stamped or printed on all issues of Form 680 specifically setting forth that such form "shall be prepared and ready for delivery to the immigration inspector boarding the vessel at the port of arrival, and shall in no instance be taken from the vessel." It now appears that this situation has been clarified by the additional notation, and protests from that source have practically ceased. The bureau has devoted considerable time and energy to interviews with representatives of various steamship lines and masters of vessels relative to the requirements of the provisions of section 36 with respect to the presentation of crew lists. Other than the excuses set forth above which have been offered for not presenting Form 680 properly viséed by American consuls was one to the effect that the consuls advised that the lists which they had presented were sufficient provided they contained the consul's visé. In this regard it was pointed out that it was not incumbent upon the consuls to prepare or furnish the required lists, but rather was it incumbent upon the masters themselves, through their agents, or otherwise, to familiarize themselves with the requirements of entering ports of the United States; although in this connection it might be stated that consuls usually have supplies of immigration forms on hand and readily supply such forms to masters and advance any information regarding entrance and clearance of vessels at ports of the United States. It might be added that the Department of State has twice during the past year cabled American diplomatic missions in Europe directing them to—

Resume visé of crew lists. Use manifest form required by immigration law instead of form previously prescribed by this department. Require additional information in your discretion. Withhold bills of health until lists viséed. Notify local officials and steamship companies. Instruct consuls.

If masters of vessels would exercise the same care and interest in regard to crew lists as they do in obtaining bills of health and passenger and cargo manifests prior to their departure from foreign ports, the necessity of imposing immigration fines would be reduced to a minimum. Moreover, if the shipping interests engaged in foreign trade would adopt a plan similar to the one put into operation by the Shipping Board authorities at Washington, of issuing printed instructions to all masters in their employ relative to the requirements of the provisions of section 36 relating to the preparation and time and place of delivery of the crew lists, Form 680, and the furnishing of a report of changes in the crew, Form 689, to the principal immigration officer at the port of arrival prior to the vessel's departure foreign, there would be a marked decrease of fines imposed upon vessels for violation of the provisions of section 36. The bureau is satisfied that in the interest of good administration it is justified in recommending the imposition of penalties for the failure of masters to deliver these lists containing information which is very essential in the handling of cases of alien seamen arriving at ports of the United States and departing therefrom.

#### REMOVAL OF DISEASED SEAMEN.

On account of the increasing demand for bed space in the marine hospitals throughout the country for the care of War Risk and other beneficiaries of the Public Health Service, and the refusal of other hospitals to accept as patients seamen afflicted with venereal diseases, it was found necessary in some instances to hold such seamen on board and permit them to depart foreign with the vessel.

Conditions are such aboard most vessels that it is often practically a physical impossibility to make promptly a thorough examination with the object of discovering whether the seamen employed thereon are physically sound or are suffering with any loathsome or dangerous contagious disease. In the interest both of thoroughly safeguarding the public against the spread of contagion and of protecting the crews and in some cases the passengers and also reducing to a minimum the confusion and delay which result from even attempting to make thorough medical examination aboard vessels it is the practice under the regulations to remove alien seamen suspected of or certified to be afflicted with disease to an immigration hospital or other suitable place where a thorough observation and examination may occur and to furnish medical treatment to such of the seamen as are diseased. The right of the department and the bureau to enforce this practice has been questioned in some quarters.

It has been the contention of the department and the bureau that the immigration officials are authorized to examine alien seamen and remove such as are diseased or suspected to be so to hospitals for treatment at the expense of the vessel. This contention is sustained by the advice of experienced immigration officials and approved by the United States district attorney at Norfolk, Va., and incidentally sustained by the decision of the District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia in a case entitled *Anker W. Henricksen v. Alector*, in which Judge Waddill, while upholding the right of the immigration officials to examine alien seamen and to place such seamen in hospital for treatment at the expense of the vessel if they



should be found to be afflicted with any loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, held that the vessel on which such seamen were employed at the time of arrival could reimburse itself for expenses incurred in connection with the treatment of such diseased seamen by making deduction of wages due them.

Although the decision will undoubtedly be of assistance to the department and the bureau in effecting settlement of hospital bills by the responsible steamship lines, it is believed that all of the present difficulties will practically disappear with the enactment of the proposed legislation on the subject. H. R. 7930 only failed of passage for lack of time, it having been favorably reported on by the Senate Committee on Immigration, after having passed the House of Representatives.

The bureau desires to point out that in addition to the benefits that will accrue to seamen by preventing their entry while in a diseased condition this method of action will be beneficial to seamen as a class, and from an exhaustive study of the subject matter believes that the procedure followed under the existing law and regulations, not only lends encouragement to, but confers positive benefits on, the American merchant marine.

#### **GREAT LAKES SEAMEN.**

Commissioner Clark, in referring to the work of the examination of seamen on the Great Lakes, reports as follows:

There have been no instances in which seamen have deserted their vessels and applied for admission as regular applicants nor were any seamen removed to hospitals for treatment because of being afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases or otherwise.

The reports from the various subports indicate that the seamen regulations are operating as satisfactorily as can be hoped for under the existing conditions; it being a matter of record that immigration officers are not stationed at all ports of call for vessels operating on the Great Lakes, although most of these ports are covered by customs officers who are paid a nominal compensation for their services in addition to their regular salaries as customs officers.

The class of seamen on the Great Lakes is undoubtedly superior to that operating on the seacoast, it being quite a common occurrence to find a vessel manned entirely by members of the same family, and in many instances vessels have the same crews from year to year, recruited from the home town of the master, or the immediate vicinity thereof. The fact that none of the seamen examined were found to be afflicted with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease or other disabling ailment is in itself an indication of the class of seamen employed on these vessels and the number of desertions is negligible.

#### **DEEP-SEA FISHERMEN.**

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 41, confidential instructions of August 8, 1918, it is the duty of immigration officials acting as control officers in the enforcement of the provisions of the act of May 22, 1918, to issue seamen's identity cards to alien deep-sea fishermen to sail from and land in the United States in pursuance of their calling.

As a result of a proper enforcement of the regulations at the ports of Boston and Gloucester, Mass., a number of aliens who were rejected by boards of special inquiry at the seaports of Canada were prevented from attempting to gain unlawful admission to the United States in the guise of fishermen.

The new immigration bill now pending before Congress includes deep-sea fishermen in the definition of the term "seamen." The necessity of passing a law which will give immigration officials full control and supervision over aliens following the occupation of fishermen is found in the fact that reports which have reached the bureau indicate that fishermen employed on boats operating out of San Pedro and San Diego, Calif., are actively engaged in the smuggling of contraband Chinese, Japanese, and considerable quantities of opium and whisky out of Mexico.

#### RETURN OF SEAMEN TO PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES BY AMERICAN CONSULS.

In view of the fact that the Public Health Service and the bureau had failed by means of correspondence to reach an agreement on the question of which branch of the Government service should assume responsibility in cases of distressed American seamen (aliens) returned to ports of the United States by American consuls, it was decided to have the point at issue thoroughly discussed in conference by representatives of the interested departments. During the conference the representative of the bureau took the position that as consuls are required under the navigation laws of the United States to return to ports of the United States all destitute and distressed American seamen (aliens), and as such seamen are, by virtue of their previous employment on vessels of American registry, entitled to be regarded as beneficiaries of the marine hospital fund, immigration officials could not refuse such seamen permission to land in pursuit of their calling or for the purpose of receiving care and treatment in a Public Health Service hospital, provided such seamen were in possession of documentary or other satisfactory evidence indicating that they are bona fide American seamen (aliens) returned under consular regulations. The representative of the Public Health Service, however, expressed the opinion that such seamen (aliens) were not entitled to be regarded as beneficiaries of the Public Health Service, and when they were found upon arrival at ports of the United States to be afflicted with any of the diseases or disabilities enumerated in section 35 of the immigration act it was the duty of immigration officials to institute deportation proceedings in all such cases, and that all hospital expenses incurred pending deportation were a proper charge against the appropriation "Expenses of regulating immigration."

As a result of the bureau's action in refusing to pay the hospital bills or to institute deportation proceedings in such cases, the Public Health Service referred the matter to the Attorney General and requested an opinion as to whether that part of the seamen's act making provision for the return of alien seamen employed on American vessels was repealed by the immigration act approved February 5, 1917, and stated:

The main point at issue appears to center on the decisions as to whether this last-named statute (secs. 4577 and 4578, R. S.) is repealed, in so far as it concerns alien seamen, by the immigration act of February 5, 1917, or is otherwise affected by the act. If not, the obligation of the Public Health Service to receive as a beneficiary the above-cited case would be clear.

## The Solicitor of the Treasury Department held:

The said immigration act, being general, and being the last expression of Congress on the subject, repeals by implication only such laws as are in direct conflict with its provisions. While the immigration act mentions several acts expressly repealed by its provisions, it nowhere mentions the seamen's act, and if any provisions of the seamen's act are repealed, it is only by implication.

\* \* \* \* \*

Inasmuch as the immigration act does not expressly repeal the laws governing the return of sick or disabled American seamen, sections 4577 and 4578, R. S., such laws are still in force and effect.

The solicitor further held that such mentally defective or diseased seamen returned by United States consuls are not subject to exclusion, but, rather, that they shall be admitted to the United States as beneficiaries of the Government through the Public Health Service.

In this connection the bureau, under date of April 27, 1920, issued a circular letter to all commissioners and inspectors in charge and explained in detail the method of procedure which should be followed in the handling of all cases of seamen (aliens) returned to ports of the United States by American consuls.

The following tables show the number of seamen examined by our officials at the various seaports, the number of vessels boarded, the number of seamen's identification cards issued, the number of seamen certified for loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases and removed to hospitals for treatment, and the amount and nature of penalties imposed upon transportation companies, or the masters, owners, or agents of vessels, for violations of those sections of the immigration act which relate to alien seamen.

District.	Vessels boarded.	Alien seamen examined.	Seamen's cards issued.	Alien seamen certified for loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Alien seamen removed to hospitals for treatment.
New York.....	5,495	361,066	98,292	1,136	1,136
Boston.....	660	44,249	28,363	131	109
Philadelphia.....	1,224	47,452	14,300	453	453
Baltimore.....	1,313	51,229	18,500	486	165
Norfolk.....	2,636	106,754	71,316	1,161	996
Jacksonville.....	2,554	29,733	14,085	295	295
New Orleans.....	1,822	79,919	9,402	399	399
Galveston.....	1,480	47,756	9,083	497	216
Seattle.....	2,052	70,194	4,949	89	89
Portland.....	31	1,149	3,168	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	691	31,687	11,717	99	71
Southern California ports.....	996	8,764	1,131	2	2
Chicago.....	17	408	126	.....	.....
Cleveland.....	18	248	248	.....	.....
Montreal (other Lake ports).....	.....	3,861	2,592	.....	.....
Porto Rico.....	1,038	17,349	791	27	27
Honolulu.....	711	31,263	647	.....	.....
Total.....	22,738	933,081	288,710	4,775	3,958

## 298 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

*Administrative fines assessed against transportation lines on account of violation of sections of immigration act relating to alien seamen.*

District.	Section.	Number assessed.	Amount of fine.	Total amount assessed.	Cause of assessment.
New York.....	36	3,756	\$10.00	\$37,560.00	Failure to furnish crew list.
Boston.....	35	3	50.00	150.00	Bringing diseased alien seamen.
Philadelphia.....	36	100	10.00	1,000.00	Failure to furnish crew list.
Baltimore.....	36	149	10.00	1,490.00	Do.
Norfolk.....	36	824	10.00	8,240.00	Do.
Jacksonville.....	36	951	10.00	9,510.00	Do.
New Orleans.....	36	171	10.00	1,710.00	Do.
Galveston.....	35	2	50.00	100.00	Bringing diseased alien seamen.
Seattle.....	36	1,344	10.00	13,440.00	Failure to furnish crew list.
San Francisco.....	36	34	10.00	340.00	Do.
Southern California ports.....	35	8	50.00	400.00	Bringing diseased alien seamen.
Alaska.....	36	64	10.00	640.00	Failure to furnish crew list.
	36	5	10.00	50.00	Do.
Total.....		7,469		75,210.00	

## FINES IMPOSED IN COURT PROCEEDINGS FOR VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 32.

New York.....	32	• 1	.....	\$183.21	Permitting alien seaman to land without inspection.
Baltimore.....	32	1	\$100.00	100.00	Failure to detain diseased seaman.
	32	1	200.00	200.00	Do.
	32	2	25.00	50.00	Permitting alien seamen to land without inspection.
Jacksonville.....	32	1	25.00	25.00	Do.
New Orleans.....	32	2	25.00	50.00	Failure to detain diseased seamen.
Total.....		8	.....	608.21	

Appreciation should be expressed now and here of the cooperation of the immigration officials at the various ports and of the splendid work by the Surgeon General's Office and the various doctors of that service assigned to duty of examining seamen. The work involved in the enforcement of the provisions relating to seamen is not only extensive but is a very important matter, and success in its performance can be obtained only through that kind of close attention to duty and cooperation in its performance which it is believed has generally obtained among both sets of officers concerned during the past year.

JEREMIAH J. HURLEY,

*Special Representative on Seamen's Work.*

Hon. A. CAMINETTI,

*Commissioner General.*

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APPENDIX IV

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REPORT OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE  
ON CHINESE PRACTICE

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## APPENDIX IV.

### REPORT OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE ON CHINESE PRACTICE.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Washington, June 30, 1920.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in my capacity as special representative of the bureau on exclusion work, covering the fiscal year 1920.

During the previous year, upon two occasions, the writer visited the various ports of entry, observing conditions, making suggestions, and issuing instructions, with a view to the adoption of uniform and expeditious methods of handling Chinese cases, and in further pursuance of this purpose much of his time during the period covered by this report was spent in the bureau reviewing and presenting appeal cases to the department and assisting generally in directing the officers in the field.

It being apparent that the manifests covering Chinese passengers and the descriptive lists for transits which had been in use for some time were cumbersome and not readily adapted to their respective purposes, new forms prepared by the writer were submitted and approved by the bureau, and it is believed that their use will materially facilitate and lessen the work at the various ports.

The procedure under amended rule 3 of the regulations, providing that the cases of Chinese applying for admission be heard before boards of special inquiry, and which was adopted in consequence of a decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, has been a decided improvement, it is believed, over the method of examination by individual officers formerly in use, notwithstanding the fact that because of the limited number of inspectors it has been necessary to assign clerks to duty as board members. Undoubtedly it safeguards the interests of the applicants, as well as those of the Government, as it results in more thorough investigations because of the opportunity afforded each board member to observe and question the witnesses and to cause the record to contain all the information available which in his opinion is pertinent to the issue. The chances for mistakes and misunderstanding are materially reduced, opportunities for fraud are lessened, and a fair and just decision made more likely because of the fact that each case is considered by three officers instead of being left to the judgment of one. In this connection, it is worthy of note that since the initiation of the present practice the Government has been unusually successful in securing dismissal of applications for writs of habeas corpus in the cases of Chinese aliens, which are generally based upon the claim that the hearing accorded is unfair.

However, it is recommended that subdivision 4 of this rule, providing that where the board is not entirely satisfied from the evidence submitted that the applicant is entitled to land 10 days shall be allowed within which additional evidence may be presented, be rescinded. The time consumed in investigating and passing upon applications for admission is an important factor in these cases, and frequently forms a basis for complaints to the department; and the provision in question, which was designed to obviate the submission of additional evidence after an excluding decision is rendered, has not accomplished the result anticipated, apparently for the reason that attorneys decline to submit additional evidence until they have had an opportunity to review the record, which is not open for their inspection until the applicant is rejected by the board. Consequently, the effect of this rule is simply to delay final disposition of the cases. It is intended that the applicant shall present at the original hearing all the evidence available, and there would seem to be no valid reason for accepting any evidence later, unless the applicant shows clearly that it could not be secured at that time, in which event provision is made for reopening the case.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of *United States v. Chin Fong*, holds that Chinese applying for return certificates or readmission to the United States upon the ground that they have been engaged in this country as merchants shall be required to establish only that they have maintained such status for a period of one year immediately preceding such application for return certificate or departure from the United States, the question of their lawful domicile, if in issue, to be determined by judicial process and not by administrative officers. This will necessitate an amendment to rule 15 of the regulations, and will undoubtedly serve to increase the number of applications of this character, the question of lawful residence having been the basis for many denials in such cases in the past. Experience has demonstrated that it would be futile in a majority of these cases to institute proceedings before United States commissioners.

The Chinese exclusion law has been modified by court decisions to such an extent as in large measure to defeat its purpose of preventing Chinese from entering the labor market of this country. It has been held repeatedly by the courts that Chinese "exempts" permitted to land and later found employed as laborers are not subject to deportation unless the Government establishes that their entry was fraudulent, or, in other words, that it was their intention at that time to become laborers. Thus, while technically ruling, in accordance with the statute, that the administrative decision is not final as to status, they have, to all intents and purposes, placed the burden of proof upon the Government, a condition which was not contemplated by the act. Applicants admitted as the minor sons of domiciled merchants are permitted to engage immediately in laboring pursuits, and the ease with which others engaged as laborers and who can not show lawful admission may establish citizenship before the courts renders ineffectual any attempt to secure deportation through judicial process.

In the writer's opinion, this situation can be remedied only by the enactment of a new law, or at least by amendments providing that any Chinese admitted as an exempt or as the minor child of an exempt



who shall be found at any time subsequent to such admission employed as a laborer, and any other Chinese laborer not in possession of a certificate of residence, shall be subject to arrest and deportation upon departmental warrants.

It is probable that more Chinese cases have been considered at the ports and by the bureau during the past year than ever before during a similar period. Considering the difficulties encountered, particularly in maintaining a force of competent employees in the face of inducements offered outside of the Government service, the bureau is to be congratulated upon the manner in which the law has been enforced.

H. R. Sisson,  
*Special Representative (Exclusion Work).*

Hon. A. CAMINETTI,  
*Commissioner General.*



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APPENDIX V

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REPORT OF OFFICER IN CHARGE OF  
DEPORTATION AND  
TRANSPORTATION



## APPENDIX V.

### REPORT OF OFFICER IN CHARGE OF DEPORTATION AND TRANSPORTATION.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Washington, June 30, 1920.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the deportation and transportation section for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. As this is the first annual report of this section, I shall first outline in detail how this work is being carried on. This phase of the bureau's work was formerly handled in the Correspondence Division, but after the war it increased so rapidly that it became necessary to organize a section. The section was organized in June, 1920.

#### TRANSPORTATION OF ALIENS EAST AND WEST.

Deportation parties to the west coast generally have their starting point at New York. At Chicago the party is transferred to a Southern Pacific barred car, and arrangements have been made whereby that company furnishes the department with guards and meals at a fixed rate to each point involved. This saves annually a tremendous amount of money to the Government because of the fact that the rates for meals and guarding are so much cheaper than if the department had to pay those ordinarily charged by the railroad companies. It also does away with the department's having to furnish guards, which is another great saving.

Parties from the west coast to the east coast generally leave San Francisco or Seattle. A specially constructed kitchen coach is furnished by the Southern Pacific Railroad, and meals are furnished at the rate of 75 cents each. The meals are prepared in this car and thus the aliens do not have to change during the time they are being fed.

#### ORGANIZATION OF PARTIES.

A record is kept in the bureau of the outstanding cases of aliens for whom warrants of deportation have been issued. When a party is about to be formed, these names are gone over and certain ones selected to be taken to Mexican border points for deportation to Mexico, or to San Francisco for deportation to Japan, China, or Mexico, and others to be brought forward to points east for deportation to European countries or to Canada. Each district is then notified that a deportation party will start from a given point, and a request is made to each district for the names of aliens they have ready, their list being compared with that in the bureau. In this way the bureau may keep a check on cases to be added to a party, which the district concerned does not report. When the

time for the departure of a party is agreed upon, itineraries are sent to each of the districts, which show over just what railroads the party is to travel, and what points it will touch; and the districts are instructed to join their aliens at the point nearest them, through which the deportation train passes.

#### DEPORTATION OF ALIENS.

During the past fiscal year there were nine round-trip deportation parties, and one party to El Paso. By round trips is meant that a party leaves New York for San Francisco, for instance, and when returning picks up aliens going to New York or the Canadian border for deportation. There were 709 aliens of all classes deported in these parties. Of course, these regular deportation parties can not take care of all of the aliens under order of deportation. For instance, Montreal may secure information from Ellis Island that a sailing date for certain aliens can be obtained, and if the aliens are brought forward immediately they can be deported without delay. This, of course, is due to the passport regulations, which will be taken up later, and also to the infrequent sailings of certain lines which have not yet recovered from conditions incident to the war. Outside of the regular deportation parties there were delivered by immigration officials to different ports 770 aliens, making a total of 1,479 aliens transported to points in the United States for deportation. During the past fiscal year there were 2,762 aliens actually deported. There is a difference between the number of aliens transported to different ports for deportation, and of those actually deported, but this is due to the fact that many aliens were deported in the districts in which their cases originated and therefore were not transferred to another district.

Herewith is submitted a statement showing the number of warrants of arrest issued, the number of warrants of deportation issued, the number of warrants of arrest and deportation canceled, and the number of cases in which action was deferred, covering the period from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.

Month.	Warrants issued.		Warrants canceled.		Action deferred.	Total.
	Arrest.	Deportation.	Arrest.	Deportation.		
1919.						
July.....	354	295	141	.....	49	839
August.....	334	167	116	.....	34	651
September.....	213	148	71	.....	32	464
October.....	255	210	103	.....	60	628
November.....	801	234	85	.....	35	1,155
December <sup>1</sup> .....	3,067	418	103	.....	60	3,648
1920.						
January <sup>1</sup> .....	2,797	200	219	.....	44	3,260
February.....	379	167	160	.....	56	762
March.....	461	464	256	34	33	1,248
April.....	330	318	1,269	33	104	2,054
May.....	482	430	582	91	48	1,633
June.....	378	370	814	103	83	1,748
Total.....	9,851	3,421	3,919	261	638	18,090

<sup>1</sup> During these months a large number of warrants of arrest were issued for aliens falling within the anarchistic provisions of the immigration law.

**ALIENS DETAINED IN STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE FOR WHOM WARRANTS OF DEPORTATION HAVE BEEN ISSUED.**

On account of the war and due to infrequent sailings the number of aliens in State institutions for the insane accumulated to a great number, and it has been possible only in the last three or four months to make any headway in giving relief by the deportation of the aliens detained therein.

The writer is pleased to advise you, however, that in all State institutions west of the Mississippi River the congestion has been relieved, and there are very few cases, with the exception of Russians, whom we can not actually deport at this time. In those institutions east of the Mississippi River the situation has been relieved to some degree, but owing to the vast number of anarchist cases handled in the bureau no such relief is felt as in those west of the Mississippi. However, the last months have seen a great many of these aliens deported, and the situation has cleared to such an extent that it is safe to say that within the next six months this problem will be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. This statement is based on information received from several of the steamship companies to the effect that travel to foreign countries is not as heavy as it has been, and that accommodations may be secured without much trouble.

It might be stated further that when the armistice was signed it was figured that there were approximately 3,000 deportable aliens confined in institutions all over the country, and it may safely be said that this figure has been cut in half during the past year, and that there are probably not more than 1,400 or 1,500 aliens now confined in institutions throughout the United States.

**PASSPORTS.**

Another problem with regard to deportation, which confronts the department, is that of securing passports. The English, German, Swiss, Roumanian, Swedish, Norwegian, and Jugo-Slav authorities require that the department submit documentary evidence in each case before the passport can be issued. In addition to this documentary evidence, the Germans, Roumanians, and Swedish insist that any aliens who have been out of their countries for a period of 10 years lose their nationality, and are no longer citizens of those countries. The situation is a difficult one in this connection, inasmuch as very few aliens who have been in the United States for approximately four years, can show documentary evidence proving their citizenship. In connection with this 10-year period, an alien may have been away from, say, Sweden for 10 years, but have been in the United States for only two years, yet we can not secure a passport for him, and the alien will probably become a permanent charge on the United States. In the case of the Germans, the 10-year period starts prior to 1914.

Unless some kind of compromise is made on this question, the bureau will be compelled in almost every instance to communicate with the American authorities abroad, through the State Department, and endeavor to obtain the necessary evidence. This, of course, will create a long delay, and it is feared that it will serve to hold up many deportations during the coming year.

## ORGANIZATION.

This section, as now organized, is composed of three persons. Another clerk is badly needed because of the many outstanding cases to be examined to determine whether warrants of deportation can be canceled, whether the aliens can be deported, or just what has become of the aliens involved.

That portion of the service involving transportation of aliens to certain points for deportation is in charge of Deporting Officer E. M. Kline. Mr. Kline took charge of this work in February, 1920, when the writer was assigned to duty in charge of the deportation and transportation section. Mr. Kline had formerly been in the employment service, and was familiar with forming parties such as those which are now organized. He is thoroughly familiar with this phase of the work, and should be complimented on the efficient manner in which he has conducted it since February of this year.

In the field service there should be a regular force handling deportation cases. This system is now in effect at only a few immigration stations, and many times when aliens are delivered to the train the officer delivering them is not in possession of the documents needed to deport the alien. The organization at San Francisco with regard to this work is one of the best in the service. There certain employees are assigned to the deportation and detention division, and work on warrant cases exclusively. These cases are handled entirely by this division until the aliens are delivered to the deporting officer for actual deportation. This should be applied at all large stations. Of course, at small stations at which only two or three men are employed this would not be possible, but even at these points one man could be designated to handle the deporting end of all cases.

In connection with the securing of attendants necessary for deportation parties, it is recommended that specially designated persons be assigned to this work. In case this is not possible and the department finds it necessary to secure these people outside, they should be persons of suitable qualifications, men or women connected with institutions or with some municipal or Federal organizations, such as the police department, United States marshals, sheriffs, etc., who are accustomed to handling prisoners of this kind.

The work in this section is increasing daily, and it is believed that by the end of the next fiscal year the section should be one of the largest in the bureau. It is operating efficiently, and the writer wishes to take this opportunity to thank all of the officers and employees here in the bureau at Washington, who have so ably cooperated in helping to organize it.

LEO B. RUSSELL,  
*Immigrant Inspector in Charge,  
Deportation and Transportation.*

Hon. A. CAMINETTI,  
*Commissioner General.*



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APPENDIX VI

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REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS,  
SUPERVISING INSPECTOR, AND INSPEC-  
TORS IN CHARGE OF DISTRICTS

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## APPENDIX VI.

### REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS, SUPERVISING INSPECTOR, AND INSPECTORS IN CHARGE OF DISTRICTS.

The following compilation from the reports of commissioners of immigration, supervising and other inspectors in charge, giving in detail the transactions for the year of the respective districts, and the views of such officers upon immigration matters, is inserted for information.

#### COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AT NEW YORK, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 3, COMPRISING NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY AND THE IMMIGRATION STATION AT ELLIS ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR.

I hereby submit a brief summary of the work performed at the Ellis Island Immigrant Station during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, so far as I have ascertained the facts since assuming office in May last.

The number of aliens who arrived and the disposition made of them is shown by the following table. The figures are approximately correct, but some slight corrections may be found necessary upon rechecking.

#### APPLICATIONS (INCLUDING CHINESE).

Total number who applied for entry-----	328, 269
Total number admitted-----	325, 799
Total number debarred-----	1, 722

Of the 1,722 debarred, 764 were stowaways, 324 were unable to read, 264 were persons likely to become public charges, 107 were certified for tuberculosis or loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, 49 were suffering from mental defects, including insanity, 86 were physically defective, 41 were contract laborers, 28 were excluded under the passport and visé regulations, and the balance on miscellaneous statutory charges.

Appeals from excluding decisions were filed to the number of 2,160, and 41 aliens made application for hospital treatment; 498 aliens were admitted outright by the department on appeal, 40 were landed for hospital treatment, and 1,422 on bond.

On comparing the total with that for the preceding fiscal year (62,304), it will be observed that five times as many aliens arrived during the year just closed.

The increase has been marked each month since January last, and there is no indication that it has as yet reached the highest point. Upon assuming office it was found that the available force was quite inadequate to handle the situation properly, but this condition will be referred to in detail later.

#### SEAMEN.

One of the additional duties imposed upon the immigration authorities under the act of February 5, 1917, is the inspection of alien seamen arriving as members of crews. The following table gives concisely a few of the particulars concerning this part of our work:

Total number of vessels inspected-----	5, 495
Total number of seamen inspected-----	361, 066
Alien seamen's identification cards issued-----	64, 639
Citizen seamen's identification cards issued-----	33, 653

Alien seamen ordered to Ellis Island hospital, account of venereal disease-----	822
Alien seamen ordered to Ellis Island hospital for other causes, trachoma, etc-----	47
Alien seamen ordered or permitted to remain in ships' hospitals for treatment, account venereal disease, etc-----	15
Alien seamen ordered to outside hospitals for treatment, account venereal disease, etc-----	252
Total number of alien seamen ordered to hospitals-----	1,136

A conscientious effort has been made to examine all arriving alien seamen, but owing to the shortage of the force it not infrequently has happened that small vessels could not be boarded immediately upon arrival, and when our inspectors reached them it was ascertained that members of the crew had gone ashore. The crews of some of the larger passenger carriers exceed 1,000 in number, and here again—owing to the inadequate force and the failure of the steamship companies to detain these men aboard ship until inspected—it has frequently occurred that a number of them were not examined.

So far as securing accommodations for members of crews who may be found upon medical examination to be diseased, the situation has been considerably relieved by the ability of the Public Health Service to accept a large number of such seamen in the Ellis Island hospitals, which said service is now operating. However, they are a very troublesome class to keep in detention, particularly those suffering from venereal diseases, and, notwithstanding all reasonable precautions which the hospital authorities have taken, a number of these diseased seamen have succeeded in escaping.

Of the arriving seamen, 744 made formal application for admission to the United States. Of these, 11 were rejected and deported and 13 admitted on appeal after rejection by boards of special inquiry.

#### STOWAWAYS.

As will be shown by the following table, there arrived and were detected three times as many stowaways as during the preceding year:

Total arrivals-----	1,264
Pending July 1, 1919-----	17
Admitted:	
At port-----	267
On appeal to department-----	35
	302
Total debarred-----	764
Pending July 1, 1920-----	215
Chinese:	
Debarred-----	6
Admitted-----	5
Japanese:	
Debarred-----	7
Admitted-----	0

Aliens who arrive in this manner are usually of a very undesirable class, and extremely troublesome while in detention. Many come on small ships and the lines concerned have infrequent sailings, so that the detention is sometimes prolonged. There have been approximately 100 of these stowaways detained here at one time, and their obstreperous actions and numerous attempts to escape have added greatly to the usual difficulties. It is not intended to convey the impression that stowaways usually arrive on smaller vessels, since some of the larger passenger carriers have brought in from 8 to 15 on one trip. It seems that some of the companies concerned do not take adequate precautions to see to it that unauthorized persons are prevented from getting aboard their vessels abroad.

#### WARRANT PROCEEDINGS, IMPOSITION OF PENALTIES, FINES, ETC.

The year just closed has been a very busy one in the law division. Under "Court actions" is set forth in detail the activities during the past year, including writs of habeas corpus and suits instituted under various sections of the law.

## COURT ACTIONS.

Fines for violation of various sections of the immigration act and penalties on forfeited bonds amounting to \$2,828.21 were recovered during the fiscal year, as follows: Section 8, \$20; section 10, \$1,600; section 20, \$1,000; sections 32 and 33, \$183.21; compromise settlement on bond requiring reports as to location and occupation of alien, \$25.

Nineteen court cases carried over from previous fiscal years are still unsettled, 7 cases pending from the fiscal year 1919 have been disposed of, and 44 new cases have been reported by this office to the United States attorney for appropriate action during the fiscal year just closed; 39 of these cases are now pending in the courts or the United States attorney's office, 2 have been discontinued, 2 defendants were sentenced to fines and imprisonment, and penalties on 2 bonds were recovered.

Writs of habeas corpus were sued out in behalf of 30 aliens who were the subject of deportation proceedings, and 9 who were excluded by boards of special inquiry; 14 of the writs were dismissed, 17 were sustained, 6 were withdrawn, and 2 are pending.

## EXECUTIVE FINES.

Executive fines aggregating \$89,000 were imposed. These fines are not credited to the appropriation for the conduct of the Immigration Service, and possibly it would not be advisable to have this occur; but certainly Congress should take some heed of this item in making appropriation.

One hundred and thirty-two steamship companies, agents, and consignees were penalized for infractions of sections 9, 14, 18 and 36 of the immigration law, fines having been assessed by the Department of Labor and certified to the collector of customs at this port amounting to \$89,000, as follows: For bringing illiterate aliens, \$41,800; for improper manifesting, \$4,840; for failure to guard, detain, and deport excluded aliens, \$4,800; for failure to furnish proper crew lists, \$37,560.

## WARRANT PROCEEDINGS.

There were 1,246 warrant cases pending at the beginning of the fiscal year, 694 of which are still pending. One hundred and seventy-four of the aliens concerned were deported, and warrants were canceled as to 378 others. During the fiscal year 1920 warrants were issued in 1,179 cases. Of these, 628 were canceled after the requisite hearings, 409 are still pending, and in 142 cases deportation occurred. Particular attention is called to the fact that in 214 of the pending cases the warrant of arrest has not been served by reason of the inadequate force.

The foregoing relates only to cases arising in this particular district, and has no bearing upon the many aliens brought here from other districts under warrants of deportation for return to the countries whence they came. It will be recalled that on December 21, 1919, 249 aliens, nearly all of whom were of the anarchistic class, were deported to Russia on *S. S. Buford*. Among them were the notorious Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. On January 3, 1920, and succeeding days approximately 700 aliens, presumably of the anarchistic class, were arrested and brought to Ellis Island. The task of according hearings, accepting bonds authorized by the department, and the many details incident to such transactions, was a tremendous one.

Many of the aliens who have become public charges or whose deportation has been ordered on other grounds must be sent at the expense of the Government. There have been no sailings to some countries, and to others sailings are infrequent; and to further complicate the situation, the passport requirements are now such as to compel the assignment of two capable men to this work alone. Even though they are now experienced and are energetic in obtaining required details and submitting the applications to the respective consulates, there are approximately 70 cases now pending in which up to the present time it has been impossible to meet the various requirements; and until these passport requirements are withdrawn or amended, deportation can not be accomplished.

## PASSPORT OR FOREIGN PERMIT WORK.

Since about September, 1918, it has been the duty of the immigrant inspectors at this port to assist the State Department in the issuance of permits to

various classes to depart. These requirements have been amended in many respects during the past year and the work somewhat curtailed; but notwithstanding this latter fact, 15,339 such permits were issued through the division of this office handling this class of work at the barge office.

#### FINANCIAL.

It cost \$408,326.64 for supplies and such minor repairs as it was feasible to make with the money available. The chief item of this expenditure was coal, and even at the increased prices much difficulty was experienced in securing the required quantity, and on several occasions the necessity of closing down the plant was just avoided, which would have meant the closing of the hospitals and the entire station. Another item is that of fresh water. With increasing immigration the bills for fresh water have grown greatly, and it is anticipated that the average will be about \$3,000 per month hereafter. Owing to lack of funds many needed repairs to the buildings, including a restoration of impaired hot-water, steam, and fresh-water supply lines necessarily were not made; but unless these important matters receive attention there will be dire results.

Although not a part of the governmental expenditures, a great volume of business is handled in remittances for immigrants and the deposit by them of money and valuables for safe-keeping. During the fiscal year just ended there were 7,335 remittances, the value of which aggregated \$695,138.02. The aliens for whom 1,415 remittances had been sent could not be located or properly identified, and these remittances were returned to the senders.

In 958 instances aliens deposited funds for safe-keeping during their temporary detention here. The value of these deposits aggregated \$473,857.81. While it is undoubtedly to the aliens' interest to have this office receive these valuables, the feeling is expressed that the employees should not be burdened with and held accountable for such deposits, particularly as it involves a great deal of detail, and that the time of the clerks should be devoted to current business. Likewise as to the remittances, it is felt that it is not a legitimate part of the duties of this office to accept and distribute the same. If the steamship companies which bring these aliens to the United States saw to it that they were properly equipped with funds and transportation to destinations prior to their embarkation abroad, the service would be relieved of this great responsibility. There is some question as to whether aliens who come here so poorly provided as to burden the Government with this work of receiving funds for them should not be excluded and deported. Certainly there is a question as to the likelihood of their becoming a public charge at the time of their arrival.

There are many matters relating to personnel, repairs to buildings, and the welfare of the alien while detained here which have been taken up by correspondence and orally, and which it is not deemed necessary to dwell upon in this brief summary of the yearly transactions. It is highly essential that the situation here be impressed upon Congress in a most energetic manner, so that it may realize the necessities of the service and make such appropriations as will enable this office to conduct its very important business in a creditable manner.

The following report submitted by the Chief Medical Officer gives the details of the medical examination. It is unnecessary to comment upon the great importance of a thorough medical inspection of all arriving aliens, and the report of the Chief Medical Officer justifies careful consideration.

#### REPORT OF CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

With the termination of actual hostilities November 11, 1918, and the gradual release of ships from military service during the succeeding six months a new epoch in immigration may be regarded as having begun. During the two years preceding June 30, 1920, the numbers of arriving aliens had declined to the lowest in a generation.

While there was a slight increase of passengers during the fiscal year 1919 as compared with 1918, the numbers being 55,191 for 1918 and 62,253 for 1919, no marked increase was observable until after the beginning of the fiscal year 1920. During this last-mentioned year the passengers and crews arrived at New York from foreign ports were as follows:

Aliens:	
Cabin -----	120, 986
Steerage -----	212, 741
Total -----	333, 727
Citizens:	
Cabin -----	67, 877
Steerage -----	17, 643.
Total -----	85, 520
Grand total aliens and citizens -----	419, 247
Crew (aliens) -----	361, 068
Grand total aliens, citizens, and crew -----	780, 315

## SURVEILLANCE OF MEMBERS OF CREWS.

The examinations of members of crews were made aboard ship on arrival, with occasional examinations of individuals in the barge office. The numbers increased somewhat during the year. These may be expected to vary within narrow limits from year to year.

As previously reported, venereal diseases formed the bulk of all cases of seamen held under the immigration law. The practical result was their treatment until cured of these affections.

In consequence of the detention of those suffering from venereal diseases, it is understood some of the largest steamship companies have instituted regular systems of inspection to exclude such cases from among their crews.

In accordance with department policy, the expenses of care and treatment of alien seamen apprehended under the immigration laws have been referred to the Commissioner of Immigration for reimbursement, regardless of whether such seamen were from foreign or American ships.

## EXAMINATION OF PASSENGERS.

The number of arriving passengers was over five times the number examined in either of the two preceding years; in fact, the annual immigration during these years is believed to be less than for 50 years, if not for a century. Until March 16, 1920, all examinations of passengers and crews were made aboard ship. On the date mentioned the medical inspection of steerage passengers was resumed at Ellis Island. With present facilities it is practicable to carefully examine the steerage passengers arriving, each one being seen by two medical officers.

The necessity of thorough work is fully recognized and the medical inspections are being developed accordingly. In order to do so, a number of officers eminent in the specialties have been assigned to devote part time to cases in their specialties. In addition, staff conferences have been devoted regularly to the medical problems arising.

As compared with social and economic questions related to immigration, there are medical and public health problems which require special consideration at this time. Thus it is a reasonable requirement that vermin-infected persons should not be dumped on our shores, particularly in view of the widespread prevalence of typhus fever in Europe. Furthermore, those generally infected with scabies should be required to undergo treatment before landing, otherwise there is danger of the spread of this infection.

Especially is it important to inquire carefully as to the freedom from tuberculosis, insanity, and mental defects. For this purpose it is necessary to hold for thorough secondary examination large numbers from certain sections.

In general, the physical types arriving have been equal to those of previous years, but it is believed they represent selections from among hosts who desire to come. Judged by physical conditions and habiliments, they give little evidence of adverse environment abroad.

## EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT OF WARRANT CASES.

Under the immigration laws aliens previously landed are constantly being gathered up on warrants and brought to Ellis Island from different parts of the

United States. All of them must be examined to determine whether they may be safely detained in the main building or whether by reason of some physical or mental disability they should be kept in hospital.

During the past year the number of this class examined has been considerable. Many of them have had to be sent to hospital on account of insanity, or have found their way there later on account of developing some infectious disease, especially respiratory, while in detention.

It has been the practice for years for medical officers to visit the detention rooms at least three times daily to minister to those who may be sick. By this means also the spread of contagious disease is guarded against.

#### AN OUTBREAK OF INFLUENZA.

Notwithstanding these precautions an outbreak of influenza developed and rapidly spread in the detention rooms during December, 1919. While outbreaks of coryza and tonsillitis had been noted from time to time among those detained, no specially severe cases were recorded until the last week of December, when the number of admissions to hospital suddenly increased. Many of the cases were complicated by pneumonia and many additional cases were diagnosed pneumonia from the outset.

The total number of cases of influenza admitted to hospital during this outbreak were 1 each day during October and November, 15 during December, 52 during January, 10 during February, 11 during March, and 2 during April. The total number of cases of pneumonia during like periods were: Seven during December, 48 during January, 16 during February, 23 during March, and 13 during April. Not only were aliens in detention affected, but officers and employees as well. The outbreak preceded in point of time the recrudescence of the epidemic throughout the country. There was no evidence that the infection came from abroad. In fact, the bulk of the cases were among so-called radicals who had just previously been collected together from many parts of the country. Conditions analogous to those prevailing in the military camps during 1917 were approximated, when large numbers of young nonimmunes were assembled in crowded quarters. An outbreak of respiratory diseases was the inevitable result, the infection having in all probability been brought to the station by them.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

On July 1, 1919, the hospitals were returned by the Army to the Immigration Service, and their administration was resumed by the Chief Medical Officer for the latter service.

In consequence of arrangements made between the Bureau of Immigration and the United States Public Health Service, the hospitals were turned over to the last-mentioned service September 1, 1919, to be operated as United States Public Health Service Hospital No. 43. It was the understanding that alien patients would at all times be given precedence so far as admissions were concerned, and that the remaining facilities of the hospital would be available for beneficiaries of the United States Public Health Service, including American seamen and persons discharged from the military and naval services.

#### NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.

The total number of patients admitted to hospital were as follows:

Public Health Service beneficiaries-----	758
Aliens-----	5,297
Aliens in hospital July 1, 1919-----	23
Total treated-----	5,978

In addition to those admitted to hospital, 67 service beneficiaries were treated as out-patients. It was the practice also to render out-patient treatment in emergencies to officers and employees of the Government. The number of these treated during the year totaled 245.

As previously stated it is the practice for medical officers to make three daily rounds through the detention rooms. In consequence many aliens are given out-patient treatment. The number so treated during the year was 3,376.



## LABORATORY ACTIVITIES.

With the great increase in the number of patients in hospital the laboratory work of the station has become very heavy.

During the past year there were examined 10,550 specimens. By reason of the diverse nature of the diseases encountered, coming as they do from all parts of the world, there is abundant opportunity for studies of exotic infections, especially from the tropics. There is particular need of intensive studies of mycotic infections, as they form an important group from immigration and public health standpoints.

The laboratory should have departments of bacteriology, pathology, and physiological chemistry fully developed.

As full use as possible has been made of the X-ray apparatus on hand. While this is complete, the current which is manufactured locally is not entirely suitable for its operation.

In consequence considerable periods elapsed when parts of the machine were out of commission.

## RECONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

As a means of maintaining morale and hastening recoveries among patients two occupational therapy nurses were attached to the hospital. In addition a representative of the American Library Association was assigned regularly to distribute literature, and the social workers arranged for by the bureau through the Red Cross were on duty daily during the year. As an example of the scope and utility of this work it is interesting to note that 9,209 books were distributed in the hospital in 26 different languages during the year and periodicals in 4 additional languages. These agencies have been helpful in every way possible, and their aid is hereby acknowledged.

## REPORT OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATES RELATING TO ALIEN PASSENGERS.

Class A.—(1) Including 35 insane, 18 feeble-minded, 6 idiocy, 3 constitutional psychopathic inferiority, 15 imbecility, and 28 certified for tuberculosis; total, 105. (2) Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, including 71 trachoma, 34 syphilis, 42 chancreoid, 69 gonorrhea, 1 leprosy, 16 favus, 16 trichophytosis unguis, 2 trichophytosis tonsurans, and 15 trichophytosis barbæ; total, 266.

Class B.—Diseases or defects which affect ability to earn a living, 6,309.

Class C.—Diseases or defects of less degree, 869.

## REPORT OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATES RELATING TO ALIEN SEAMEN.

Class A.—(1) Including 2 insane and 11 certified for tuberculosis; total, 13. (2) Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, including 13 trachoma, 92 syphilis, 190 chancreoid, and 321 gonorrhea; total, 616.

Class B.—Diseases or defects which affect ability to earn a living, 30.

Class C.—Diseases or defects of less degree, 1.

## SUMMARY OF HOSPITAL TRANSACTIONS.

Number of patients in hospital at the beginning of year	23
Number of patients admitted to hospital during year	15,297
Total treated:	
Men	3,009
Women	1,026
Male children	680
Female children	605
	5,320
Births:	
Male	2
Female	4
	6
Deaths:	
Men	38
Women	31
Male children	32
Female children	27
	128

## 320 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

Pay patients treated during year.....	4, 619
Free patients treated during year.....	678
Number of days' treatment:	
Pay patients.....	65, 626
Free patients.....	12, 537
Total number of days' treatment for hospital cases.....	78, 163
Maximum number of patients in hospital at any time during year.....	416
Daily average number of patients in hospital.....	214
Number of patients in hospital at end of year.....	355

Hospital.	From previous year.	Ad- mitted.	Total treated.	Recov- ered.	Im- proved.	Not im- proved.	Died.	Re- maining.	Days' treat- ment.
Allens.....	23	5, 297	5, 320	2, 923	1, 260	654	128	355	78, 163
Beneficiaries.....		758	758	213	379	56	5	105	25, 009

### CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE DISTRICT NO. 3, COMPRISING NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

#### APPLICATIONS.

Two hundred and thirty Chinese applied for admission at this port during the past year, only one of whom was rejected and deported. Practically all were members of the exempt classes, applying under the provisions of section 6 of the act of July 5, 1884, or as holders of return certificates previously granted by this office. This is more than three times the number of applicants during the previous year, which was 75. Despite this increase in work, all the cases were handled without delay or inconvenience to the applicants, many of whom were members of the official class, whose cases received special attention and courtesy.

In the last report attention was called to the fact that in a number of cases of applicants for admission at this port coming from Trinidad, British West Indies, it was believed that the section 6 certificates presented by them had been secured through fraud. An investigation subsequently conducted by direction of the State Department developed facts indicating that our suspicions were justified, although the American consul in Trinidad, who also acts as representative of the Chinese Government there, ascribed this condition to the fact that through congestion of important business in his office and lack of sufficient help it was impossible for him to spare the time necessary to visit the rural districts where most of these applicants resided for the purpose of conducting the investigations contemplated by this office. In commenting upon this statement this office replied that, notwithstanding these conditions, it was not considered proper that the consul should issue or visé any section 6 certificates unless he was thoroughly satisfied as to the status of the applicants. Nevertheless, the personal appearance and the circumstances in the cases of most of those holding such papers who have applied during this year does not indicate that any change has occurred in the situation, and, while in most instances this office is unable to controvert the statements made in the certificates, it is still satisfied that the law is not being complied with.

#### TRANSITS.

During the year 1,019 Chinese applied for and received the privilege of transit through the United States to other countries, and the departure of 2,106 to whom this privilege was granted at other ports was verified. Last year there were 504 of the former class and 253 of the latter.

#### DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Twelve Chinese were arrested on departmental warrants, which, with the 1 case pending from the previous year, made a total of 13 cases considered. Four of these Chinese were actually deported, 1 has been ordered deported but a stay of one year granted, and the other cases are pending, mainly for the reason that the arrests were only recently made.

Six of those arrested were taken into custody while attempting to smuggle into the United States during the time they were traveling from Montreal to

this city; 4 were seamen who had abandoned their calling; and the other 2, who claimed to be husband and wife, were taken into custody in a local hotel after having secured entry apparently through fraud. In each instance the alien was charged with having entered without inspection, and in the last two cases mentioned an additional charge was made that the woman had entered for an immoral purpose and that her companion had assisted her entry.

## SEAMEN.

Under the present law and regulations Chinese seamen are included in the general term of "seamen" and are therefore entitled to the same rights and privileges as those of other nationalities, including shore leave and discharge if they intend to reship foreign. It is understood by this office that the last-mentioned privilege is granted in accordance with the terms of the seamen's act, in order that seamen may have an opportunity to secure the prevailing port wages.

During the year 370 vessels arrived at this port, having aboard 5,189 Chinese in crew, and in all these cases seamen's identification cards were issued or indorsed. Of this number, 1,637 deserted the vessels and 1,733 were discharged. The departure of 4,071 was verified, and 356 are employed on vessels now in port. The difference between the number of arrivals and departures (including those in port), which is 762, does not necessarily indicate that this number of seamen have abandoned their calling and are employed on shore, although this office is satisfied that many of them have done so. Seamen who arrive here on foreign vessels have in most instances signed on at wages lower than those prevailing at this port, and to some extent the number of desertions may be attributed to this cause, although in most cases it is believed that the Chinese who are bona fide seamen reship on other vessels. The vessels are boarded upon arrival by representatives of the Oriental Seamen's Union, recently organized in this city, who inform the seamen of the opportunities for securing better conditions which are afforded through the exercise of their rights and privileges under the seamen's act.

It is apparent, however, that these privileges are being abused through their employment as a means of gaining surreptitious entry by seamen who desire to remain here permanently, and also by those who are not bona fide seamen, but who obtain employment as such with this purpose in view. At present this situation can not be controlled. After these persons have entered the labor market they are almost impossible to locate or to identify as seamen, and when arrested claim American citizenship, which in most instances they succeed in establishing before the courts by perjured testimony.

## CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Nine Chinese were arrested upon the charge of being unlawfully within the United States, which, with 10 cases pending from the previous year, made a total of 19 cases considered, of which 8 were discharged, 4 actually deported, 5 are awaiting deportation, and 2 are pending.

While undoubtedly there are a large number of illegally resident Chinese in this district, including seamen who have abandoned their calling, no attempt has been made to cope with the situation because of the inadequacy of the force and the large amount of other business and because experience has shown that efforts to effect deportation through the courts almost invariably meet with failure and simply provide a means for the defendants to legalize their residence and lay a basis for the subsequent admission of their wives and families.

The arrests made this year were practically all in cases where the Chinese were apprehended while attempting to smuggle into the country from Canada.

## CRIMINAL CASES.

Six smugglers were apprehended in the act of conveying Chinese from Canada in automobiles, 5 of whom have been convicted of conspiracy and aiding and abetting the unlawful landing of Chinese persons, and sentenced, 1 to imprisonment, 2 to pay fines, and 2 to both fine and imprisonment; the remaining smuggler, who is now serving a term of imprisonment for theft of an automobile, has been indicted under the conspiracy charge and will be brought to trial when released from the State penitentiary.

Our officers along the border are nearly all located at railroad stations, and hence it is practically impossible for them to intercept smugglers entering the country from Canada over the many public highways. The only effective way of securing results along this line is by enlisting the assistance and co-operation of the police of the interior towns through which the smugglers will pass, and it was by following this plan that the arrests reported above were made.

#### PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Twenty-four applications for return certificates were considered in cases of Chinese—19 exempts and 5 natives—departing and returning through this port, all of which received favorable action.

Three hundred and fifty-eight preinvestigations were conducted by this office in the cases of Chinese—134 exempts, 194 natives, and 30 laborers—departing through other ports.

#### MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATIONS.

One hundred and thirty-one miscellaneous cases were referred to this office for investigation, covering Chinese applying for admission to the United States at other ports, and in addition thereto various investigations were made concerning the right of Chinese to be or remain in the United States, of which no records were made, the facts developed not necessitating further action.

#### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The sum of \$3,000 was allotted to this district, and at the present writing our accounts show an excess of expenditures over allotment amounting to \$27.03.

#### PERSONNEL.

Although the foregoing shows that a much greater volume of business was handled by this office than during the previous year, no additions were made to the force, and the results obtained indicate the loyal and conscientious service rendered by the officers.

### COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AT BOSTON, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 2, COMPRISING THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

The passenger business at the port of Boston very nearly disappeared during the last year of the World War by reason of the virtual annihilation of its passenger fleet. Most of the passenger lines now are building ships for the Boston service and a few companies already have resumed a limited passenger service at this port; but anything like normal conditions can not, of course, be restored until new shipping is available.

In spite of the existing and continued handicaps, however, immigration has shown a remarkable renaissance during the year just closed. Thus alien arrivals at Boston increased from a total of 688 for the fiscal year 1919 to a total of 17,134 for the fiscal year 1920. At the subport of Providence the corresponding figures were 376 and 8,264, respectively. Immigration for the entire district totals 26,526, as compared with 1,857 for the previous year. The larger part of the passenger traffic came from Italy, Portugal, and the Azores Islands, which belong to Portugal. The less part came from Great Britain, India, South Africa, and Central America. A small number came also from Egypt and South America.

Other branches of the service have shown healthful activity, although efforts in certain directions continue to be restricted by lack of available men.

#### APPLICATIONS.

Of the 7 ports reporting arrivals in this district during the year 4 show a gain and 3 a loss in immigration totals. The net gain for the district, as compared with the previous year, is 24,663.

The total of applications for entry at all ports in the district was 26,520, the total admitted being 24,423, and the total debarr'd 96; 20,298 were admitted on primary inspection, and 6,125 were held for special inquiry, of whom 139 were refused admission, 62 of these having later been admitted by the department on appeal or for hospital treatment.

## DEPORTATIONS.

The continued inability of this office in numerous cases to effect deportation by reason of conditions abroad has reacted on State officials in such manner as to discourage attempts on their part to cooperate with the Federal Government in the enforcement of the expulsion provisions of the immigration law.

With the funds of a special appropriation available, however, and the gradual return of normal conditions in Europe, we may expect a revival of interest on the part of State and municipal officials in efforts to relieve the burden of support of alien public charges.

Within the year 1,339 warrants of arrest were issued, of which 478 have been canceled, and 289 warrants of deportation were issued, 7 of which were later rescinded.

## ANARCHISTIC CLASSES.

The campaign of the past winter against alien radicals has passed into history. The officers and employees in this district were overwhelmed with the tremendous amount of extra work involved in arresting, guarding, and hearing the large number of alleged Communists and other radicals taken into custody in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. It was necessary to employ additional stenographers, both in Connecticut and Massachusetts, as well as special guards at the temporary detention quarters in Hartford and at Deer Island, Boston Harbor. A number of deportations were made in December. Warrants of deportation are now outstanding and further action is in abeyance pending final decision by the courts.

One thousand and thirteen warrants of arrest were issued by the department for aliens of the anarchistic classes. The consideration of these cases resulted in the issuance of 133 warrants of deportation, and cancellation of proceedings in 430 cases. Two cases in which deportation was directed were later reconsidered by the department and release of the aliens directed.

At the port of Boston medical certificates were issued during the year in the cases of 445 seamen. Of this number 131 related to loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.

## STOWAWAYS.

Stowaways to the number of 78 were apprehended, none of whom were Chinese or Japanese; 14 of these were admitted, 2 by the department on appeal, and the remainder, 64, were debarred.

## ESCAPES.

All but 4 of the 15 aliens who escaped during the year were in the custody of the steamship company. Four aliens have escaped from the new immigration station since April 16, the date on which we took possession. These escapes were due in part to defective grilles upon the windows, but largely because of an insufficient number of watchmen properly to guard the premises.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted for this district was \$55,000, while the disbursements totaled \$59,328.24. The largest single item of expense this year, as last, is that for "Detention and maintenance of aliens," aggregating one-half of the total expenditures. Of this item special attention is invited to the cases of the aliens Gustav Obrieter and Carl Anderson, who, because of inability to effect deportation, have been a charge upon the Government for several years, as indicated by the following statement of annual expense to date:

	1917	1918	1919	1920	Total
Gustav Obrieter.....	\$10	\$730	\$730	\$735	\$2,205
Carl Anderson.....		6	730	735	1,471
Total.....	10	736	1,460	1,470	3,676

The fines imposed during the year because of violation of different sections of the immigration act approved February 5, 1917, total \$5,770, as compared with a total of \$2,025 for the preceding year.

#### CIVIL SUITS AND CRIMINAL CASES.

There were no civil or criminal proceedings instituted during the past year and no adjustment or settlement of pending cases was reported. One exception to this statement is noted, however, in the case of one Edwin Soares, who arrived June 25, 1918, by S. S. *Ulric Holm*. Proceedings were instituted through the United States attorney on November 4, 1918, for violation of section 10, and the case was settled February 6, 1920, by the defendant pleading guilty and paying a fine of \$200.

#### HABEAS CORPUS.

During the past year there were 60 petitions for writs of habeas corpus in this district, 58 of which referred to the arrested Communists. Some 30 of the petitions in the Communist cases were either refused or withdrawn and the remainder were heard before Judge Anderson. The first petition of the Communist class was brought by one Peter Frank, who claimed to be an American citizen. At the hearing he testified that he was born in Ohio. The court ruled that the burden of proof in this case was on the Government's representatives to furnish evidence showing that Frank was not a citizen. No proof being available the man was released from custody by this office and the petition was withdrawn.

The remainder of the petitions were grouped with those of William T. and Amy Colyer and heard by Judge Anderson in April. Inspector (Sec. 24) Mulkern of this office has summarized the court's findings as follows:

"The opinion of the court in these cases was handed down on June 23, 1920, and after a severe criticism of the Department of Labor, the Immigration Service, and the Department of Justice, involving the legality of the arrests, the securing of evidence, and the conduct of the hearings before the inspectors, the court summarized the findings as follows:

"(1) That there was no evidence that the Communist Party is an organization advocating the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence. Hence all the petitioners ordered deported are to be discharged from the custody of the immigration officials.

"(2) That if the first conclusion be not sustained by the court above, and if the final holding be that duly proved or admitted Communists are obnoxious to the statute, then in the cases of William T. Colyer, Amy Colyer, Frank Mack, and Lew Bondar, the petitions should be dismissed, the writs discharged, and the petitioners remanded to the custody of the respondent for deportation, unless in the opinion of the court above further hearings be requisite to determine whether the 'undercover informants' of the Department of Justice were, in any material degree, influential in giving form and color to the documents of the Communist Party on which the Secretary of Labor based his conclusion against said aliens.

"(3) That assuming such final decision to be against duly proved or admitted Communists, then the records in the cases of all the aliens other than the Colyers, Mack, and Bondar ordered deported are, on all the evidence, found to be vitiated by lack of due process of law; these aliens are therefore entitled to be discharged from the respondent's custody, but without prejudice to the right of the Department of Labor on new proceedings hereafter to find said aliens Communists and on that ground to deport them.

"(4) That the cases of aliens admitted to bail pending final decision by the Department of Labor are, after final decision by the Secretary, to be disposed of by discharging aliens in whose cases warrants may be ordered canceled and remitting the other aliens to their right either to apply for a further hearing to determine whether they are to be classified with the Colyers, Mack, and Bondar, or with those aliens whose records are vitiated by lack of due process.

"At the conclusion of the hearing before Judge Anderson the court took custody of seven aliens who were held in custody at this station and in whose cases bail had been set by the department, in one case in the sum of \$10,000 and in the others at \$5,000. After taking custody of these aliens the court admitted each to bail in the sum of \$500. No decision had been made by the department in these cases, the contention being that they were held in excessive

bail. Judge Anderson stated in his opinion referred to above that 'No such responsibility would have been taken by the court if there had been a scintilla of evidence that any alien thus set at liberty was committed in any way to acts of force or violence against person or property.'

"With reference to the petitions brought by the two aliens not included in the Communist class, one referred to the alien stowaway Jacobs, who has since been admitted by the department, and the other referred to the case of Maria Dheilly, French female stowaway, who claimed to have been married to the mate of the vessel on the high seas, and therefore claimed the right of admission as the wife of an American citizen. This alien was admitted to bail by the court, but no hearing as to the merits has been held and no final disposition made of the case by the court."

#### WHITE SLAVE MATTERS.

The matron who serves as special officer at this station endeavors to keep in touch with the local courts for the purpose of interviewing alien women and girls who appear to be possible cases for warrant procedure. She reports an increasing difficulty in securing the requisite information through interviews. It appears that the lawyers who specialize in such cases have become somewhat familiar with the procedure of this office and charge their clients to keep silence—to refrain from talking to anyone about themselves. Consequently, neither the probation officers nor representatives of the service are always able to obtain the necessary facts regarding the aliens' previous history. It is believed, also, that the number of delinquent women and girls is actually decreasing by reason of prohibition and improved industrial conditions. The report of the special officer for the year shows that 30 cases of female aliens were investigated during the year, 15 of whom were deported.

#### CONTRACT LABOR.

The contract-labor inspector (sec. 24), to whom are referred contract-labor cases arising in this district, reports investigations in 33 cases of alleged violation of the contract-labor provisions of the immigration law involving 66 persons. Of this number, 13 were arrested; 2 have been ordered deported; the cases of 11 are now pending.

Investigations have also been conducted in 9 cases of applications to import labor, skilled or unskilled, as well as so-called student laborers, the applications being made on the ground that like labor unemployed could not be found in this country. The largest order of this nature emanated from a syndicate lumber company, which requested permission to import 1,000 skilled lumbermen for work in the woods of northern New England. This and other applications indicate a scarcity of help in various industries.

#### WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The medical officer in charge at the port of Boston invites attention to the increasing business of the port, as indicated by a comparison of figures for this year and last:

	1919.	1920.
Number of vessels boarded-----	623	691
Number of passengers-----	685	17,147
Number of seamen-----	27,605	32,297

The hospital problem—or the problem of finding hospital accommodations for defective aliens—continues to consume much time and energy. Eight hospitals have been utilized within the city limits. Great difficulty has been experienced at times because of the local demands for hospital space, but the hospital authorities have shown a friendly spirit and a practical degree of cooperation at all times. During the year 341 aliens were sent to hospital, of whom 3 died.

"Every quota of detained immigrants brings a certain amount of vermin and some provision should be made for delousing. There have been no epidemics, with the exception of the usual outbreaks during the winter of acute infections of the upper respiratory tract, which were promptly controlled. Sporadic cases of diphtheria, measles, and meningitis have occurred, but were detected early and suppressed."

## SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

Nothing unusual in this field has occurred during the year.

## SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

There is neither occasion nor opportunity, speaking generally, for work among the immigrants at the immigration station. The inspection of arriving aliens is made at the different steamship docks and the immigrant aid societies are useful in looking to the welfare of the immigrants after they leave our hands. The detained immigrants are brought to the immigration station for safe-keeping. Relatives or friends, as well as agents of the societies, are allowed to visit the detention quarters under reasonable restrictions.

The Massachusetts State board of immigration, under a reorganization of the State administrative departments, has become the division of immigration and Americanization of the State department of education. Plans are in process providing for the establishment by this division at the steamship docks of a clearing house of aid and information, in and through which the activities of the various societies interested in immigrants will be centered.

## SETTLEMENTS OF ALIENS OF PARTICULAR RACES.

Last year's report referred to the industrial situation in this district and the complications in industrial fields arising from the presence of large bodies of unassimilated immigrants who become the dupes of agitators representing various brands of radical and anarchistic doctrine. An account of the campaign against alien radicals will be found in another chapter of this report. Southern New England continues to receive a large proportion of the arrivals of Portuguese, Portuguese Africans, and Italians, with a considerable number of Poles, Russians, Lithuanians, and English-speaking immigrants. The concentration of large numbers of non-English-speaking aliens in certain manufacturing districts has produced conditions more or less responsible for the existing industrial unrest.

## INVESTIGATIONS.

The subject of investigations continues to absorb a large part of the attention of this office in spite of the fact that the possibilities in this field of effort have never been developed beyond the primary stage.

Following is a statement of investigations recorded during the year. These figures relate to requests for investigations received from other offices and do not include numerous cases of a local nature, nor are investigations in warrant cases included:

Applicants for admission-----	379
Contract labor-----	39
Miscellaneous-----	187
<b>Total-----</b>	<b>605</b>

Requests for verifications of landing continue to increase in number. During the year at Boston 21,406 requests have been received; 341 at Portland, 150 at Providence, and 25 at New Bedford. Over 80 per cent of these requests related to naturalization. In numerous cases immediate attention was demanded, for the reason that the declarations were about to expire. The increase in the number of requests may be accounted for by reference to discharged soldiers availing themselves of the exemption granted for naturalization and by reference, also, to the approaching election of a President of the United States.

## STATION AND EQUIPMENT.

Last year's report referred to the contractor's expectation of having the new immigration station on Marginal Street, East Boston, ready for occupancy in October, 1919. As a matter of fact, the new station was not occupied until the middle of April, 1920.

The new station represents a distinct compromise. The original plans called for three stories, but delay in carrying these plans into execution steadily diminished the working value of the appropriation so that it became necessary



at last to accept a one-story building which is 150 feet in length, one-half of which is on piles, with the tide flowing beneath. No inspection quarters or hospital accommodations are provided. Officers still continue, as heretofore, to inspect arriving passengers at the various steamship docks, which are scattered about the harbor in widely separated districts. Diseased or defective aliens will, as heretofore, be distributed among local hospitals in Boston and suburbs.

The premises had been occupied less than a week when the officials began to realize the incompleteness of the structure and the lack of various indispensable appliances and accessories. In an official communication addressed the bureau we set forth in 11 counts a rough statement of the changes requisite for the proper equipment of the station. Some of these changes have been made and others are still in process.

The contrast, however, between our old quarters—occupying the second floor of a wooden building hopelessly infested with vermin—and the new fireproof station built of brick and cement is noteworthy. The new quarters are well lighted and ventilated and thoroughly sanitary. For so much, everyone is indeed thankful. It may be added that the new station is so constructed as to permit the addition of one or two stories to conform with the original plans at such time as an appropriation may be available.

#### PERSONNEL.

There is probably no advantage in recounting conditions in this district, which are doubtless similar to those in other districts, as regards the struggle for survival on the part of men and women working for Government salaries. In this continuous battle with the high cost of living employees are under the absolute necessity in many cases of eking out their livelihood by outside work. Among the cases recalled at random of such extra labor may be mentioned several engaged in teaching night school, shorthand reporting, insurance soliciting, clerking in provision store, athletic coach, packing and shipping, and poultry raising.

The need of such exertion is clearly the low salary scale that still persists in Government employment. Thus, the average basic salary of the clerical force in this district, including stenographers and accountants, is \$1,270 per annum; for watchmen, \$960; firemen, \$930; laborers, \$840; matrons, \$830. In spite of the fact that the laborers are greatly underpaid as compared with those in private employ, it will be noted that they are receiving more than the matrons. It must be admitted, however, that the latter class of employees, occupying positions of responsibility, serving as deporting officers and in many ways performing duties akin to those of a trained nurse, are entitled to compensation in excess of that paid unskilled laborers. Perhaps this and other discrepancies will be cleared up in the reclassification of the civil service to be considered during the next session of Congress.

The average basic pay of all regular employees in this district, including the commissioner of immigration, inspectors, and all lower grades, is \$1,373. It is interesting to compare these figures with the minimum amount required for the support of a family of five persons, which, as stated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, is somewhat in excess of \$2,200 per annum.

The service in this district continues to be undermanned. It is physically impossible with the existing staff to give full force and effect to the immigration laws. While the service is perhaps maintaining the general standard of recent years, it is still unable satisfactorily to cover such fields as inspection of seamen, control of deep-sea fishermen, and general investigations. There continues to be a dearth of stenographers, and the routine work of the office is in arrears.

The writer is constrained to refer again to the unjust burden imposed upon the officers of this service who are restricted to a per diem allowance of \$4 for subsistence. It is an impossibility for a man who attempts to maintain an American standard of living to exist on that amount while traveling away from official station. Our officers and matrons are subjected to unnecessary hardship and humiliation by this unreasonable restriction which is entirely incompatible with the dignity of a Government official.

As an illustration of the high degree of efficiency, which is not uncommon among the employees in this district, it may be of interest to cite the case of one of our boarding officers, who, according to records on file, boarded a Japanese freight steamship at 4.15 p. m. some months ago and inspected the crew

of 58 men. It was necessary to check the crew list; to write 58 seamen's cards in duplicate, making a total of 116 cards; to affix 116 photographs; to make notations on each card indicative of port, date, class, and name, or a total of 580 entries, and to take 58 thumb prints. The entire job was performed by one man and completed at 6.22 p. m., permitting the ship to leave that night for New York.

## GENERAL COMMENT.

Among the immigration problems of this district is one for which no solution in law has yet been discovered. Reference is made to certain features of the passenger traffic conducted by sailing vessels plying between ports of this district and the Cape Verde Islands. The business of these vessels is, of course, limited by climatic conditions to the warmer months of the year. It begins usually in April or May and ends in October. The passengers consist of so-called Portuguese Africans; that is, persons of African race speaking the Portuguese tongue or a dialect based on that language, natives of the Cape Verde Islands, which belong to the Portuguese Republic. The average capacity of these vessels is 50 passengers, but that number is often swollen by the addition of ostensible members of the crew whose names appear on the crew list instead of the passenger manifest. The traveling accommodations are of a rather primitive character, corresponding with the primitive race of people which is carried back and forth between the islands and the ports of southern New England.

It is the invariable custom to exact from the master, agent, or consignee of an arriving vessel a deposit sufficient to cover the anticipated immigration expenses, including head tax, fines, and maintenance of detained aliens. After the passengers are finally disposed of, the balance, if any, is returned to the depositor. But no provision is made for the expense of possible expulsion under warrant proceedings of aliens who, after landing, may be arrested and ordered deported. The ownership of these sailing vessels is subject to frequent change; the so-called agents may be, in fact, merely consignees, whose responsibility ceases with the disposal of the ship's cargo; and there is slight chance of determining responsibility for the deportation of an alien after the departure of the vessel by which he arrived. The result is that deportation must be effected at the expense of the Government. The Government thus becomes a victim of circumstances which so far we have been unable to control.

A typical case is presented by the schooner *America*, which arrived at Boston in July, 1919. A deposit of \$600 was secured to cover anticipated expenses. Of this amount there was expended for—

Head tax -----	\$240. 00
Maintenance of detained aliens-----	81. 20
Travel expense -----	1. 92
Balance to be returned to depositor-----	276. 88
	<hr/>
	600. 00

Within a year, however, this office was notified by the Massachusetts State authorities that one Candidade St. Maurice, aged 36, who arrived with her daughter, aged 10, by schooner *America*, had become a public charge at the State infirmary. Warrant of deportation has since been issued for both mother and daughter, but no one responsible in any manner for the schooner can be located, so that deportation to the Cape Verde Islands evidently will have to be made at the expense of the Government.

The writer feels constrained respectfully to protest against the continuance of the practice of filing appeals through the bureau instead of through this office. While this office is supposed to pass on the merits of, and to make recommendation in, every case of appeal from the excluding decision of the board of special inquiry, it occasionally happens that the bureau telegraphs for a copy of the board record to be used in handling a petition on appeal filed at Washington. It is believed that the petition in such cases should be transmitted to this office for the usual procedure.

Another reason in favor of this position is the apparent lack of appreciation or gratitude on the part of those who thus seek to evade the usual channels of administrative action. An Italian alien, for example, was ordered deported and was taken to New York for deportation. At the request of a United States Senator, however, deportation was stayed and the alien was removed from the vessel just before sailing. No further action was asked or taken, and after a considerable period of detention at Ellis Island the alien was actually deported.

One would have supposed that the interested parties might be willing at least to pay the cost of the alien's detention at Ellis Island. The entire charge, on the contrary, was eventually paid by the Government.

## FOREIGN PERMITS.

There were 1,330 permits issued through the Boston office on applications filed for permission to depart from the United States. The applicants included Germans, Turks, Austrians, and subjects of the former Russian Empire. The majority were natives of Turkey and Russia—the latter principally Lithuanians.

## ENFORCEMENT OF CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

## ADMISSIONS.

At the close of the preceding fiscal year two cases were pending—one, the wife of a merchant who had been admitted on parole by the department, and who has since been admitted outright by the department; the other, the son of a citizen whose appeal had been dismissed but reopened by the department, and pending before inspectors at the end of the last fiscal year, who was since ordered deported by inspectors, appeal dismissed again by the department, and actually deported.

One hundred and sixty-two Chinese have applied for admission during this fiscal year, viz:

Class.	Number applying.	Admitted by inspector.	Rejected by inspector.	Admitted by department.	Application dismissed by department.	Deported.	Pending.
Raw natives.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Returning citizens.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sons of citizens.....	109	92	12	11	1	(1)	6
Daughters of citizens.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wives of citizens.....	16	14	1	1	.....	.....	1
Returning laborers.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Returning merchants.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wives of merchants.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sons of merchants.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Daughters of merchants.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exempt class merchant.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exempt class student.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	162	142	14	13	1	.....	7

<sup>1</sup> Pending habeas corpus proceedings.

## WARRANTS.

At the close of the last fiscal year seven cases were pending search for the aliens involved, one having been pending from the year before. During the present fiscal year warrants in three of these cases have been canceled by the department before service. The remaining four are still pending search for the aliens involved, three of them being deserting seamen covered by one warrant.

Two warrants of arrest have been issued and served during this fiscal year. One, the case of a prostitute, is still pending the completion of hearing before inspector; the other, covering an alien alleged to have secured admission by means of false testimony, was ordered deported by the Secretary, but the case is now pending hearing on habeas corpus petition in the United States Court at Boston.

## HABEAS CORPUS.

Two petitions for writs have been filed this year—one in the case of an alleged son of citizen ordered deported on appeal, and the other of a man about to be deported on Secretary's warrant; both cases are still pending in the United States District Court of Massachusetts.

### 330 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

#### ARREST CASES BEFORE THE COURTS.

At the close of the preceding fiscal year there were pending one case before United States commissioner, one before the United States district court, and one before the United States circuit court of appeals. The one pending before the commissioner has since been discharged on the ground of birth in this country; the other two are still pending, as they have been for some years past, despite all efforts to have them disposed of.

One arrest for unlawful residence was made during the year, and the defendant was discharged by the United States commissioner on the ground of birth in the United States.

#### RETURN CERTIFICATES.

Three hundred and sixty applications for return certificates have been filed during the present fiscal year, and 32 cases were pending at close of previous fiscal year, a total of 392, minus 13 cases withdrawn, leaving a net total of 379, viz:

Class.	Number appeals filed.	Primary disposition by officers in charge.		Disposition on appeal.		Number granted.	Number finally refused.	Pending.
		Granted.	Refused.	Sustained.	Dismissed.			
Native born.....	280			214	15	214	15	51
Exempt classes.....	61	46	9	8	2	54	1	6
Labors.....	38	33	2	1	1	34	1	3
Total.....	379	79	11	223	18	302	17	60

Approximately 100 cases have been investigated in addition to the foregoing during the fiscal year, including cases for other districts and surveillance cases.

One criminal prosecution involving four defendants indicted on the charge of smuggling Chinese has been handled during this fiscal year. Two of the defendants pleaded guilty, one having been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and \$1,000 fine and the other to three months' imprisonment and \$500 fine and confiscation of his boat in which he smuggled the Chinese. A third of the defendants, who has confessed, will not be sentenced until he is discharged from prison on another charge next December, and the fourth has not yet been apprehended.

#### COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, PHILADELPHIA, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 4, COMPRISING EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE.

##### APPLICATIONS.

The total number applying for entry was 6,991, 6,814 being admitted and 169 debarred. None of these were Chinese or Japanese. There were 7,881 and 2,830 alien and United States citizen departures, respectively.

##### DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

The cases of 473 aliens believed to be unlawfully in the United States were investigated, resulting in the issuance of warrants of deportation with respect to 99 aliens, 49 of whom were deported, 10 being anarchists; and action on the balance deferred for various causes. Thirteen of the aliens so ordered deported were found to have been likely to become public charges at time of entry, while 8 had become public charges from causes existing prior to entry. In addition, the cases of 14 Chinese persons were investigated, 9 warrants of arrest being served as a result. But one deportation was ordered and 10 warrants canceled, 5 of which were pending from the previous year. Four Japanese cases were investigated, but one warrant having been issued and deportation ordered.

## SEAMEN.

Vessels to the number of 1,224, American and foreign, were boarded, 47,452 seamen having arrived as personnel. It is always understood that such statistics record two or more arrivals of the same man. Applications for permanent admission into the United States were received from 159 seamen, 1 of whom was rejected. There were 1,068 desertions and 453 were removed to hospital. Identification cards to the number of 14,300 were issued.

There were 120 desertions of Chinese and 19 of Japanese.

Prosecutions in one case under section 32 and five cases under section 33 have been directed, and while two prosecutions under section 33 (for discharging members of crew prior to inspection under immigration law) have been instituted, they have not been finally disposed of; the other prosecutions will be instituted as soon as the vessels involved return to this port.

As stated in our reports for the two previous fiscal years, the privileges afforded and status accorded alien seamen under the present immigration law constitutes one of the principal causes against the effectiveness of the law. Large numbers of aliens otherwise inadmissible, at whose exclusion the law aimed, such as Chinese coolies, Japanese laborers, Hindus, and diseased seamen, gain admission ostensibly for the purpose of reshipping or for hospital or medical treatment and remain in the country and engage in occupations ashore. In this district a number of Chinese and Hindus, particularly seamen, employed on shore have been apprehended, and it is felt that if conditions permitted a systematic search many more might be found.

From one viewpoint the removal of diseased seamen from ships, principally alien seamen from vessels of foreign registry, works to the disadvantage of conditions in this country, especially at this port, where there is no marine or Public Health Service hospital and no other hospital operated by the Government. Such aliens are of necessity placed in public institutions, where there is no restraint upon them and from which they frequently abscond; the institutions are universally crowded and the authorities thereof loath to receive such aliens. By far the greater majority of such cases are venereal diseases, and as they do not require a bed, they are afforded only outdoor treatment and are thus at liberty to disseminate the germs of the diseases they have. However, this accentuates the necessity of a hospital at this station, which subject is treated in another paragraph hereof.

## STOWAWAYS.

Two hundred and twenty-one stowaways arrived on vessels, of whom 45 were admitted and 143 deported. The cases of 17 are pending, while the remaining 16 escaped. There were no Chinese or Japanese stowaways.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of alien stowaways arriving here. The majority of these stowaways arrive on so-called tramp vessels; that is, vessels not belonging to any regular line and running between fixed ports. Many of the stowaways are found to belong to the excluded classes, and the requirement that they be returned to the country whence they came frequently causes lengthy detention in their cases until their return can be arranged on vessels destined to the proper points.

## ESCAPES OF ALIENS FROM VESSELS AND STATION (EXCLUSIVE OF SEAMEN).

There were 19 escapes of aliens in general, and one of a Japanese. No Chinese alien escape was made.

There being no Government hospital at this port, aliens in need of hospital treatment must be removed to public institutions, where in the usual course of events there is little check upon them. There were four escapes from the Philadelphia General Hospital.

There were two escapes from this station during the year, and while this is regretted, it is felt that it was extremely fortunate that the number was not greater. A great many aliens have been detained here, many of them dangerous stowaways and convicts, always on the alert to make their escape. A number of attempts have been made to escape from the detention house by sawing away bars, metal window frames, etc., with saws fashioned out of knives, and the fact that most of the attempts were foiled testifies to the alertness of this force. However, our watch force is much too small to meet the situation with justice to all concerned; this subject is referred to in another paragraph herein.

The one Japanese alien who escaped was a deportee placed on a vessel at New York; the vessel touched at this port en route foreign, and the alien escaped from the ship.

#### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Head tax amounting to \$23,536 was collected. Administrative fines assessed under various sections of the immigration law aggregated \$3,810. The sum of \$700 was collected as a result of cases in the courts. The allotment for this district was \$15,000, and disbursements were \$13,600.22.

While no fines were assessed at this port in criminal prosecutions, a case arose in which the sum of \$200 was recovered at Baltimore for violation of section 10, permitting escape of stowaway. The case in question was the *S. S. Clemence C. Morse*, in which notice was served on the master to produce a stowaway named Benefacio Lopez at this station for examination. The alien was not presented and it was not until the ship sailed that the escape of the stowaway was discovered. The ship sailed to Baltimore and the commissioner there was immediately advised. He instituted court proceedings, as a result of which the master of the ship was fined \$200 and costs. The commissioner at Baltimore will probably make return of this case in his report.

A considerable increase is noted in the number of fines assessed for failure to furnish proper crew lists (sec. 36). We are endeavoring to acquaint the shipping interests with all the requirements of the law, particularly in this connection, to which end a detailed letter of instructions has been prepared and sent to every shipping firm at this port and arrangements made to have the master of each vessel furnished, through the pilots' association, with a copy of the letter and all necessary blank forms on arrival at the Delaware Breakwater where the harbor pilot is taken aboard.

#### CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Twelve cases were pending from the previous year and 4 new cases were instituted. Of these, 2 aliens involved were discharged by the United States commissioners and 2 died. One case is pending before a United States commissioner and 11 on decision and appeal.

#### CIVIL SUITS.

One new case and one remaining from the previous year were disposed of, the former covering suit under a school bond, which was compromised on a settlement of \$200 in favor of the Government, and the latter on a bond conditioning delivery of the alien in question for deportation. This stipulation not having been lived up to, the \$500 penalty was recovered from the bondsmen.

Civil suits were instituted in the cases of two Chinese, both of which were withdrawn in consequence of their reshipping.

#### CRIMINAL CASES.

Three new cases have been instituted, all of which are pending. Two of the three cases referred to consist of prosecutions under section 33 for discharging alien members of crew prior to their inspection under the immigration law. The third case consists of the prosecution of a number of persons, under section 10, engaged in a conspiracy to smuggle two stowaways into the United States. The stowaways arrived at this port on the *S. S. Warszawa*, of the Polish-American Line. True bills have been found against two minor officials of the Polish-American Line and another civilian, but they have not yet been brought to trial. The case is discussed in detail under caption "Smuggling operations."

#### WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Writs of habeas corpus in three cases were sued out and disposed of as follows: One dismissed and two granted. No cases are pending.

#### WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

At the present time there are assigned to duty in connection with the inspection of arriving aliens (passengers and seamen) one surgeon and two acting assistant surgeons of the United States Public Health Service, and because

of the great number of arriving vessels, the crews of which must be examined (there were 47,452 seamen examined during the year), said vessels docking along a river front of about 50 miles, because of the arrival of passenger vessels, and the necessity of these officers being in attendance at the detention house here to treat the sick among the detained, they are busily occupied, and it is deemed proper to testify at this time to their effective and courteous co-operation.

#### SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

But one smuggling operation is reported, as follows: The American S. S. *Warszawa*, of the Polish-American Line, arrived at this port May 15, 1920, with two alien stowaways, who escaped from the ship prior to being inspected. They have not been apprehended. Investigation showed the existence of a conspiracy to smuggle these aliens into the United States, and, after proper presentation, three persons were indicted for violation of section 10, namely, Anthony Robliski, a civilian; Michael Pianowski, an agent of the Polish-American Line; and Bronislaw Domke, the Philadelphia agent of the said line. They have not yet been brought to trial.

#### CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

Twenty-nine preinvestigations were applied for, subdivided as follows: Students, 2; merchants, 9; laborers, 6; alleged natives, 11; and wife of merchant, 1. Return certificates were granted originally by this office in 26 cases, 3 having been denied.

#### INVESTIGATIONS.

There were 65 investigations of applicants for entry in addition to 384 warrant investigations, 340 in naturalization matters, and 174 for other causes.

Besides the 29 preinvestigations for Chinese persons referred to above, 70 investigations for the same class of aliens are recorded.

The investigations covering "naturalization matters" consist of nunc pro tunc inspections for naturalization purposes. Our statistics show 5,077 searches made at the request of the Naturalization Bureau for records of arrivals, as well as 67 searches of arrivals for other purposes. The matter of searches for records of arrivals for naturalization purposes has become quite laborious; we averaged about 17 requests per working day from this source alone, and this number does not include second, third, and oftentimes more requests covering the same individual, principally in cases wherein record of arrival can not be found owing to faulty information, etc. The information furnished in these cases is frequently of the most meager kind, requiring hours of search, oftentimes fruitless in the end.

#### RULE 17-A.

While no aliens were released at this port during the year under the terms of rule 17-A, there were 11 cases pending from the previous year. Three aliens violated their parole and are still at large. Two aliens were deported during the year; at the time of their deportation they had on deposit, in the United States postal savings bank, representing 25 per cent of their wages while on parole, \$225 and \$186.25, respectively. Of course, arrangements were made for the return to them prior to deportation of the amounts on deposit to their credit.

During the year the warrants of deportation in 5 other cases were canceled; the money they had on deposit was returned to them; they had on deposit at the time of their release the following amounts, respectively, \$420, \$138.50, \$427.87, \$219.20, and \$105.47. One alien is still on parole and making returns to this office; she has on deposit \$135.66.

#### PASSPORT-PERMIT WORK.

Applications to the number of 1,271 were received, 1,132 of which were granted, 120 refused, and 19 pending, involving principally Germans, Hungarians, and Ukrainians.

#### ANARCHISTS AND MEMBERS OF RADICAL CLASSES.

Under this caption will be considered cases arising under the act of February 5, 1917, and the act of October 16, 1918. The members of three particu-

lar organizations were subjected to special investigation during the year—first, the Union of Russian Workers, the members of which will be called Russian Workers; second, the Communist Party of America and the Communist Labor Party, the members of which, jointly, will be called Communists; and, third, anarchists and other radicals.

Out of 14 warrants of arrest issued for the class first mentioned, service was attained in 11 cases. Ten warrants of deportation issued, in all but one of which expulsion was effected. The aliens in three instances have not been apprehended and one case is pending before the bureau.

Warrants of arrest numbering 226 were issued in Communist cases, 166 of which were served. Of this latter number, 131 were canceled and 28 warrants of deportation issued; 27 of the aliens involved are awaiting deportation and the remaining one was discharged by the court on a writ of habeas corpus.

Under the third class in question, 13 warrants of arrest issued, including those pending from the previous year, 12 having been served. Out of this number, 11 were canceled and 3 warrants of deportation issued, only 1 alien concerned having been deported.

The work in connection with the handling of these cases, especially the Communist cases, was most voluminous and trying. Several hundred aliens were taken into custody early in January last, and the task of applying for warrants, arranging for their detention and for the preparation of bonds and their release thereunder, according them hearings under the warrants, preparing the records, and handling the correspondence and other details in connection therewith was a severe ordeal for our force, which is insufficient under ordinary conditions. However, the matter was handled as expeditiously and thoroughly as possible under the circumstances, and in this connection it is only proper to testify to the efficient cooperation of the local office of the Department of Justice. In the handling of the Communist cases we were further handicapped by the fact that one attorney represented about 80 or more aliens. To facilitate disposition of the cases it was necessary to assign several inspectors to grant hearings, and as the attorney in question could be present at but one hearing at a time and refused to secure assistance it was decided to proceed with the hearings in his absence, it being felt by all concerned that the attorney was endeavoring to delay the proceedings. The attorney later decided to secure several assistants, but his monopoly of the cases resulted later in the discharge of one of the aliens on writ of habeas corpus and necessitated rehearings in a number of cases. At the time of the hearing on the writ of habeas corpus in the case in question the court criticized the action of the attorney in monopolizing the cases and stated the Government should be in position to appoint other counsel to properly represent the alien under such conditions; however, the alien was released because the hearing was held in the absence of his counsel.

#### STATION AND EQUIPMENT.

Attention is called to the necessity of repairs to the pier at this station, due to faulty construction. The repairs necessary are estimated at this time at about \$50,000, and the cost will increase progressively as the work is delayed in view of the fact that the pier is constantly disintegrating.

Alterations and repairs to the detention building here, especially the plumbing and sanitary equipment, are urgently required; it is estimated the work will cost about \$50,000 at this time. Recently that amount has become available by transfer from the construction appropriation. It is hoped that the preliminary arrangements will be concluded promptly so that the work may be begun at an early date. Increased immigration and large numbers of detained aliens make it important that the detention house be placed in proper condition as soon as possible.

A laundry and disinfecting building with equipment is also urgently required. The disinfecter is already here but has not been put in complete operation owing to the lack of a suitable building. It has been estimated that such a building would cost \$22,000, and while the building was heretofore designed and bids secured for the erection of same, the work was postponed on account of lack of funds.

Our water-supply system is in need of repairs and extension; filtration and further aeration is desired; the steam pipe should be extended to the water tank to prevent freezing; the fire line system should be extended, etc. It is estimated this will cost at least \$11,000.



The administration building, fences, etc., require painting. This it is estimated will cost about \$2,000.

Repairs, which it is estimated will cost about \$1,000, are necessary to engines, boilers, heating system, plumbing system, etc.

Originally, when this station was laid out, it was planned to build a hospital to the south of the administration building, same to be similar to the detention building placed on the north. This plan has not been followed out, although we daily see the need of such a hospital. There is no Public Health Service hospital or Government hospital of any kind at this port. Under the law, diseased seamen must be removed from vessels and placed in hospitals. The hospitals in this vicinity are overcrowded, and moreover the authorities are loath to receive Government cases, particularly diseased seamen, which are usually venereal cases. As a result many of the seamen secure outdoor treatment and wander about the city, free to spread the diseases with which they are afflicted. Other cases sent to the hospital, aliens coming here in violation of law and excluded, escape at will, there being no means of restraining them. Moreover, it is felt that such a hospital would be self-supporting, the expense of treating the aliens and their maintenance being chargeable to the various steamship companies responsible. The writer deems it his duty to bring to the attention of the bureau this crying need and imperative necessity, and trusts that it will receive consideration at the earliest possible moment.

#### PERSONNEL.

Early in the fiscal year this force was greatly reduced by furloughs and transfers. In order to meet the financial situation, the officials have carried on the work to the best of their ability with the available force. Of necessity many things have been left undone or not done as exhaustively or thoroughly undertaken as would have been the case if a sufficient force were available. This is particularly true of the watchmen force. With men, women, and children detained, including violent and desperate stowaways and other aliens, arrested under warrants, some of them criminals, and with but five available watchmen and the other departments so depleted as to be unable to be drawn upon, it becomes impossible properly to protect the property and the lives of the detained, to prevent escapes, make deportations, verify departures (deportations), serve notices, etc. Shipping has increased enormously, as high as 150 and more vessels being in port at one time scattered along over 50 miles of river front, immigration has increased and is still increasing, and it is obvious that in order to attempt to enforce the existing laws and take care of the many phases of work arising at this station and in this district additional officers and employees must be provided.

It is a pleasure and only fitting to testify to the efficient and untiring cooperation of the officers and employees at this station and to express the hope that they will be rewarded in the near future with such recognition in the way of increased salaries as may be commensurate with their duties and work, and more favorably compare with salaries paid for like services in other fields.

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#### COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, BALTIMORE, MD., IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 5, COMPRISING MARYLAND AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

##### APPLICATIONS.

Aliens to the number of 397 were admitted during the year, these including passengers on arriving vessels, seamen under rule 10, a few stowaways and workaways, and one alien admitted on payment of head tax when a warrant of arrest was canceled. The passenger arrivals are mostly on fruit vessels from the West Indies, but an occasional passenger vessel has arrived, diverted from other ports for various reasons. It is, of course, hoped by local interests that immigration through this port in numbers prevailing before the war will again be seen, but there is nothing definite as yet toward the realization of this hope, although several of the large trans-Atlantic lines which have recently established freight schedules to and from this port are reliably reported to be considering the feasibility and desirability of diverting a share of the European immigration movement to this district.

## DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Out of 151 warrants of arrest received for execution in the district 81 were served. The remainder of the aliens thus involved either could not be apprehended or their warrants were sent to other districts for service. Forty-two warrants of deportation were issued, 1 being canceled later, and 24 removals under warrants were actually made. The disparity between the number of warrants issued and served arises from the fact that at the instance of the Department of Justice, on the furnishing of prima facie proof, numerous warrants were issued for aliens charged with membership in proscribed organizations who apparently had fled from this State before arrest was possible.

With regard to institutional cases, it is presumed that the authorities may still not be prompt in reporting alien public charges, due to their recognizing the difficulty experienced by the service in effecting deportations during the war.

One Chinese was arrested under departmental warrant, and one Japanese, for whom a warrant was issued, has not been located.

## SEAMEN.

American and foreign vessels numbering 1,313 were boarded and given immigration inspection. This is an increase of considerably more than one-third over the preceding year, and this augmented boarding work has been carried on with no additional detail of officers. The foreign commerce of Baltimore is increasing appreciably from month to month, the arrivals for the last month of the fiscal year being the largest of the 12-month period, immigration duties increasing correspondingly.

The vessels boarded carried 51,229 alien seamen, being an increase of nearly 18,000 more than arrived during the preceding fiscal year. Of course, this gross number will in some instances include more than one arrival of the same alien. The total reported of departing alien seamen was 46,606; of those discharged and reshipped, foreign, 4,671; and of those signed on at this port, 5,162; desertions reported, 1,174. Thirty-three vessels arrived with Chinese forming a portion of the crews, totaling 349 of this race. Of this number 12 deserted and 64 were granted the privilege of landing to reship foreign. No horsemen's certificates were issued, but 59 attendants arrived from abroad who had been signed on at other ports of this country. Twenty-three alien work-ways were admitted and three debarred.

The observations made in the report of this district for the preceding fiscal year concerning the impracticability of strictly enforcing the provision of section 36, requiring the furnishing of the list of all changes in crew prior to departure as a condition precedent to the granting of clearance, and the requirements of the rules as to compulsory hospital treatment to certified alien seamen are still applicable here. In many instances it seems not only impracticable but impossible to do more than approximate the strict requirements of the seamen's sections of the law and rule 10. However, this is clearly due, at least in part, to the lack of hospital facilities under our own administration or supervision.

It is thought that the rule should be amended to take cognizance of actual physical conditions at certain ports of the country, which render difficult or unfeasible the strict application of the ideal conditions set forth in the current regulations; and, as a preliminary to such recommended revision, it is suggested that either the different districts which are concerned with alien seamen be called upon to make specific recommendations on the subject or that a conference should be called at the bureau of representatives from the various ports to work out the changes which local experiences with the rule have demonstrated to be advisable.

If the State Department identification card is to be retained much longer, rule 10 should obviously be altered somewhat, as the description of the old form 685, found therein, is not applicable to present practice, and if the furnishing of any identification card is to be continued permanently, it is thought perhaps that provision for some penalty to be inflicted upon the masters of vessels and others (like that found in sec. 36) for failure to furnish the cards for arriving alien members of the crews should be obtained.

It is thought that some leeway should be afforded by the regulations to permit placing back on board their vessels just prior to sailing those diseased seamen who are undergoing medical treatment, but who are not quite cured at the time of departure, when this can be done without injury to the seaman himself and without danger of contagion to other members of the crew, and when there is

an understanding that the seaman will not be returned to these shores until certified as cured by some physician.

In round numbers, 13,500 alien seaman identification cards have been issued during the year and 5,000 citizen cards, the customs service, of course, participating in those cases wherein the passport regulations call upon it to furnish the card in the first instance. The boarding officers find that the visé of subsequent arrivals on cards presented by seamen are omitted on the majority, which is probably due to lack of help at the different ports.

Inasmuch as there is no longer any general checking out of vessels foreign bound, the passport regulations are now ineffective in preventing the departure as seamen of suspected or dangerous aliens. There is no practicable means of assuring that all seamen signed on for departure are in possession of identification cards.

#### STOWAWAYS.

One hundred and fifty-five aliens of this class arrived, of whom 34 were admitted for various reasons. There were 16 American stowaways found in the same period. The last few months has seen a great increase in arrivals of this class, the principal contributing causes for which are quite apparent. These are, briefly, the distressing economic conditions in some parts of Europe and in the West Indies; the consular visé requirements, which many aliens can not comply with or measure up to; the help afforded by sympathetic members of crews in assisting and facilitating the hiding on board of destitute aliens, many of whom are or have been of the seafaring class; and laxity in searching vessels prior to sailing for this country. There is every reason to believe that the influx of stowaways, for these reasons, will be even greater in the coming year.

Five stowaways were certified for dangerous or loathsome contagious diseases.

#### ESCAPES.

One stowaway and one workaway escaped before they could be produced for examination, and appropriate action was taken in the matter, as well as in the cases of certain seamen ordered held on board their vessels because of having excludable diseases, and whose illegal landings were not prevented.

#### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The sum allotted to the district from the appropriation for regulating immigration was \$5,000, and there will be an approximate deficit of \$150 when all debits are accurately known. From the appropriation "Enforcement of laws against alien anarchists, 1920," there has been expended \$1,263.17, with several outstanding charges yet to be received.

#### FINES.

The total of administrative fines actually covered into the Treasury was \$1,820. There are six fines pending for decision. In libel proceedings in the Federal courts three cases were decided under section 10, by imposing a fine of \$200 and costs in each, or a total of \$600 and costs. Two libels were instituted under section 32, resulting in fines of \$100 and \$200, respectively, or a total of \$300 and costs.

Head tax amounting to \$2,336 was covered in for arrivals, and many collections were sent to other ports, representing payments made by aliens given examination here, but whose actual landings were elsewhere.

#### CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

No arrests were made during the year, both because of the lack of time and because the advisability of such action in this jurisdiction is questionable, in view of what seems to be the attitude of the courts with regard to the question of the burden of proof, etc., which have been sufficiently commented upon in prior years.

One arrest case pending in the Washington courts from a former year was disposed of by the affirmation of the commissioner's order of deportation, and the actual removal to China of the alien. Two cases are still pending on appeal.

## CIVIL SUITS AND CRIMINAL CASES.

In libel proceedings referred to under the caption of financial affairs, five cases were disposed of, resulting in total fines of \$900 and costs.

A prosecution was brought under section 8 against several members of the crew of an American vessel for bringing and landing two French girls, stowaways and immoral.

The men were indicted under this section, as were three officers of the vessel under section 10, the latter having knowledge of the presence on board of said stowaways, and having taken no steps to prevent their landing. At trial all seven defendants pleaded guilty, but as the judge apparently concurred in the view of the United States attorney that the master of the vessel, the charge against whom, under section 10, had been dismissed on the preliminary hearing by the United States commissioner, was largely responsible for the illegal acts of the officers and members of his crew in landing the aliens, the defendants in court were sentenced to 2 days in jail, the judge taking into consideration that some of them had already spent 30 days in confinement awaiting trial. The girls were subsequently deported on departmental warrants.

A prosecution was laid under section 8 against a member of the crew of an American vessel arriving from South America for concealing or harboring on board an alien stowaway, but as corroborative evidence of guilt was unavailable, the charge was dismissed by the United States commissioner.

The foregoing does not represent all matters laid before the United States attorneys for civil or criminal procedure, as often the prosecuting officials do not deem judicial action advisable or justifiable.

## WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

There were but two cases of this category during the year, in which this and the Department of Justice were jointly interested, the latter department prosecuting the men concerned. Conviction was secured in one case and dismissal resulted in the other. The women involved were made objects of warrant of arrest proceedings.

A man and woman arriving as passengers were excluded on similar grounds.

## WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The Public Health Service surgeon in charge of the examination of aliens reports the issuance of but four certificates for diseases or affections found in the examinations of 535 alien passengers, or those seeking legalization of entry. Seamen numbering 486 were certified as having loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, of whom 76, employed on American vessels, were required to be treated in hospitals, and 127 of this class were given out-patient treatment. Eighty-nine employed on foreign vessels were recommended for hospital treatment, and detention and treatment on board vessels were advised in the cases of 209 on foreign ships, because of the short time the respective vessels were to remain in port. Certificates as to less serious diseases or disability were furnished regarding 577 alien seamen. No alien passengers were accorded hospital treatment.

There has been a recent change in the personnel of the Public Health Service here, and happily there is now a prospect of a complete agreement in the enforcement of certain features of rule 10, which has been a matter of some controversy and friction in the past. The surgeon in charge complains, with reason, of the loss of time caused the physician who accompanies the boarding officers of this service, occasioned by the delays incident to the work of the customs service on coastwise vessels, in searching for undeclared liquor, etc. While such delay and inconvenience are regretted, there is no prospect of a betterment of the conditions complained of as long as this service is dependent upon the courtesy of the customs service in granting the privilege of transacting our boarding duties by means of the revenue cutter.

The quarantine station at this port now seems definitely to be under the control and direction of the Public Health Service, and to be a Federal adjunct, after several disappointing attempts in this direction. This was one of two ports in the country, at least on the Atlantic coast, at which the quarantine work was carried on under municipal auspices.

## CONTRACT LABOR.

There have been quite a number of rejections of individuals coming under promises of employment, but there has been found no concerted effort to import labor. The evidence obtained in specific cases did not warrant proceedings against the reputed employers in this country.

## SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

No information or evidence of smuggling on any scale, or as a result of concerted effort, has been reported or brought to light. Undoubtedly, as referred to in preceding remarks regarding stowaways, some seamen actively help aliens to hide on board vessels with the expectation that a way may be found to bring about their landing without inspection; and others, who take no direct part in these attempts, yet have cognizance of the same and sympathize with them. This practice has many exemplifications, one being the recent finding on a vessel, just before arrival at port, of several stowaways who had been hidden during the entire and slow voyage from an Italian port, and undoubtedly fed and harbored by certain of the crew. In this sort of cases successful prosecution is very seldom possible, even when the stowaways will incriminate those who aided them, because the latter will be emphatic in their denials, and their shipmates customarily will affect entire ignorance regarding the presence on board of the undesirables.

A prosecution, then, resolves itself into conflicting testimony, and a consequent lack of corroborative evidence to support the charge.

This office is greatly indebted to the customs service for efficient searches of arriving fruit steamers, the principal source of attempted illegal entries. Eighty such vessels were searched thoroughly by this cooperating branch of the Government.

## CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

Forty-one preinvestigations of claimed status, mostly for return certificates, were made, divided as follows: Four laborers, 4 merchants, 4 students, 24 alleged native-born citizens of the United States, and 5 alleged sons of native borns. Very few of the preinvestigations were for the purpose of obtaining a determination of exempt status or citizenship, so as to facilitate later admissions of members of families. All but two of the requests were granted. The number represents a large increase over the preceding year, due primarily to the greater number of sailings to the Orient, following the end of the war; modification in passport permit requirements; peace-time security of travel; and the greatly increased earnings of Chinese in this country during the war period.

Investigations connected with applicants for admission at other ports were conducted in five cases; in two cases of preinvestigation on account of applicants at other ports; and there was one applicant for issuance of a duplicate certificate of identity. There were several informal investigations, in the routine of work, to determine legality of residence or domicile.

## INVESTIGATIONS.

Other than in Chinese matters, 60 recorded investigations were made, by direction of the bureau or on requests from other districts, and embracing various features of immigration work. Additionally, as a preliminary to naturalization, and to establish legality of residence, 59 nunc pro tunc examinations were conducted. Out of 3,902 requests for verifications of landings, 3,424 were accomplished mostly as a basis for naturalization, although there were a comparatively few searches in public charge cases, and to determine age for work permits.

## ANARCHISTS.

The experiences in this district with cases coming under this descriptive heading have been quite strenuous during the year. In strict compliance with instructions, and in cooperation with the Department of Justice, hearings were granted under warrants of arrest to 66 aliens, mostly charged with member-

ship in, or affiliation with, such organizations as come within the prohibitive definitions of the act of October 16, 1918. Most of these were alleged members of the Union of Russian Workers or the Communist Party of America, and were apprehended by the Department of Justice in the raids made in November and January last.

The hearings were held during the winter months, and, with the current work of the district, taxed our resources to the utmost. Decisions from Washington in these cases were long deferred, due doubtless to the great accumulation of records of hearings in the bureau, but these delays caused many and repeated inquiries here by the aliens, their relatives and friends, and anxious bondsmen.

Thirty-seven arrest warrants of this class were canceled outright and 22 aliens have been ordered deported, of whom 9 have actually been sent out of the country. Six have been deferred for surveillance for various periods and later reports, and decision in the remaining case is still awaited at the close of the year. One anarchist ordered deported in the preceding year was removed this year, while deportation is deferred in the case of another until the expiration of a penitentiary sentence.

The act of June 5, 1920, strengthens the Government's hands materially with regard to those aliens who so far fail to appreciate, or who repudiate, the advantages and betterments of the institutions and laws of this country, to which they voluntarily migrated to escape political or economic oppression, as to work actively or passively for the overthrow by violence of our system of government, or who lend their aid and support to individuals or organizations openly or secretly striving to that end.

#### WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Three writs affecting aliens of the so-called anarchistic class were sued out during the year. They presented no novel or interesting features and were all abandoned in open court by attorneys before the actual hearings.

#### COOPERATION.

With most of the Federal and State bureaus with which this service necessarily has contact there has been complete and cordial cooperation, but with two or three with which we have intimate dealings there occasionally has developed friction, which it is the constant endeavor to avoid or minimize.

#### ILLITERACY AND RULE 17-A.

The same reason as given in the preceding year, viz, the practical stoppage of general immigration to this port, precludes intelligent comment upon the effect of the illiteracy test upon the immigration problem, and whether it serves to better the quality of the immigrant stream, while decreasing the quantity. For the same cause we have had no cases during the year to which the privileges of rule 17-A have been granted, nor any aliens temporarily admitted for agricultural or other work under departmental instructions.

#### ALIEN ENEMIES.

The cases of 33 alien enemies transferred to a Government insane hospital in this district during and since the war, from the war prison barracks at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Fort Douglas, Utah, and who were never released or paroled, are being investigated at the close of the year with a view to their arrest and deportation under the act of Congress of May 10, 1920. Two more of such aliens have escaped from the institution.

There have been several applications for admission of aliens of this class arriving as seamen, which have been denied. Four German stowaways have been excluded. A few other alien enemies have arrived as seamen with an expressed intention of not leaving their vessels, and so have been remanded on board.

#### STATION.

Near the close of the fiscal year the War Department discontinued its use as a hospital of the new immigrant buildings at Fort McHenry, and early action

is awaited on the request of the Public Health Service for authority to use the more important of the group of buildings for the extensive medical work devolving upon it at this port, with the understanding that when this service has need of them, on the resumption of immigration in fair numbers, they will be relinquished. The buildings to be utilized by the Public Health Service are the administration structure and the hospital, with a possibility of the power house being also needed.

#### FOREIGN PERMITS.

There were 180 applications for permits to depart from the country, all having been granted. The relaxation of the requirements for outgoing aliens has restricted the applications during the year to alien enemies, persons of doubtful nationality, or those owing allegiance to countries which have no accredited or accepted diplomatic representatives in the United States.

#### PERSONNEL.

It is pleasant to report that the officials have done their duty well and faithfully. In the various grades there are 16 employees, and their work has been commendable and meritorious under trying circumstances. Since April there has been an insufficient number of inspectors and stenographers to satisfactorily handle the rapidly increased shipping coming to Baltimore. The routine work arising from day to day, which must be disposed of promptly, permits, with the limited force, but little time for duties entailing extended investigations or constructive effort in several branches of our work.

In the last few years the country at large has come to have a more intimate knowledge and appreciation of the importance of the duties imposed upon this service. In safeguarding the best interests of the country, and it is confidently thought the public would indorse more adequate appropriations to permit carrying on the work in a more satisfactory manner and of paying salaries proportionate to its importance if the need therefor could be placed before the country. The meagerness of the salaries paid the rank and file is deplorable under present economic conditions, and the inadequacy can not be too strongly emphasized. A casual reader of the Immigration Laws and Regulations can not fail to realize and appreciate the caliber of the work an inspector is called upon to perform daily, and yet the average inspector receives as compensation an amount about on a par with the wages of unskilled labor to-day. Exemplified in another way, his salary is hundreds of dollars below what several impartial and thorough investigating bureaus or commissions, State and Federal, including a bureau of our own department, have reported to be the minimum yearly earnings upon which the average American family can maintain the American standard of living. There is mere justice in bringing about a correction of these conditions, which industrial corporations and others are acknowledging and doing every day.

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### INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 6, COMPRISING VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT NORFOLK.

#### APPLICATIONS.

A total of 2,351 applications for admission were filed by aliens, being an increase of 550 over the number for the fiscal year 1919. Of this number, 2,164 were admitted and 187 barred, an excess of exclusions over the previous fiscal year of 147.

#### DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Twenty-two aliens were covered in applications for warrants of arrest, and the same number of warrants issued. Three of the warrants were sent outside the district, 9 were canceled, 3 executed, and 7 pending at the close of the fiscal year.

#### SEAMEN.

A total of 244 seamen applied for admission, 10 of whom were rejected. This is a slight decrease from the previous fiscal year. There were 1,389 escapes

or desertions, an increase of 1,200 over the past year. The following tabulation indicates the number of seamen arriving in the district during the fiscal year 1920:

From—	Norfolk.	Newport News.	Wilmington, N. C.	Total.
Foreign.....	68,809	40,863	2,082	106,754
Coastwise.....	12,806	21,008	1,453	35,267
Total.....				142,021

At Norfolk it has been found impossible to board all vessels arriving coastwise, which accounts for the reduced number of seamen shown under said heading; in fact, it is understood such vessels need not be boarded, and that is the practice usually followed. The total of arriving seamen for the year 1919 was 122,673, so it will be seen that there was a material increase for 1920.

As mentioned in previous reports, the issuance of seamen's identity cards is a task of great magnitude, and this work takes up a large part of the time of the force of inspectors at both Norfolk and Newport News, so that other classes of immigration work have suffered on account of the necessity of issuing said cards. The work of issuing the cards is so tedious in detail and requires so much time that the labor involved in writing and stamping them tends to prevent an intelligent examination of the seamen. Several years' experience with seamen's identity cards on the ground leads to the conclusion that they are of no real value, since each alien seaman is required, before he can be issued a card, to produce documentary evidence of his nationality. If he already has such evidence in his possession there appears little merit in issuing him a further document, at great expense of time and labor to the Government, besides the delay to landing of crews and the enormous aggregate cost to steamship companies for photographs. To really control the landing of alien seamen it would be necessary to have an elaborate system of guards at each pier, with an immigrant inspector always on duty, the guards to be armed and prepared to use their arms. Of course, such a system would be impracticable on account of the cost, and even then alien seamen would desert without identity cards or medical inspection, as they have always done and will likely continue to do. The present system of identity cards works a hardship both on the immigration force and the seamen, as an insufficient force is furnished to issue the cards promptly, thus detaining the seamen on board. Vessels frequently touch for bunker coal after a long voyage, and shore leave can not be had because of insufficient time to issue identity cards. The approximate number of seamen's identity cards issued in district No. 6 for the fiscal year was 71,316.

The number of alien seamen medically certified in the district under amended rule 10 was 1,161, of which number 996 were treated in hospital. The handling of these medical cases has vastly increased the work, as the agents must be billed for hospital treatment in each case, bills collected and paid, and a great deal of other detail work in connection. This business, coupled with the issuance of identity cards, has overwhelmed the force with work, so that immigration work in general has to be performed in great haste and not in the thorough manner desirable, and many things must be left undone which ordinarily would receive attention. Commencing September 20, 1919, the medical inspection of arriving aliens was removed from Federal quarantine (Fort Monroe) and conducted at Norfolk and Newport News by an officer of the United States Public Health Service assigned to each port, who accompanied the immigration boarding officer in boarding vessels. This is a much more satisfactory arrangement than conducting the inspection at Fort Monroe, since the medical examiners there had their quarantine duties to perform, besides having insufficient time within which to make a proper immigration examination, they really not having been in a position to give immigration work proper and sympathetic attention. The most serious difficulty in carrying out rule 10 is the lack of adequate hospital facilities to receive the alien seamen certified. The hospital space available has been inadequate a number of times to meet the requirements, thus creating a very embarrassing situation. Beds for only 70 patients were available at the close of the fiscal year, while at least double that space is necessary. As recommended in the previous annual report, it is believed that a fine should be provided for the bringing of alien seamen afflicted with loathsome and dangerous contagious diseases.



## STOWAWAYS.

Of the 217 stowaways (all aliens) arriving in this district, 41 were admitted and 176 debarred. During the fiscal year 1919 the number of alien stowaways arriving was only 49, so it will be seen that the increase in number of stowaways has been great. As a matter of course, the holding of boards of special inquiry and effecting deportation in these cases, has materially increased the work.

## ESCAPES.

Fourteen aliens escaped during the year, 10 from the immigration detention room and 4 from vessels after having been placed on board for deportation. The Norfolk immigration detention room is a most inefficient arrangement, so that it has become necessary to confine practically all detained aliens (who are principally stowaways) in the city jail to guard against escape. Some new detention arrangement, with an adequate force of guards, is necessary to handle the work properly. In fact, without suitable watchmen or guards, in view of the number of stowaways, etc., present arrangements are most inadequate in effecting deportation, etc., as the small force of inspectors can not be spared from the issuing of identity cards, and it is necessary to require steamship interests to employ special officers to handle departs and bring in aliens from vessels.

## HEAD TAX.

During the fiscal year alien head tax was collected in the sum of \$5,008. The foregoing shows an increase over the last fiscal year of \$1,252.

## FINES.

Fines assessed in this district during the fiscal year aggregated \$10,110. An increase of \$9,700 is shown over the previous fiscal year. A large number of fine deposits in addition were required, but the fines were remitted by departmental action.

## ALLOTMENTS.

The allotment for the fiscal year was \$13,000. The deficit will amount approximately to \$350.

## HABEAS CORPUS.

No writs were sued out during the fiscal year, but three cases remain pending which originated in the fiscal year 1917.

## ARRIVING VESSELS.

The total number of vessels arriving from foreign at Norfolk, Wilmington, and Newport News during the fiscal year was 2,636.

In addition to these from foreign 319 vessels from coastwise were boarded at Norfolk and 518 at Newport News. As heretofore stated, the boarding of all coastwise vessels is not undertaken at Norfolk, and no figures are available to show how many such vessels arrived at Norfolk. For the previous fiscal year the total of vessels in the foreign trade arriving, both coastwise and from foreign, was given as 2,999. It will be seen that approximately 2,636 vessels arrived from foreign in the fiscal year 1920; so had all coastwise vessels been boarded and counted in the total for 1920 would have been materially larger than for 1919. In short, there has been a great increase in the number of vessels arriving in the district from foreign, particularly toward the close of the fiscal year, so that it has been impossible to handle the crews and issue identity cards in a prompt and efficient manner with the force available.

## CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

During the year there were 7 preinvestigations of status for return certificates (5 laborers and 2 merchants) and 7 investigations of alleged American-born Chinese as to citizenship, a total number of 14 investigations, as compared with 10 cases last year.

## INVESTIGATIONS.

These was a total of 221 miscellaneous investigations during the fiscal year, including 40 warrant and 175 naturalization investigations

## CHINESE SEAMEN.

During the fiscal year 2,353 Chinese seamen are accounted for on board vessels arriving in this district. This figure shows a decrease of 3,353 from the number of Chinese seamen arriving during the fiscal year 1919. Under this heading it may be stated that many Chinese stowaways have been arriving on vessels from England during the latter part of the fiscal year, it being understood that Chinese seamen are no longer allowed by the seamen's union to ship on British vessels in England, and these stowaways state that they are no longer able to earn a livelihood in England on this account. A considerable number of Chinese seamen are deserting in this district, and there is little doubt that the Chinese-exclusion law is being violated through this method of entry.

## ANARCHISTS.

Five cases under this heading were investigated during the year, and in 4 of them warrants of arrest were secured and served, and canceled after due hearings were held. Of the 4 warrant cases, 3 involved alien seamen employed on American vessels, who had personal difficulties with the ships' officers, which resulted in the officers filing charges of anarchy, etc., against the seamen. In no case were the charges substantiated, and it was impossible to determine who was most at fault, the officers or the seamen. The alien population in both Virginia and North Carolina is light, so there are no strongholds of unassimilated foreign peoples, wherein the teachings of anarchy usually take root.

## COOPERATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

During the year 1920 this office has cooperated with other Government agencies fully, and almost without exception they have accorded this service the same treatment.

## ALIEN ENEMIES.

There have been no transactions under this heading, except the exclusion of German stowaways and of German aliens coming in as members of crews of American vessels. On several occasions American vessels have signed on German citizens in German ports, claiming other crew men could not be found.

## ILLITERACY TEST.

But few exclusions on the grounds of illiteracy occurred, and those cases which did occur were usually stowaways from southern Europe, Malta, etc., and the applicants would have been inadmissible on other grounds.

## PERSONNEL.

Owing to the constant increase of foreign arrivals of vessels the hospital treatment of alien seamen under rule 10 and the issuing of identity cards K and L, as well as increased number of alien stowaways, the force has been greatly overworked during the entire fiscal year. Two additional inspectors and a male stenographer are badly needed at Norfolk, while at Newport News the services of a male stenographer are also urgently required. At the latter port provision was made at the end of the fiscal year for four inspectors and the appointment of a clerk was authorized.

When a suitable clerk is secured, making a force of four inspectors and a male clerk, it is believed the needs of that port will be filled. Norfolk being the headquarters of the district, of course all filing, correspondence, warrant work, statistical work, stamping up and filing identity cards, crew lists, changes of crew, and similar work is carried on in that office. The time of one competent clerk could be fully utilized in handling hospital files, making out hospital bills, letters, etc., under amended rule 10 alone, while stamping up, filing, etc., in connection with identity cards could hardly be accomplished on the time of one clerk. This office has never been able to properly file the duplicate identity

cards. The boarding of vessels at Norfolk is also a difficult problem on account of the length of the harbor—in the neighborhood of 8 or 10 miles. A majority of arriving vessels tie up or anchor out about 8 miles from Norfolk (Sewalls Point). So many vessels arrive some days that it is impossible for the boarding officer to board all of them; and if shipping increases at the same rate as during the last three months of the fiscal year, two boarding launches may be necessary to handle the work, with an increased inspection force.

As the bureau is well aware, the cost of living is still on the increase, and no adequate provision has been made by adjustment of salaries to permit Immigration Service officers and employees to maintain themselves and families in accordance with reasonable American standards of living, and a majority of them are hardly able to provide the bare necessities of life. Practically every employee (excepting commissioners and inspectors in charge) who has a family to provide for is bowed down under a burden of poverty which grows heavier from month to month. It is almost impossible under these conditions for employees to perform their duties with cheerfulness and dispatch. They can only drag along from day to day, hoping to make both ends meet financially the best they can, and that something may happen to better conditions. Those who had small savings have seen them melt away long since. Increases of \$10 per month do not even meet the annual increases in house rent alone in this locality, one employee having had an increase in rent of \$15 per month to meet his wage increase of \$10 per month. These most deplorable conditions are bound to react more strongly every day upon the efficiency of the service. Experienced men will leave the service as soon as openings are found, and it will be found impossible to secure efficient help at the wages now being paid. There would seem to be no more important consideration than the existence of the employees of the service, for without them the service can not exist. The bureau is most respectfully asked and urged to do all in its power to secure living wages for its employees.

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#### INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 7, COMPRISING SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

##### APPLICATIONS.

The total number who applied for entry at ports in this district was 21,684, the total number admitted being 21,414 and debarred 262; 13 cases remain pending. Four Chinese persons were admitted and 10 were granted the privilege of transit across land territory of the United States. Of the 32 Japanese who applied for entry, 31 were admitted on primary inspection, 1 was debarred, leaving 1 case pending. All those admitted were in possession of proper passports.

There were 19,660 arrivals of United States citizens, as against 17,437 departures.

##### DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS, INCLUDING CHINESE).

During the year 142 cases were considered, detailed investigations having been conducted in 138 of these, and as a result 74 warrants of arrest were issued by the department. Action as follows was taken in these latter cases: Twenty-one arrest warrants canceled; 34 deportation warrants executed; aliens in 16 instances conveyed to other ports for deportation; 2 aliens released on bond; and 1 case is pending.

Two Chinese cases were investigated, warrants being applied for in both instances. These cases are pending. No Japanese cases arose during the year.

##### SEAMEN.

Vessels from foreign ports boarded during the year totaled 2,554, necessitating the inspection of 29,733 alien seamen and 16,813 United States citizen seamen—a total of 46,546. Identification cards to the number of 14,085 were issued covering both classes. Two hundred and ninety-five alien seamen were certified for loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases and ordered conveyed to hospital. Desertions numbered 715.

## STOWAWAYS.

One hundred and sixteen stowaways were apprehended, 23 of whom were admitted and 93 excluded and deported. None were Chinese.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Head tax amounting to \$98,944 was collected and fines aggregating \$1,490 were assessed against transportation lines under sections 9, 14, 18, and 36, \$1,200 being on account of the bringing of illiterate aliens.

The allotment for the district was \$6,000, and disbursements amounted to \$7,570. It is estimated that \$8,000 will be required during the coming year.

One court fine of \$25 and costs was imposed for the landing of an alien seaman without inspection, the master of the vessel making payment thereof.

## WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

It is reported that practically all cities in this jurisdiction are enforcing their ordinances doing away with the old order of "restricted districts," and while there are reports that such women occupy hotels and boarding houses to some extent there is no doubt but that the moral conditions of the country are vastly improved.

The Savannah office reports that many societies throughout the State of Georgia are endeavoring to secure employment and find practical remedies to improve conditions for girls and women, and the same condition may be said to prevail with respect to the State of Florida.

## CONTRACT LABOR.

During the past fiscal year the number of Spanish laborers traveling in groups through the ports of Tampa (principally) and Key West, Fla., destined mostly to Ohio, became so apparent as to necessitate the closest scrutiny and examination of all such passengers, and as a result extended investigations at the seaports concerned were made and hundreds of aliens held for boards of special inquiry. From the figures furnished herein it will be noted that 1,378 aliens were detained for boards of special inquiry, and that 79 aliens were debarred as contract laborers. During last April, Mr. Brice Edwards, Chief of the Contract Labor Division of our bureau, investigated conditions in the district with respect to the entry of Spaniards destined to Ohio through the ports mentioned above and also with respect to Bahama laborers entering at Miami from the Bahama Islands. His report to the Commissioner General of April 28 last covers the situation in detail. Our officers were pleased to cooperate with Mr. Edwards to the fullest extent, and it is believed his visit to the district was of material advantage to the service. By the assignment to duty of one additional inspector at Tampa and one at Miami, Fla., those ports are now in a much better position to cope with the contract-labor situation, and it is believed that this provision of the law is being strictly enforced at all ports throughout this district.

## WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

While a spirit of hearty cooperation between medical and immigration officials prevails at all ports in district No. 7, and the service rendered at certain ports is highly commendable, nevertheless one can not help being impressed by the small number of defective seamen certified and ordered removed to hospital at many ports, when the large number of seamen inspected is taken into consideration.

## SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

The number of Chinamen passing in transit from China via San Francisco and Key West to Cuba is increasing. During the fiscal year 1919 approximately 3,000 of such Chinamen passed out of the port of Key West, Fla., while during the fiscal year last past there were 4,590 transit Chinese who departed from that port. This large movement of Chinese into Cuba has naturally resulted in attempts at Chinese smuggling into this district from Cuba, and there is no doubt that a small number of Chinamen have gained illegal entry

in that manner despite every precaution taken by the force available, which is altogether inadequate to properly handle the situation.

On May 16 last the Cuban fishing smack *Remplaza* was seized off the Florida coast, near Tarpon Springs, and there were found on board, in addition to a large amount of liquor, 17 contraband Chinese. The Chinamen were promptly landed in the county jail at Tampa, along with the crew of six men. Twelve of the Chinamen were excluded and deported by the board of special inquiry at Tampa, and at the close of the fiscal year five Chinamen were still being detained by the Department of Justice as material witnesses in the prosecution of the crew.

There have been a few cases of aliens—arriving on passenger vessels at Tampa and Key West—who were smuggled into the United States with the assistance of certain members of the crews of said passenger vessels. A vigorous fight was made against this practice by our service and by the responsible officers of the vessels, with the result that the men implicated are reported to have been discharged, and all attempts at smuggling in this manner have ceased.

#### SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

There are no special organizations in this district for the benefit of arriving aliens.

#### SETTLEMENTS OF ALIENS OF PARTICULAR RACES.

At Ybor City and West Tampa, Fla., both of which are suburbs of Tampa, Cubans and Spaniards are practically colonized. There is also quite a colony of Negroes from the Bahama Islands at Miami, Fla., and a considerable number of others live in the small towns adjacent to Miami, and along the east coast of Florida.

#### CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

The cases of 4 laborers, 4 merchants, and 9 natives, applicants for preinvestigation of status, were considered; return certificates were granted in 15 cases, the remaining case being still pending.

#### INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations were conducted as follows: Regarding applicants for entry, 9; in warrant cases, 2; and in naturalization matters, 370. None of these concerned Chinese persons.

#### STATION AND EQUIPMENT.

Aside from the immigration station at Charleston, S. C., which has been turned over to the Navy Department, there is no regular immigration station in this district. At Key West, Fla., the Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Co. has established a small station, consisting of a two-room building on the wharf, for the temporary detention of aliens arriving at that port by vessels of their line.

#### PERSONNEL.

The officers and employees of this district are loyal and efficient and the cooperation is admirable. From comparative figures shown farther on in this report it will be noted that during the past year the business conducted in this district was about double that transacted in any preceding year, and this, considering the additional duties incident to the enforcement of the new immigration act, the new seamen regulations, and the enforcement of the many war-time regulations, has more than doubled the work performed under former conditions. It has been necessary at practically all stations in this district for the employees to work overtime, oftentimes on Sundays and holidays, and to forego annual leave in many instances, all of which has been cheerfully and uncomplainingly done. Nevertheless, to properly carry on the work, and in justice to many overworked employees, immediate steps should by all means be taken to increase the number of employees assigned to duty in this district, especially at Key West, Fla., where the largest increase in business is noticeable and where from all indications business will continue to increase from year to year. The question of salaries is also worthy of serious consideration if experienced and capable men are to be retained in service, for while

the slight recognition recently received is fully appreciated by all, the fact remains that the standard of salaries in general paid immigration officers is about one-half that paid under former normal conditions.

#### COOPERATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The results under this heading are all that could be desired and have been in every manner entirely satisfactory.

#### ALIEN ANARCHISTS.

Arrest warrants were issued in 30 cases, action thereon having been taken as follows: Aliens released on bond, 2; deported, 10; and warrants canceled, 18.

#### ALIEN ENEMIES.

The United States Internment stations at Fort Oglethorpe and Fort McPherson, Ga., have closed during this fiscal year, and all internees either repatriated, deported, or admitted.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

On account of trans-Atlantic transportation having discontinued during the period of the war, the greater portion of traffic to and from Cuba having previously been carried by those lines—for instance, the German and Austrian lines—the Cuban business man and producer has had to depend entirely on the markets of the United States in which to buy and sell, and consequently all the traffic has been thrown to the lines plying out of the Gulf ports. The Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Co. reports that with the daily service through Key West, Fla., the increase of business has been so great as to make the tax on the present transportation facilities beyond any anticipated preparations. The natural consequence is that the passenger traffic follows the freight traffic in order to facilitate the buying, selling, and shipping both to and from the United States, and the company above named reports that passenger traffic has likewise overtaxed the capacity of all passenger-carrying vessels to the extent that lines plying through Florida ports at times have all their space sold three or four weeks in advance.

The Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Co. states that the demand for passage is so great that it is now negotiating for a vessel licensed to carry something over 400 passengers and that it is also building a ship having 142 staterooms, which will go into service the first of the year. Until she is completed just what the limit of her capacity will be can not be stated.

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### COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, NEW ORLEANS, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 8, COMPRISING LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS, AND TENNESSEE.

#### APPLICATIONS.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, applications to the number of 6,144 were passed on within this district, which, compared with arrivals during the fiscal year 1919, shows an increase of over 36 per cent. Of these 6,006 were admitted and 138 debarred. Of the total arrivals, 377, or 6.1 per cent, were held for examination by the board of special inquiry. Aliens arriving at this port came mainly from South and Central America, the West Indies, Mexico, and Spain. As new steamship lines are being established between New Orleans and other ports in the countries named, it is confidently expected that the passenger traffic through this port will continue to increase in volume, and during the fiscal year 1921 will undoubtedly extend to European countries other than that named.

The class of applicants reaching this port is above the average, a large percentage being business men coming for a temporary stay of varying periods of time. As business between New Orleans and the countries mentioned grows, arrivals of the class referred to will also increase through this port. The increase in arrivals at New Orleans since the war ended can not be attributed to the cessation of hostilities, as applicants from European ports, except Spain, have not arrived here. It is anticipated that passenger-carrying vessels between

New Orleans and France, England, and Belgium will be put in service at an early date.

Within the time covered by this report, 5,802 United States citizens arrived at New Orleans. Citizen arrivals decreased from the previous year by 2,020.

Of the 39 Chinese arrivals during the year, 3 were stowaways—2 arriving from England and 1 from Habana, Cuba. Six were diplomats and other exemptions, and 30 others applied for the transit privilege, and were admitted to pass out at San Francisco to Hongkong, China. Applicants of this race for the transit privilege at this port have decreased steadily for several years past. The decrease may be accounted for on the basis that some difficulty has been experienced in the past by such applicants on account of being unable to proceed promptly from New Orleans to San Francisco. Delays here occasioned the transits considerable extra expense, and to avoid that Chinese are now applying at other ports.

The 13 Japanese applying within this district during the year were of the exempt classes and held proper passports. All were admitted.

Within the fiscal year 598 Chinese transits admitted at other ports passed out at New Orleans for Cuba and South and Central American countries. This number is far below what it should be considering the thousands of Chinese proceeding to Cuba throughout the year. The small number passing out at this port is due to strikes and limited steerage accommodations on vessels trading between this port and Habana, Cuba.

#### DEPORTATIONS.

Investigations in 25 cases were made, including 1 Chinese, warrants of arrest in 14 instances having been served. Of this number, 4 were canceled and 5 warrants of deportation executed, the aliens in question having been deported, and 5 cases pending, the aliens in 3 cases within the latter class awaiting deportation.

In addition to the above, 18 cases remained pending from the previous fiscal year. Of these, 6 warrants of arrest were canceled and 8 warrants of deportation executed; 2 cases are pending, and the aliens involved in the remaining 2 have been conveyed to New York for deportation.

#### SEAMEN.

Only 19 seamen applied for admission during the year, all of whom were admitted. There were no applications for admission filed by any Japanese or Chinese seamen.

The comment set forth under this heading in the last annual report might be repeated here, since no very important changes in the rule have been made. It is believed that the facts set forth regarding diseased seamen are sufficient to definitely establish the beneficial results growing out of the enforcement of the law and rules governing the treatment of diseased alien seamen. Much difficulty is being experienced by masters of vessels reaching this port with Chinese crew men. These seamen desert in large numbers to reshipe on other vessels from United States ports in order to obtain higher wages. There seems to be no way to prevent these wholesale desertions, as Chinese seamen are entitled to shore leave without bond and invariably avail themselves of the privilege. Masters and agents have called on this office for assistance in the matter, but no aid could be rendered them. A careful check has been kept of all desertions of this class, and it has been found that practically all deserters have left one ship to join another going foreign. Vessels to the number of 1,822 arrived at the various ports in this district during the fiscal year just closed, resulting in the examination of 79,919 seamen, 1,269 of whom deserted. Seamen's identification cards to the number of 9,402 were issued and 70,517 cards were viséed, certifications for loathsome contagious diseases amounting to 399. The total of Chinese seamen arriving from foreign ports was 1,968, 52 of whom deserted. There were 26 Japanese seaman desertions.

#### STOWAWAYS.

As was the case in the previous year, a large majority of the 135 stowaways arriving at this port within the year were young Negroes. Most of them were without means and but few of them were in possession of proper passports. Ninety-five of them were excluded as stowaways and as persons likely to become public charges, 3 of this number being Chinese.

## ESCAPES OF ALIENS FROM VESSELS AND STATIONS.

Of the 7 aliens who escaped during the year, only 1 was retaken. Five succeeded in escaping from the detention quarters and 2 from vessels. Four were being held under warrants of deportation; 3 were stowaways.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

There was collected and turned into the Treasury during the year head tax amounting to \$24,928. Administrative fines under the several sections of the act were imposed, collected, and turned into the Treasury to the amount of \$17,620. Fines assessed by the courts in civil and criminal prosecutions amounted to \$550. Receipts from medicines furnished diseased alien seamen, \$335.15; receipts from concession for restaurant privilege, \$50; receipts from structural iron on burned wharf, \$50; one Chinese transit bond paid, \$500; making a total of \$44,933.15 turned into the Treasury from this district during the year.

The allotment for the year was \$11,000, of which \$10,938.58 was expended. Of the expenditures, \$470.38 constituted an outlay on station and equipment.

The amount of allotment recommended for the ensuing year as necessary for the satisfactory administration of this district (\$15,000) should prove sufficient to relieve the effort and annoyance experienced in trying to operate within a limit of expenditure inadequate for the actual requirements of the district. The amount needed for equipment, etc. (\$1,000), is for replenishment of supplies used in properly caring for detained aliens, including a reasonable stock of drugs. The sum of \$28,525 is needed, as set forth in the last annual report, to cover repairs to the dock and runway leading thereto, as specified in the report of Civil Engineer Howell, submitted to the bureau July 7, 1919.

## CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

No Chinese were arrested on United States commissioner's warrants during the year. No new cases arose during the year. The four cases pending from last year will very likely be disposed of during the early part of the coming fiscal year. The United States attorney has been requested to arrange for hearings as early as possible, and, while exceedingly busy with other important cases, has agreed to dispose of the pending Chinese matters at the anticipated time.

## CIVIL SUITS.

Five cases under section 32 remained pending from last year, 6 new cases arising during the present year, 2 under section 10 and 4 under the first-named section. Fines were imposed in but 2 cases (sec. 32); the others are still pending.

Civil suits under section 32 have not resulted very satisfactorily in this district. The court usually imposes a fine of \$25 in such cases. Such penalties are too light to produce a deterrent effect, but the court seems to feel that the offense committed is slight and does not warrant a heavier penalty.

## CRIMINAL CASES.

Two new criminal cases arising under section 8 of the act resulted in as many convictions. A Chinese smuggling case at Gulfport, Miss., tried in the district court at Biloxi, Miss., resulted in the conviction of an American seaman hailing from the Pacific coast. He was held in jail a number of months prior to the trial of the case, which was taken into consideration by the court, which sentenced him to serve one month in jail and pay a fine of \$500. The other case resulted from an American seaman attempting to smuggle into the country five illiterate Spaniards. The trial resulted in a conviction, and the court sentenced the defendant to serve a year and a day in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary. These two convictions served to put seamen generally on notice that the smuggling of aliens through ports of this district is not only a difficult but also a dangerous undertaking, and, so far as known, no other similar attempts were made during the year.

## WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS APPLIED FOR.

The past year proved to be the first in several in which the service has not been called upon to fight applications for writs of habeas corpus. This is



largely due to the character of aliens who apply at this port. Most of them are clearly admissible, and those found to be inadmissible are so entirely undesirable that they accept rejection complacently.

#### WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

No cases have arisen under this heading during the year requiring comment. A few investigations have been made in certain cases of alleged immorality of girls and women, but the facts developed were not sufficient to warrant action by this service.

#### CONTRACT LABOR.

Only 3 aliens were debarred at this port during the year as contract laborers. Many applicants suspected of coming in violation of the contract-labor laws were held by primary inspectors for examination before the board of special inquiry, but sufficient evidence could not be obtained to warrant exclusion. Such aliens usually admit on primary examination that they are coming to accept prearranged employment, but when they appear before the board they are prepared to tell an entirely different story. As these aliens are primarily examined at quarantine, 90 miles below New Orleans, it is possible for them to be advised as to the law bearing on their cases prior to their appearance before the board. To offset this possible imposition, it is intended to obtain sworn, signed statements from future suspect contract laborers at the time of their examination at quarantine by primary inspectors. Such statement may be used to good advantage before the board in the final examination of the alien. It stands to reason that, of the more than 6,000 aliens applying at New Orleans during the year, more than 3 of that number were coming to accept prearranged employment.

#### WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

No cases out of the ordinary have come before the medical officers, and no epidemics have occurred. The surgeons doing immigration work at the quarantine station have been commendably diligent in detecting diseased aliens, and the surgeon attached to the service at New Orleans has performed his duties in a like satisfactory manner. To indicate the work of the surgeons at quarantine and New Orleans, it may be stated that 1,729 vessels were boarded and the passengers and crewmen physically examined during the year. Only 157 vessels were permitted to pass quarantine for examination at New Orleans proper. All vessels brought a total of 61,688 alien passengers and seamen.

Of the seamen, 399 were certified and removed from the vessels for treatment under the terms of the act. Of the passengers, 35 were certified. Of the seamen certified, 237 were placed in the marine hospital and 162 were treated at the station. On account of insubordination and other causes, 16 of those placed in the marine hospital were subsequently transferred to this station for completion of treatment, thus making a total of 174 treated here. Among the seamen detained and treated at the station, there existed or developed 374 cases which required 2,399 treatments by the surgeon attached to this station. It will be noted that the number of seamen certified falls far below the number found to be diseased during the previous fiscal year, when 607 were removed from vessels. The decrease in the number of diseased seamen found on board vessels indicates the degree of improvement brought about under the operation of the act. Surgeons declare that the improved conditions on board ship are easily discernible and masters and crewmen are more particular regarding the health conditions of those connected with the vessels than at any time in the past.

#### SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

One attempt to smuggle aliens through this port, as indicated heretofore in this report, was made during the year.

An attempt to smuggle Chinese through this district was frustrated at the support of Gulfport, Miss., during the year. An American citizen seaman attempted to land a Chinese laborer unlawfully at Gulfport on August 6, 1919. The Chinese was taken into custody and made a full confession of his agreement with the seaman to bring him from Cuba and land him in the United States for a money consideration. After proper procedure the seaman was sentenced to serve 30 days in jail and to pay a fine of \$500.

If any other attempt has been made to land Chinese unlawfully within this district during the year, it has not been discovered. There may have been successful landings effected, but if so, no intimation of any has reached officers of the service.

The results obtained in the cases reported undoubtedly proved of great value to the service in deterring other seamen who might have engaged in the very profitable business of smuggling aliens into the country through ports in this district. Constant vigilance on the part of all officers within the district has not disclosed other attempts to violate the laws.

#### SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

Nothing additional to what has been stated in previous annual reports can be furnished under this heading. The aliens arriving at New Orleans are quickly disposed of and the interest of societies has not been directed toward them.

#### INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations were conducted in 30 warrant cases, in 57 naturalization matters, and in 12 other matters. Investigations of applications for admission of aliens were made in 27 cases. Under the head of Chinese investigations were handled the cases of 9 applicants for admission, 52 for preinvestigation of status, 1 as a basis for warrant proceedings; and application for duplicate certificate of residence was denied in one instance.

Under this heading, it is only fair to the district to state that the investigations made cover only such cases as were presented for consideration. In other words, no special effort was made to seek out individuals for investigation. All cases coming within the knowledge of the officers and requiring investigation were given attention but such cases were not actively sought out for the reason that the official force was reduced 50 per cent from the fiscal year 1919. Five inspectors have done practically all the primary examinations and most of the miscellaneous investigation work during the year. To give prompt and satisfactory attention to matters as they came up was as much as could be reasonably expected of these officers, two of whom were continually on detail at the quarantine station. The results accomplished under all the circumstances do credit to the officers which is a source of gratification.

#### STATION AND EQUIPMENT.

Owing to the industry and efficiency of the two general mechanics, the janitor, laborers, and charwomen the buildings and grounds present a well-kept appearance and may be said to be in a first-class condition. The two general mechanics employ each summer season in making general repairs wherever needed on buildings and the commissioner's residence. Deterioration wherever found is promptly marked for repair, with the result that the property is very well preserved without any considerable money outlay having been necessary up to the present time. All equipment on the reservation is in good condition. It will be necessary to replenish the stock of blankets used in the detention quarters and other supplies used on account of detained aliens. These matters will be presented to the bureau in proper form when the appropriate time arrives.

Practically the same conditions set out in the last annual report under this heading exist at the present time.

The detention quarters have been in constant use throughout the year, from 25 to 50 aliens being detained therein daily. In addition to the detention quarters proper, several rooms have been set aside and equipped for the accommodation of aliens afflicted with certain contagious diseases, by class, in order that other detained aliens may not come in contact with them. The plan works very satisfactorily and the best results are obtained. A total of 653 aliens were detained for varying periods of time during the year.

The hospital facilities of the station are limited. The equipment is ample for the service contemplated and the results obtained in the past have been entirely satisfactory. Many distressingly diseased seamen have been successfully treated at the station and the service could be greatly extended by the employment of trained nurses and a competent interne. This, however, is not deemed necessary at this time.

## PERSONNEL.

The personnel of this district is very satisfactory and officers and employees have worked willingly and faithfully throughout the year. On account of the reduction in force each individual has found it necessary to extend his efforts to the limit to keep the efficiency of the service up to the high standard previously set, and it is to their credit that it can be said they have increased their efforts and correspondingly their ability without urging. Their pride in the service and their work has prompted them to greater effort with the result that a 50 per cent reduction in the force of inspection officers failed to show any deficiency in the results accomplished during the year when compared with the results reported in the previous year. This was made possible by the increased efforts of the officers and the establishing of inspection service at quarantine.

The increased compensation granted some of the officers and employees with the beginning of the new year is duly appreciated and the fortunate ones are correspondingly encouraged. It is regretted, however, that the increases granted could not be made more substantial or more in keeping with the value of the services rendered. The salaries paid, under the existing conditions, are too low, and the slight advances granted in certain cases will not meet the increase in house rent the officers will be required to pay after September 30. It is feared that the slight increases granted will not prove sufficient to hold those officers in the service who may be able to secure employment with private concerns at greater compensation.

## GENERAL COMMENT.

The establishment of inspection service at the quarantine station on February 26, 1919, has proved to be of great advantage in every way. It has made it possible for five inspectors to examine a total of 61,688 alien passengers and crewmen, issue 8,941 seamen's cards in duplicate, visé 69,866 such cards, in addition to the various other duties they were required to perform, including the examination of 29,665 United States citizen passengers and crewmen. Had not the examination work been segregated it would have been impossible for the five officers to handle it promptly and satisfactorily.

## BOARDING DIVISION.

This division, located in room 102, Customhouse, has been an exceedingly busy place throughout the year. The division has direct charge of all incoming vessels; handles all matters pertaining to seamen; verifies all departures; keeps all records relating to diseased seamen; seamen's duplicate identification cards; record of arriving vessels, showing number of passengers and crewmen, etc. Officers attached to the division conduct investigations, warrant hearings, etc., when required. The officer in charge of the division reports for administrative action all failures of masters, owners, or agents to comply with the terms of the various statutes, with all facts bearing upon such violations. The volume of work originating in the boarding division is immense, and when it is considered that all the affairs of the division have been promptly disposed of, including passport and permit matters, it must be conceded that the officers have merited praise.

## COOPERATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Harmonious cooperation with other Government services has marked the closing year. It has been found that the interests of this service, the customs service, and the Department of Justice are closely allied, and mutual benefits have come to these services by close and unselfish cooperation established during the war and continued without the slightest friction to the present time.

## ANARCHISTS.

As set out in the last annual report, this district continues to be free of anarchists, communists, or Bolsheviks. Numerous strikes have occurred during the year and a restless condition among the laboring classes exists, but so far radicalism has played no part in disturbances, and all strikers are union men who seem to realize that their difficulties are temporary and they are loyal citizens of the best and fairest country on earth.

## INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 9, COMPRISING SO MUCH OF TEXAS AS IS CONTIGUOUS TO GALVESTON.

## APPLICATIONS.

The total number of arrivals during the past year, including American citizens and nonstatistical aliens, was 1,172. This is a very decided increase over the arrivals during any 12 months since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915. During the period from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1919, there was practically a cessation of immigration through ports in this district, due, of course, to the war and conditions resulting therefrom. There is every indication that the arrivals during the coming year will approximate the arrivals during the pre-war days. It is understood that plans have been consummated whereby three vessels, having accommodations for 60 first-class passengers each, will very soon be operating between Galveston and Mexican ports. An Italian line is now endeavoring to perfect arrangements for passenger service between Galveston and Italian ports, while one or two other European lines are contemplating inaugurating passenger service to this port. Two small vessels belonging to one of the oil companies are now being fitted out for carrying passengers between Beaumont and Mexican ports. If these plans are carried out, it may be necessary to arrange for detention quarters during the coming year. Because of the lack of better facilities incoming passengers continue to arrive singly or in small parties on tramp steamers, private yachts, tugs, and even oil barges. These vessels are frequently destined to small out-of-the-way ports and arrive at unusual hours, thus greatly increasing the work in connection with the inspection of arriving passengers.

Four hundred and eighty-three aliens were admitted and 49 debarred.

Galveston is not a port of entry for Chinese, and for that reason there are no transactions to report under this heading.

There were no applications for admission by aliens of the Japanese race through ports in this district during the past fiscal year.

## DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were pending 47 warrants of arrest and 60 warrants of deportation.

Service of arrest warrants was accomplished in 45 cases, 617 cases having been considered and investigations conducted in 310 of these. Seventeen warrants were canceled, 9 covering the arrest and 8 the deportation of aliens. Deportation for various causes was effected in 54 cases. At this writing 47 arrest warrants and 49 deportation warrants are pending.

Of the 47 pending warrants of arrest 32 are for aliens whose whereabouts are unknown to this office, 3 have been served and the cases are now pending before the department, 4 are pending service, and 8 were deferred by the department pending further reports. Of the 9 warrants of arrest canceled 3 were for Mexican aliens who voluntarily returned to their native country, 1 person for whom a warrant was issued proved to be a citizen of the United States, and 5 were admitted to this country upon payment of the usual head tax. Of the 49 warrants of deportation now pending 32 are for aliens serving penal sentences in State penitentiaries; 15 are for aliens whose whereabouts are unknown to this office, and 2 are pending deportation. Eight warrants of deportation were canceled by the department. Two of these were for aliens who voluntarily returned to Mexico, their native country, 4 aliens died, and 2 aliens whose cases originated before the war, were permitted to remain in the United States. Of the 54 aliens deported 11 who were seamen were permitted to reship foreign in lieu of deportation, resulting in a considerable saving in the matter of expenses. Forty laborers imported under departmental exceptions voluntarily returned to Mexico through the instrumentality of officers of this district, as did 2 insane Mexican aliens without the institution of deportation proceedings. The departure of these 42 aliens was verified by the immigration authorities. All but 1 departed through border ports. As the bureau is aware, Mexican aliens who have been convicted of crime in this country involving moral turpitude and in whose cases deportation proceedings are instituted are, upon their release from penal institutions, deported through New Orleans to Tampico or Vera Cruz, thus removing them as far as possible from the border and minimizing the possibility of their return to this country. In view of the proposed passenger sailings between Galveston and Mexican ports, it is anticipated that

all such cases can, in the very near future, be deported through this port, at a very great saving of expense. It is believed that it would be an excellent idea to adopt this plan generally in cases of deportees from other districts, where the aliens are of the criminal class or are prostitutes. The principal objection, however, to conveying such aliens to this port for deportation is the present utter lack of detention facilities. The only places in this district for the detention of aliens at the present time are county jails, and this would work a grave hardship in some cases, especially where female aliens are involved.

There were no Chinese cases transacted.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were pending 5 warrants of arrest for Japanese aliens and 1 warrant of deportation.

But 1 case called for issuance of an arrest warrant during the present fiscal year, and as service was not had and decision regarding the 5 previously mentioned has not been rendered, 6 cases are held for further proceedings. One warrant of deportation is still pending.

The entire district is singularly free from the activities of anarchists, communists, extreme radicals, etc. Even the I. W. W.'s have made no attempts to perfect organizations in this section of the country. A number of investigations were conducted during the past year regarding alleged extremists, but only one alien of that class was deported from the district.

#### SEAMEN.

During the past fiscal year 1,480 American vessels from foreign ports and vessels of foreign registry arrived at ports in this district, all of which were boarded and inspected. Last year American vessels formed 64.83 per cent of the total arrivals, while this year they form 63.80 per cent of the total arrivals, there being 936 of the former and 544 of the latter. The total number of seamen arriving on the above vessels was 47,756. A total of 1,712 Chinese seamen arrived as members of crews of 174 vessels. There were 566 deserting seamen reported by masters of vessels, of whom 16 were of the Chinese race, 4 were natives of the Asiatic zone described in section 3, and 6 were subjects of Japan. Permits were issued to 530 seamen to be discharged to reship foreign.

A total of 288 seamen applied for admission to the United States, 2 of whom were rejected.

Identification cards were issued to 9,083 seamen; 497 aliens following such calling were certified as afflicted with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, of whom 216 were removed from vessels to hospitals for treatment.

Arrangements have now been perfected at practically every port in the district whereby the medical examination of arriving seamen is conducted by officers of the United States Public Health Service at the time the vessel is boarded for quarantine inspection. A memorandum is made by the examining surgeon of every certificate which will later be issued and given to the master of the vessel for the information and guidance of the boarding officer. As soon as the vessel is docked it is boarded by an immigration officer who examines all officers and crewmen in accordance with the law and regulations, directs the removal to the hospital for medical treatment of all hospital cases, arranges for the issuance of seamen's identification cards, and issues such instructions as may be deemed appropriate and necessary.

The adoption of Form 689, "Statement of master of vessel regarding changes in crew prior to departure," has greatly simplified the matter of securing the required data regarding changes in crews. Much confusion resulted from the attempted use of the old Forms 682 and 684, the principal error being the use of the wrong form in reporting transactions. At the principal ports and subports in the district arrangements have been made with the customs officials whereby vessels will not be cleared until a certificate from an immigration officer is presented to the effect that all provisions of the immigration laws and regulations have been complied with. This method has proved very satisfactory to the masters of vessels, agents, and this service, as it is a mutual protection to all concerned. Fairly accurate records are being secured regarding all arriving and departing seamen; the exceptions are the unexpected changes in crew made at the very last moment before sailing, but in most instances the masters make supplemental reports in such cases and send the reports back by the pilots. In connection with the handling of seamen this office has the most active and hearty cooperation of practically all steamship agents, masters of vessels, customs brokers, and the various consuls.

Relative to deserting Chinese seamen, it was ascertained by correspondence that a number of such aliens who deserted vessels in this district reshipped foreign at ports in other districts.

#### STOWAWAYS.

There were 70 arrivals of stowaways, 31 of whom were admitted and 39 debarred.

During the past year a number of American citizens, mostly young men, arrived at ports in this district as stowaways, usually from Mexican or European ports. Those arriving from Mexico are always closely questioned to ascertain whether they are draft evaders, while those arriving from European ports are questioned with a view of determining whether they may have deserted the American Army in France or elsewhere. Where there was the slightest suspicion of either, such persons were invariably turned over to the officials of the Department of Justice for further investigation and such action as might be deemed appropriate.

Four stowaways, who apparently landed without the officers of the vessels on which they arrived being aware of their presence, were apprehended and deported.

#### ESCAPES OF ALIENS FROM VESSELS AND STATIONS, EXCLUSIVE OF SEAMEN.

In September, 1919, the acting Chinese inspector in charge at New York advised that eight Chinese, who were under arrest in the district of Pennsylvania, had been permitted to reship foreign from New York on a British steamship sailing for Calcutta and Singapore, via ports in this district. The vessel carried other Chinese crew; and, while in port at Beaumont and Sabine, Tex., in this district, 5 Chinese members of the crew deserted, of whom 2 were among those permitted to reship at New York. Every effort was made by officers of this service to apprehend all the deserters. Two were found by local officers at Sabine, both of whom agreed to return to and depart with the vessel. One of the 2 last mentioned was 1 of the 8 permitted to reship from New York. None of the other 3 deserters has been found.

There was an escape of an Italian stowaway at this port. The usual fine was imposed and collected. In addition thereto, a stowaway ordered deported and sailing from one of the other ports in the district escaped at this port. He was later apprehended and, despite the institution of warrant proceedings for his deportation, was permitted to reship foreign.

The escape of a Polish stowaway from the hospital room aboard ship, placed there by the master for safekeeping, is recorded. He was apprehended, however, whereupon warrant proceedings were instituted. Recommendation was made that the warrant be canceled and the alien released, final disposition being awaited.

#### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount of head tax collected was \$3,192, to which may be added administrative fines collected aggregating \$730 and fines totaling \$1,510 pending at the close of the year.

There were no prosecutions under the provisions of section 32 of the immigration act.

In this connection it may be stated that the previously described arrangement, whereby clearance of vessels will not be granted until all requirements of the immigration law and regulations have been complied with, has greatly reduced the number of fines assessed.

#### ALLOTMENT.

The allotment granted this district amounted to \$5,175, the disbursements equaling \$5,439.39.

#### CRIMINAL CASES.

One prosecution was undertaken against a crewman for assisting an alien stowaway, and another against a steamship company for permitting the escape of an alien stowaway. The latter was apprehended, however, with the result that deportation proceedings have been instituted.

## WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

A number of cases of the sexually immoral class were investigated, but none of unusual interest were found. A Mexican prostitute of a rather vicious type was deported from Houston. An attempt was made to institute habeas corpus proceedings in her case, but the effort was not successful. Another Mexican alien entered the United States surreptitiously near one of the border ports, bringing with him a woman for an immoral purpose. Both were apprehended and deported. The matter of instituting criminal proceedings against the man was referred to the United States district attorney, who advised against it.

There are a number of warrants of arrest now pending for women of this type, but their present whereabouts is unknown to this office.

## CONTRACT LABOR.

There is no section 24 inspector stationed in this district. All investigations in contract-labor cases are conducted by the regular inspectors. There were approximately 125 cases investigated of Mexican laborers imported under departmental exceptions. Of this number 40 voluntarily returned to Mexico, their departure being verified by immigration officials in each instance. Ten were deported on warrant proceedings, and the expense incurred in connection therewith collected from their respective importers. Several were admitted to the United States upon payment of the usual head tax, others disappeared and their present whereabouts is unknown, and the remaining cases are still pending.

Aside from the above-mentioned cases of Mexicans imported under departmental exceptions, there were but 12 contract-labor cases investigated in this district during the past year. Practically all of these were of Mexican aliens applying for admission at border ports going to destinations in this district. So far as is known none of the cases developed facts sufficient to justify prosecution of the alleged importers.

## WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

As stated in previous reports, the work of medical officers has been greatly augmented by the operation of the immigration act of February 5, 1917, which requires a much stricter examination of alien seamen. These officers willingly performed all duties required of them, and their cheerful cooperation with this service has been very helpful and satisfactory to this office.

## SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

While a careful watch was kept throughout the year for any indications of smuggling, no such matters came to the attention of the service; and it is believed that no such operations have gone on in this district during the fiscal year.

## SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

No societies for the benefit of aliens have operated in this district during the past year, except that the Methodist Episcopal Church South has maintained a port missionary at Galveston.

## SETTLEMENTS OF ALIENS OF PARTICULAR RACES.

There are no settlements of aliens of particular races within this district. There are several places where Japanese have settled and are engaged in farming operations, but not in such numbers as to form distinct communities.

## CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

Of the 8 cases considered, 2 of which concerned natives and 6 sons of natives, 7 have been disposed of, return certificates having been granted, and the remaining 1 is pending.

At the request of the New Orleans office an investigation was conducted at Houston, Tex., to determine whether fraud had been used by a Chinese who had been preinvestigated at New Orleans and granted a return certificate as a merchant. A Chinese alien was granted privilege of transit at El Paso, Tex., to Tampico, Mexico, through this port.

## INVESTIGATIONS.

One hundred and sixty-two investigations were conducted in connection with cases of aliens applying for entry, or after admission temporarily, or on bond; 310 investigations in warrant cases, 65 in naturalization matters, and 125 in other matters.

There were 3 applications for admission of Chinese and 8 preinvestigations for the same race; 11 investigations were made in warrant cases.

## STATION AND EQUIPMENT.

As stated in previous reports, the immigration station on Pelican Spit was badly damaged by the tropical hurricane of August, 1915, and because of the fact that during the war the building was not needed for immigration purposes only temporary repairs were made. In January, 1916, quarters were secured and the office force moved to the sixth floor of the American National Insurance Co. building, in Galveston proper, in the center of the business district, where the service still maintains its headquarters for the district. In October, 1916, the use of the immigration station building was tendered to and accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury for use of the United States Coast Guard Service. The formal transfer, however, was not consummated until November 14, 1918. The station is not now occupied or used by this service, except to store a large amount of extra furniture and equipment.

Should future conditions require the use of same, the writer has under consideration the rental of a large three-story brick structure in the down-town section of Galveston proper, very near both Union Station and the wharf, which can be remodeled and converted into a sanitary and strictly up-to-date immigrant station.

## PERSONNEL.

It affords me pleasure to state that with few exceptions the various officers and employees have performed their duties willingly, faithfully, and efficiently. Their efforts have resulted in a satisfactory administration of the affairs of the district during the past year. The relations of this office with all other branches of the Government service are most cordial and pleasant.

The very gratifying information has been received that effective July 1 there will be a number of increases in compensation. In each individual case it was both merited and much appreciated. This action will do much toward the elimination of a growing dissatisfaction and discontent on the part of many of the employees who have felt that the salaries paid them were not in proportion to salaries paid men in commercial life, and who because of the high cost of living have found it very difficult to live within their means.

There is an imperative need for additional help in the district at the present time; but as the matter will be submitted to the bureau in detail in the very near future, no extended mention will be made of it in this report.

## PASSPORT-PERMIT WORK.

During the year 26 aliens applied for permits to depart. 10 of these applications being verbal. Six subjects of Germany were refused permits—3 to go to Germany, 2 to the Isle of Pines, and 1 to Mexico.

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**COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, SAN JUAN, P. R., IN CHARGE OF  
DISTRICT NO. 21, COMPRISING PORTO RICO.**

## APPLICATIONS.

Of the 2,582 aliens who arrived from foreign ports in this district, 2,530 were admitted, 570 of whom were immigrants and 1,960 nonimmigrants. There were also admitted 7 nonimmigrant aliens whose cases were left pending at the close of the last fiscal year. Of the 242 aliens who arrived from the insular possession, Virgin Islands, 238 were admitted, 30 of whom were immigrants and 208 nonimmigrants. Of the 930 aliens who arrived from the mainland of the United States, 26 were classed as immigrants and 904 as nonimmigrants.



Of the 2,756 aliens who sailed from ports of the island for foreign ports, 647 were emigrants and 2,109 nonemigrants. Of the 200 aliens who departed for the Virgin Islands, 26 were emigrants and 174 nonemigrants. Of the 854 aliens who left for the mainland of the United States, 13 were classed as emigrants and 841 as nonemigrants.

Of the 5,907 citizens who departed for a foreign destination, 2,978 were emigrants and 2,929 nonemigrants. Of the 515 citizens who left for the Virgin Islands, 2 were emigrants and 513 nonemigrants. The 8,910 citizens who departed for the mainland of the United States were all nonemigrants.

#### DETENTIONS.

Of the 2,824 aliens who arrived during the fiscal year at ports of this district from foreign and the insular possession, Virgin Islands, 2,304 were admitted on primary inspection, 520 detained, and of these 208 released after secondary examination.

There were 312 aliens examined by boards of special inquiry; 257 were admitted, 48 excluded, and the cases of 7 are still pending.

#### EXCLUSIONS AND APPEALS.

Of the 2,824 aliens who arrived during the fiscal year from foreign and the Virgin Islands, 48 were excluded by boards of special inquiry and 20 filed appeals.

Five of the excluded aliens were admitted on appeal, 2 unconditionally under provisos 7 and 9 of section 3, 1 on a public-charge bond, 1 temporarily without bond, and 1 temporarily on a public-charge bond.

With respect to 12 aliens the excluding decision of the board was affirmed and the cases of 3 aliens are still pending on appeal. In the cases of 4 aliens, with respect to whom the excluding decision of the board of special inquiry was affirmed, the department authorized departure to the country of nativity or citizenship in lieu of deportation, and they were, therefore, accounted for, for statistical purposes, as deported in conformity with section 20.

Of the 48 aliens excluded by boards of special inquiry, 37 have been actually deported, 3 are awaiting deportation, 3 are still pending on appeal, and 5 have been admitted on appeal.

#### DEPORTATIONS.

Of the 2,824 aliens arrived from foreign and the insular possession, Virgin Islands, 37 were actually deported, of whom 33 had arrived from foreign and 4 from the Virgin Islands.

In addition to the 37 aliens who had arrived during the fiscal year, there were also deported 2 nonimmigrant aliens whose cases had been pending from the previous year.

There were further deported 7 aliens under warrant procedure, of whom 6 had entered without inspection through false and misleading statements and were persons likely to become public charges at the time of entry, and 1 had been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, namely, counterfeiting. The last-named alien had served a term of two years in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. Two additional warrant cases have been canceled, and one case is pending, the alien not having been apprehended.

#### DETENTION QUARTERS.

There is no detention station at the port of San Juan nor at any of the subports of the island. Detained aliens are placed by the steamship companies in hotels, and when necessary under guard, the latter to be approved by the commissioner with respect to aliens detained at San Juan and by the immigrant inspector with regard to aliens detained at subports. This method has worked satisfactorily ever since its adoption in 1913, only one alien having escaped since that time.

#### ALIEN SEAMEN.

There were examined during the fiscal year at ports of the island 17,349 arriving alien seamen, 612 of whom were furnished with seamen's identity cards, "Form L." There were also seamen's identity cards furnished to 179 American citizens arriving as crew members from foreign ports.

There deserted during the fiscal year 32 alien seamen. Of the 32 deserters, 17 voluntarily presented themselves for examination, 12 being permitted to reship foreign in accordance with their application and 5 being regularly admitted.

With respect to 2 alien seamen who had deserted their vessels, warrants of arrest were applied for, but the aliens reshipped foreign before warrants were served. Of the total number of deserting seamen there are, therefore, only 13 unaccounted for, all of whom it is believed have reshipped in pursuit of their regular occupation.

Fifty-nine alien seamen applied for regular admission at ports of the island during the fiscal year, 53 of these at San Juan, 1 at Ponce, and 5 at Mayaguez. Of these, 56 were admitted and 3 deported, the latter being illiterates.

One hundred and ninety-four alien seamen arriving from foreign at ports of the island during the fiscal year were permitted to land for the purpose of reshipping foreign, namely, 174 at San Juan, 5 at Ponce, 1 at Guanica, 12 at Mayaguez, and 2 at Fajardo.

In addition, 27 alien seamen were landed for hospital treatment at ports of the island during the fiscal year, namely, 24 at San Juan, 2 at Ponce, and 1 at Guanica. Three were certified for loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.

Of the 27 alien seamen given hospital treatment, 22 reshipped foreign after a cure had been effected, 1 died, and 4 are still in the hospital.

There were issued during the year 32 medical certificates against alien seamen, 27 being landed for hospital treatment, 1 being detained aboard the vessel, and 4 being regularly admitted; the latter suffered from minor physical defects not affecting their ability to earn a living.

#### STOWAWAYS.

During the fiscal year 11 stowaways arrived at ports of the island from foreign, 5 of whom upon examination were found to be American citizens and 6 aliens. Of the latter, 2 were detained aboard the vessel on which they had arrived, as they had no desire to apply for admission, and 4 were examined by boards of special inquiry and excluded. With respect to 3 of them the cause of exclusion was stowaway and likely to become a public charge, and 1 was excluded as a stowaway and illiterate. All 4 stowaways were deported.

#### HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

One alien passenger, who had been excluded by a board of special inquiry on account of tuberculosis of the lungs, was given immediate hospital treatment for humane reasons.

He was still at the tuberculosis hospital at the close of the fiscal year, but on July 4 had sufficiently recovered to be deported in the care of a physician and nurse to his home in Santo Domingo.

#### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

During the fiscal year head tax in the total amount of \$12,312 was turned into the permanent fund of collections.

The sum of \$24, representing head tax erroneously assessed in three cases and turned into the permanent fund of collections, was refunded under department order from the appropriation "Expenses of regulating immigration, 1920."

The sum of \$540 was covered into the Treasury, being the total of administrative fines pending from the previous fiscal year. Fines amounting to \$2,740 were assessed during the present year, \$340 having been paid, and \$1,170 ordered refunded. The total amount of fines now pending is \$1,230.

#### ALIEN CERTIFICATES.

There were 884 alien certificates, Form 546, issued during the year covering 903 alien passengers intending to proceed to the mainland of the United States. Of the latter number only 854, however, actually departed for the mainland before the close of the fiscal year.

#### NUMBER OF VESSELS BOARDED.

In this district 1,038 vessels were boarded during the year in the interests of the Immigration Service, as compared with 941 in the preceding year. Of

these, 601 arrived at San Juan, 100 at Guanica, 101 at Mayaguez, and the remainder at the smaller ports.

There were 2,537 admissions of aliens from foreign during the year.

Only 570 of these were immigrants, which represents about 29 per cent of the total number of aliens admitted. The character of immigration on the whole was of a high order, especially with regard to arrivals from European countries. This undoubtedly is due to a considerable extent to the continuation of the travel control enforced under State Department regulations. The immigrants were principally persons in the prime of life and from every point of view well fitted for self-support. Financially the immigrants made a better per capita showing even than last year, when in this respect they were far above the average.

The 238 aliens admitted during the year at ports of Porto Rico as coming from the insular possession, Virgin Islands, were as in years past principally African blacks and West Indians from near-by islands under foreign control who had passed in transit through ports of the Virgin Islands en route to Porto Rico and the mainland of the United States. Only 30 immigrants arrived from the Virgin Islands, and practically all of these remained in Porto Rico, where there is a good demand for laborers and domestic servants speaking English.

#### FINANCIAL CONDITION OF ALIENS.

The 2,537 aliens admitted into Porto Rico as coming from foreign during the year had in their possession money in the total amount of \$1,214,446, divided as follows: 570 immigrants, \$92,943, or \$163.01 per capita; 1,967 nonimmigrants, \$1,121,503, or \$570.16 per capita.

#### CONTRACT LABORERS.

The inspection officers and boards of special inquiry have during the year exercised the greatest care with a view of an effective enforcement of the contract-labor provisions of the immigration law. There were, however, only 8 aliens excluded and deported as contract laborers. Arriving aliens, especially those coming from Spain, are uniformly so well informed on the contract-labor provisions of the immigration law that boards of special inquiry find it very difficult to secure sufficient evidence for exclusion. There are no section 24 inspectors attached to this district who might investigate cases of suspected contract laborers who are admitted upon arrival on account of lack of evidence to exclude. The regular force of inspection officers is at all times fully occupied with the examination of arriving passengers and crewmen and can devote no time to the investigation of suspected contract laborers who are scattered throughout the island. The 8 aliens deported during the year as contract laborers represent 1.29 per cent of the total number of alien immigrants arrived from foreign and the insular possession, Virgin Islands.

#### ILLITERACY.

During the year there were excluded by boards of special inquiry 8 illiterate aliens, 7 of whom were actually deported and 1 admitted on appeal under section 3, proviso 7. Among the 7 illiterates who were actually deported there were 3 seamen who had applied for regular admission and 1 stowaway. Of the 8 illiterates excluded by boards of special inquiry 4 had arrived as passengers, and 4 fines were assessed against the transportation companies bringing them.

Of the fines 3 have been refunded and 1 is still pending.

Thirty-one illiterates who arrived during the year at ports of the island as transit passengers were permitted to proceed to their final destination after arrangements had been made for departure in accordance with the provisions of rule 9, subdivision 2.

No detailed record has been kept in this district regarding illiterate seamen arriving and departing in pursuit of their calling. It is estimated that of the 17,349 alien seamen examined at the time of arrival, approximately 9 per cent were illiterates.

#### MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

There were medically inspected at ports of the island during the year 20,173 aliens, of whom 17,349 were seamen, 2,582 passengers arriving from foreign, and 242 passengers arriving from the insular possession, Virgin Islands.

There were issued during the year 41 medical certificates against alien passengers and 32 against alien seamen.

Of the 41 medical certificates against alien passengers, 6 were for major mental and physical defects and 35 for minor physical defects, 3 of the aliens involved having been deported, 2 admitted, and 1 excluded awaiting deportation.

The medical inspection at the port of San Juan, where during the year there were examined 11,777 alien seamen and over 2,000 alien passengers, was conducted by one medical officer, who is also connected with the Public Health and quarantine services. The time of the medical officer being divided among three assignments, the inspection of alien seamen and passengers can not be entirely satisfactory, because the medical officer, in spite of his best efforts, frequently can not devote such time and care to the examination of aliens as is necessary for a proper enforcement of the immigration act.

The commissioner urgently recommends that a medical officer be assigned to this port exclusively for immigration work.

#### PASSENGER SHORE LEAVE.

During the fiscal year 982 alien passengers arriving at ports of the island from foreign were granted shore leave, as against 160 in the previous year.

In all cases where shore leave was granted the aliens had to comply in every respect with the requirements of the immigration laws, State Department regulations, and the act of May 22, 1918.

#### OFFICE QUARTERS.

The office quarters at San Juan are located on the third floor of the Federal building and modernly equipped in every respect. Although consisting of but four rooms, they are quite adequate for the transaction of public business, since it is no longer required, as in the previous year, to use one-half of the office space for the conduct of the passport permit work. At the subports immigration offices are located in the customhouses, and they are, without exception, amply large and well equipped.

#### PROSECUTIONS.

One case against the master of a British vessel and one against an American vessel for violations of section 32 of the immigration act were dropped.

Prosecutions were instituted against 10 persons for violation of various Federal laws, as a result of reports made by this office.

#### ANARCHISTS AND RADICALS.

There were in the district of Porto Rico during the past fiscal year no arrests or deportations of alien anarchists and members of radical classes.

#### HABEAS CORPUS.

On April 27, 1920, a Spanish alien, who had been excluded by a board of special inquiry as an assisted alien and contract laborer and whose exclusion had been affirmed upon appeal, petitioned the District Court of San Juan for a writ of habeas corpus. The court denied the writ and the alien was deported June 10, 1920, in conformity with the department's decision.

#### PASSPORT PERMIT AND CONTROL ACTIVITY.

The permit offices established November 1, 1918, at San Juan, Mayaguez, Guanica, and Ponce were continued during the fiscal year. At San Juan and Guanica regular officers of the service acted as permit agents, and at the other two ports immigrant officers (excepted), who were also customs officers.

From July 1, 1919, to February 9, 1920, immigrant inspectors acted as permit agents for aliens, and also during that time were charged with the issuance of identity cards, Form J, to American citizens for travel to Santo Domingo. On February 9, under instructions from the Secretary of State, officers of the gov-

ernment of Porto Rico took charge of the issuance of citizens' identity cards, Form J, and immigrant officers from that date on had to deal only with applications of aliens. There were issued during the year 2,718 identity cards (Form J) to American citizens traveling to Santo Domingo and 5 applicants were refused cards.

There were received at the four permit offices of the island 189 new applications for alien permits to depart. Of these, 179 were granted, 5 refused, and 5 were pending at the close of the fiscal year. Twenty-five applications pending from the previous year were disposed of, making a total of 214 applications, covering 325 aliens considered during the year, 315 of the aliens involved being authorized to depart.

#### CONTROL ACTIVITY.

Immigrant inspectors in Porto Rico as control officers under the passport regulations examined during the year 25,927 persons arriving from foreign and the insular possession, Virgin Islands.

Of the 7,078 passengers arriving from foreign and the Virgin Islands none had to be detained under State Department regulations, the 520 detentions made during the year being solely for immigration causes.

Of the 17,349 alien seamen arriving from foreign about 60 per cent were detained aboard ship, principally on vessels arriving from European ports. No seaman was granted shore leave unless he was in possession of the documentary evidence required under State Department regulations and unless the inspection officers were fully satisfied that the alien's coming ashore would not be detrimental to the interests of the United States. The greatest possible care was exercised to prevent the illegal landing of seamen of the anarchistic and radical classes.

Two alien seamen, who had been detained aboard ship, escaped from their respective vessels, were arrested under the act of May 22, 1918, but were discharged by the court. Immediately after their release they reshipped foreign.

The number of American seamen arriving from foreign is estimated at 1,500.

#### PERSONNEL.

The officers and employees of this district have performed their duties with loyalty and commendable efficiency. They have at all times willingly and cheerfully fulfilled their assignments, although frequently called upon to work exceedingly long hours, under trying circumstances. Owing to the exceedingly high cost of living in Porto Rico, they could barely exist on their salaries.

#### SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO IMMIGRATION LAWS, RULES, AND REGULATIONS.

As pointed out in the last annual report, Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands of the United States are foreign to each other under section 1 of the present act, although less than 50 miles distant from each other and notwithstanding the fact that the social and economic conditions of the two insular possessions are closely interwoven. The commissioner begs to suggest that the immigration law should be amended at an early date so as to do away with this anomaly.

The commissioner further begs to repeat his recommendation contained in the last annual report that provision should be made for the exemption from payment of head tax of aliens having a bona fide residence in Porto Rico or the Virgin Islands of the United States, who, without relinquishing such residence, visit West Indian Islands under foreign control, for a temporary period of less than six months. This would place alien residents of the insular possessions on a par with alien residents of the mainland, who, for social or business reasons, may visit Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, or Mexico and return to the United States without payment of head tax, provided they have been absent less than six months. The social and economic life of the insular possessions is closely connected with that of the West Indian Islands under foreign control and it would for this reason seem but just and fair to make the provision indicated.

## COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, SAN FRANCISCO, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 18, COMPRISING NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA AND THE ANGEL ISLAND IMMIGRATION STATION.

## APPLICATIONS.

The total number of alien applicants for admission examined at this port during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, was 23,044, of which 22,853 were new applications, there having been 191 cases pending at the close of the previous fiscal year. Of these, 22,698 were admitted, 190 were debarred, and 156 were still pending on June 30, 1920. Included in the 190 debarred are 35 Chinese persons found to be inadmissible under the provisions of the exclusion laws. Of those applying, 8,594 were Chinese, 6,367 were Japanese, and 7,892 belonged to other races.

The foregoing figures do not include any passengers landed as citizens of the United States, or any coming from the insular possessions of the United States, or any in transit by water, but do include all other transits, among whom are 6,855 Chinese in transit under bond, of whom 43 were debarred.

In addition to the above, there were 1,199 new applications for admission as American citizens of the Chinese race, of which applicants 1,118 were admitted, 15 debarred, and 1 died prior to the determination of his status, leaving 65 cases pending at the close of the year. Thirty-eight cases of this class were pending at the close of the fiscal year 1919.

As was expected, applications for admission into the United States have been continually on the increase since the termination of the war. During this fiscal year there arrived, in excess of those reported for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, 3,521 Chinese, 762 Japanese, and 371 of other races. During the year there were 881 of the 2,943 female Japanese arriving classed as "picture brides," as compared with 570 arriving last year, and they have come in greater numbers since the Japanese Government determined on refusing the issuance of passports to this class of aliens after February 29 of this year. While a considerable number of "picture brides" have arrived since the date on which issuance of passports was to cease, it is our understanding that the Japanese Government had made provision for permitting the departure for a period of six months from February 29 of all those "picture brides" who had complied with the necessary requirements in contracting marriage prior to that date. There is such a universal sentiment in this State against the admission of Japanese into the United States that it would seem that legislation should be considered looking to at least the exclusion of Japanese laborers under an act similar to that applicable to Chinese, as from our experience it seems warranted to assume that the "gentlemen's agreement" in no wise will make possible the exclusion of this class of immigrants.

In several cases where Japanese sought admission for their wives and children, and could not prove their own legal admission, thereby establishing lawful domicile, applicants were excluded and appeals taken to the department, where they were dismissed, when writs of habeas corpus were immediately obtained, and recently Judge Dooling, before whom the cases were heard, decided that the action of the board of special inquiry was erroneous for the reason that the "gentlemen's agreement" had no standing in law, and if the alien was found to be admissible under the general immigration law it was the duty of this service to admit.

## DEPORTATIONS.

Service of 115 warrants of arrest was attained as a result of the investigation of 196 cases, 58 additional having been considered. Cancellation of warrants of arrest occurred in 3 Chinese cases and deportation of an alien of the same class was effected. Out of 7 warrants served on Japanese persons, 3 were canceled, and the remaining 4 were followed by orders of deportation. Action on the other cases is as follows: 105 arrest warrants served, 62 having been canceled; final decisions canceled 15 warrants of deportation which had issued, leaving 98 executed, 8 of which involved anarchists and other radicals.

The immigration law should be amended so as to attach the same penalty to those of the criminal class who return to the United States as applies in the cases of those of the immoral class. This for the reason that many of this class of criminals, especially those who have been deported to Mexico, soon return and become public charges through continuation of their criminal inclinations.

## ANARCHISTS.

During the year 39 warrants were issued in connection with aliens of the anarchist or radical class, and of this number 5 have been deported, 31 cases were canceled, and 3 are still pending. The greater number of these arrests were the result of a raid on a Communist Labor Party headquarters in this vicinity by the officers of the Department of Justice. The principal reason for the cancellation of warrants was that it was decided by the Department of Labor that mere membership in the Communist Labor Party was not sufficient to warrant deportation.

## SEAMEN.

A total of 691 vessels were boarded, alien seamen to the number of 31,687 were examined during the year, and seamen cards issued to 11,717. In 213 instances head tax was paid by the vessel, in 238 by the applicant, and there were 386 desertions, of which 135 were Chinese, 85 Japanese, and 53 Javanese, the others being Europeans. During the fiscal year 99 crewmen were certified for loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, 71 of whom were sent to hospital for treatment.

Your attention is solicited to the 135 Chinese desertions as compared with the number of Chinese deported under the immigration and Chinese-exclusion acts—124—of which latter number 43 were transits who were deported on account of having dangerous contagious diseases, which leaves but 81 who were excluded and deported. This demonstrates the flagrant advantage that is being taken by not only Chinese, but also Japanese, of the consideration they are entitled to under the seamen's act. If some legislation is not immediately enacted the abuses already being practiced will entirely nullify the purposes of the Chinese-exclusion act and other laws and agreements, by the desertions of Japanese, Javanese, and other orientals. It is believed that the desertions are greatly in excess of the number specified, for the reason that on several occasions when captains reported desertions and afterwards a check of their crew was made, a considerably larger number than was reported was found to have actually left the vessel.

The force is inadequate to make possible the checking of all vessels prior to departure, and only when physical opportunity presents itself is this done, invariably with the result above stated.

## PASSPORT-PERMIT WORK.

Although the restrictions on permits were dispensed with last July when only alien enemies and aliens whose nationality was doubtful were not granted passports but were required to file applications for permission to depart, 320 of said applications were passed on. Certificates of identity for insular travel were issued—110 to Filipinos, 93 to Americans, and 5 to Koreans. On telegraphic instructions from the Department of State, 84 permits were granted to Germans for travel to the Philippines.

## STOWAWAYS.

There was a total of 37 stowaway arrivals, 13 of whom were admitted and 24 debarred, the latter including 1 Chinese and 14 Japanese persons.

While the number of stowaways is comparatively small when considered with the large numbers of passengers and crewmen arriving at this port, it is thought that, with an efficient force of officers to properly cover arriving vessels, a considerably greater number of stowaways than those reported or brought to the attention of this office would be found seeking entry by this means. If the masters of the vessels or other officials of the steamship companies were penalized for bringing stowaways into the United States no doubt greater precautions would be taken to prevent the abuses being practiced. In many instances the officers of the vessel have failed to report the presence of stowaways aboard, and they were only discovered through the diligence of our officers. When such is not the case the alien will effect entry without even our knowledge of his presence aboard.

## ESCAPES OF ALIENS FROM VESSELS.

During the year two Japanese passengers in transit to South America and two Japanese in transit to Peru escaped from vessels which called at this port, and one Mexican escaped from the vessel on which he was being deported to

Mexico when she touched at Wilmington, the port of call on her way. It is understood that after breaking the door of the quarters in which he was confined, he jumped overboard and swam ashore. One Chinese transit passenger destined to Habana, Cuba, escaped from this station, presumably through connivance with Chinese who were visiting him, and on whose pass he probably returned. An Australian stowaway escaped from the detention shed and was rescued in the bay by a launchman who found him clinging to a plank. He was returned to the station and then placed in the county jail of San Francisco for safekeeping until the departure of the vessel on which he is to be deported.

#### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

During the fiscal year just closed, a total of \$93,080 in head tax was collected, which is greater by \$5,240 than the amount collected during the previous year.

#### ALLOTMENT.

The bureau allotted for the expenses of this district, exclusive of salaries, transportation, and refund of head tax, the sum of \$45,000 at the beginning of the fiscal year. This amount was subsequently increased to \$55,000. Adding to this amount a deficit of approximately \$5,700, which existed at the end of the year, it is found that \$60,700 was required for operating expenses in this jurisdiction. The estimate submitted by this office was \$61,000, which amount the bureau subsequently reduced. If all improvements allowed for in office estimate had been made, said estimate would have been greatly exceeded. All repair and improvement work postponed during the fiscal year just ended will necessarily cause a considerable drain on our allotment for the ensuing fiscal year.

#### AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR ALLOTMENT.

As representing the minimum amount required for the allotment of this district for the ensuing fiscal year, the sum of \$88,000 was requested. When it is borne in mind that with the most rigid economy being exercised \$61,000 was required for the expenses of this district, exclusive of transportation, salaries, and refund of head tax during the year just ended, the sum requested for the coming year is considered extremely low. The item of fuel oil alone will require one-half of the allotment, possibly more, as the oil companies in this vicinity are entering into no contracts and no definite estimate can therefore be made as to the probable cost of this item. Among the principal necessary expenditures for the coming year which were not incurred during the last year might be mentioned: Painting all buildings at Angel Island, which are now in a state of deterioration for want of paint, \$5,000; constructing an addition to the fire-proof vault, the present vault not now holding all the alien manifests and Chinese records of this port, \$5,000; overhauling the water barge, \$2,500.

The present water barge may not be worth repairing, in which event it will be necessary either to have a new one constructed or to sink another well on this reservation so that an independent water supply may be had. It is probable that with another well here no water would have to be secured from the Marin municipal water district.

Our stocks of lumber, paints, oils, and plumbing supplies are very low and will have to be replenished during the next six months.

#### CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

All but one of the six cases now pending before the commissioner are aliens now serving time in the various State penitentiaries, and whose hearings before the commissioner will not be had until they have served their sentences or are released on parole.

#### CIVIL SUITS.

The one case pending from last year is still unsettled. No new cases arose.

#### CRIMINAL CASES.

The 14 cases pending from last year and the 1 new case which arose remain undisposed of.

As stated in last year's annual report, the cases of Lee U. Ong and Theodore Kaphan were pending on appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.



On April 17 the Circuit Court of Appeals filed its mandate in the Kaphan case, affirming the judgment of the district court, and Kaphan is now serving his two years' sentence at McNeil Island. On May 8 the same court handed down its mandate affirming the judgment of the district court in the case of Lee U. Ong, who is also serving a sentence of two years at McNeil Island. These are the last of the criminal cases arising as a result of the investigation at this station made by Mr. Densmore and his corps of officers.

In the case of United States *v.* Moy Ni Food and Lee Moon, indicted for conspiracy to obtain from the commissioner of immigration at this port favorable indorsement of a merchant's return certificate for Moy Ni Food, the defendant Lee Moon died some months ago, and Moy Ni Food being the only defendant remaining in the conspiracy, it is the intention of the United States attorney's office to file a nolle prosequi in this case. Moy Ni Food, however, was returning from a visit to China and was refused admission. He is now out on bond, and his surrender will be required as soon as the case is disposed of in court.

In the case of James Butt, alias Wong Sing, referred to in last year's report, he was again indicted July 11, 1919, for a violation of section 8 of the act of February 5, 1917. On September 6 his attorney filed a motion to quash the indictment, which, after argument, was granted by District Judge Rudkin on December 12, 1919. On January 7, 1920, the case was taken to the United States Supreme Court on writ of error, and the case is now pending there.

#### CRIMINAL CASES (INVOLVING ALIENS OTHER THAN CHINESE).

The one case pending from last year remains undecided, and no new case has arisen.

#### WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS APPLIED FOR.

Applications for writs of habeas corpus numbering 24 involving Chinese persons arose during the year, and 27 remained pending from the previous fiscal year. Twenty-seven cases were disposed of, leaving 24 to be acted upon. In addition there arose 32 new applications concerning aliens other than Chinese, and 5 cases were pending from last year; 31 of the foregoing cases were disposed of and 6 remain pending.

Of the 18 cases now pending in the district court there are several which were reported as pending at the close of the last fiscal year, among them being four Swatow Section Six Merchants. The Quan Hing Sun case has been ordered reheard before a board of special inquiry, thus disposing of all the cases in which the question of the alien's right to hearing before a board of special inquiry where citizenship was involved is concerned. Of the six cases reported as terminated unfavorably to the department four were cases in which this very question was involved and in which rehearings have already been given the aliens as directed before a board of special inquiry in conformity with a Circuit Court of Appeals decision in the Quan Hing Sun case.

There were 29 cases decided in favor of the Government during the past year and 29 cases decided against the Government. Of this latter number, however, 23 cases were those of Japanese photo brides coming to join their husbands who could not show a lawful entry into the United States.

There has been a large increase over last year in the number of new petitions for writs of habeas corpus, 56 new writs having been applied for.

#### WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

During the year 14 warrants of arrest were issued for persons of immoral character, 6 being of Chinese nationality and 8 Europeans. Eight of these cases are still pending, the aliens being at large on bond; 2 have not been apprehended, and in 2 cases warrants were canceled and 2 were deported. In addition there were 2 cases carried over from the previous fiscal year, wherein the department has not as yet rendered final decision. One particularly flagrant case that developed was that of a French woman who brought her 18-year-old daughter here and arranged and permitted immoral relations between her and her mother's paramour. Warrants of arrest were issued for all three, and their cases are still pending in view of the criminal proceedings instituted in the State court upon the same charge as stated in our warrants.

#### CONTRACT LABOR.

The section 24 inspector at this port had under investigation during the year 26 contract labor cases. It developed in few instances that the alien

contract-labor law was involved. An exception was one case wherein it was admitted that advertisements had been printed in foreign papers soliciting help by the Metal Trades Clearance Bureau of San Francisco. It is the opinion of the inspector that where aliens might be coming in under contract they are so well coached that it is impossible to prove violations of the law, and in particular he refers to aliens of the Spanish race coming here to work in the canneries.

#### ALIEN LABORERS TEMPORARILY ADMITTED.

No laborers were admitted at this port under the terms of any of the department circulars permitting the admission of certain aliens for agricultural pursuits.

#### SMUGGLING.

Heretofore smuggling was confined almost entirely to Chinese. During the year persistent and insistent information, both anonymous and otherwise, has come to this office concerning large numbers of Chinese being smuggled on boats leaving the Orient. On receipt of such information diligent search of the vessels concerned was made, with practically no success in the location or capture of Chinese seeking to gain entrance into the United States by such means. However, it is still believed that the information received was somewhat reliable, and only indefinite as to the manner in which imposition was to be practiced, and that the confusion was caused by the fact that the Chinese, instead of being brought here to be smuggled in, were members of the crew who were to take advantage of the opportunity to gain entry as crewmen by manipulation and use of the seamen's card.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF RULE 17-A.

There were no cases to which this rule would apply at this station during the year.

#### SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

The Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society has a representative who looks to the interests of Hebrews in detention, and attends to all matters in their behalf.

The Japanese Association of America has a most competent representative who attends to all details in connection with the interests of the Japanese detained at the station.

A representative of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church visits the station almost daily and devotes herself to the welfare of all aliens in detention, irrespective of race or creed.

Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational, and other denominations maintain missions and schools in San Francisco in the interests of Chinese, and occasionally concern themselves in individual cases.

#### CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

A total of 1,472 Chinese preinvestigations was conducted, 1,427 certificates having been granted, subdivided as follows: Native born, 765; exempt, 502; and laborers, 172. There were 33 certificates denied, 15 covering aliens of the first class mentioned; 8 of the second; and 10 of the third.

#### INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations were conducted as follows: Cases of applicants for entry at other ports, 280; of applicants for return certificates at other ports, 43; after temporary admission, 187; after admission on bond, 4; to determine lawful residence, 24; ad interim investigation (prior to arrival of applicants), 310; applicants for duplicate certificates of residence and of identity, 14 and 8, respectively; naturalization matters, 687; applicants for certificates of identity, 1,444.

#### REPORT OF MEDICAL DIVISION.

The report of the medical officer in charge shows the total number of cases admitted to hospital as 759, apportioned as follows: Japanese, 234; Chinese, 424; Mexicans, 17; and others, 84. A great majority were cured and discharged within a brief period; 269 after a few days detention; and 252

within a week. The largest number of detained were for observation of eyes, 201 being held, and 113 were treated for uncinariasis (hookworm), 99 of these latter being cured and discharged within the first week after their arrival.

The total receipts for the treatment of 5,126 aliens was \$6,221.50, as against an expense for conducting the hospital—not including permanent fixtures or any expense except that necessary for the aliens' board and treatment—of \$6,920.12, which shows an actual loss of \$698.62. It does not seem that this should be borne by the Government when it is considered that the alien derives all the benefits in connection with his treatment; therefore, your attention is directed to a letter from this office under date of March 19, 1920, wherein it is recommended that hospital charges be set at \$2 per day for adults and \$1.25 per day for children under 12 years of age. This charge would not be exorbitant, and it is recommended that it be made effective.

#### STATION AND IMPROVEMENTS.

It seems desirable at this time to call the bureau's attention to the constantly increasing cost of maintaining the immigration station on Angel Island. The cost of operating the ferryboats has become almost prohibitive, the price of fuel oil, salaries of boat crews, and cost of overhauling the vessels increasing more and more each year. As set forth in another part of this report, the item of fuel oil alone will require approximately \$35,000, or almost one-half of the allotment for this district for the fiscal year 1921, and about one-half of this oil is used on the boats. Furthermore, this commodity is very scarce, and it may be impossible to obtain it at any price.

The only remedy that seems possible is to move the station to the mainland. While the convenience of having the station in a more accessible location is, of course, only a secondary consideration, it is nevertheless an important one. The bureau has been supplied on several occasions with estimates of the initial cost of such a move and its ultimate saving, and while up-to-date figures are not now at hand the annual saving in our appropriation that would result therefrom would be tremendous.

Special consideration is also requested to the conditions surrounding the water supply at this station, which is also mentioned under the caption "Amount required for allotment," with the request that authority issue for the sinking of an additional well, with the idea of eliminating the necessity of securing water from Marin Water Co., and doing away with the conveyance of same by a water barge.

No extensive improvements have been made at this station during the past fiscal year, owing to the limited funds at our disposal. It is trusted, therefore, that this office will have the full cooperation of the bureau when authority is requested for the making of such improvements and alterations as are urgent during the coming fiscal year.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

The steamer *Angel Island* and the cutter *Inspector* were placed in dry dock during the past year and given a much-needed overhauling. The *Angel Island* has held up remarkably considering the long time she has been in service since she was last dry-docked, and her propeller is badly honeycombed and will probably have to be replaced at an early date.

#### GENERAL.

The number of Chinese arrivals of all classes applying for outright admission during the year was 3,307, as compared with 2,046 of last year, or an increase of 1,261. The number of departure cases, applications for return certificates as native born, exempts, and laborers, investigated and considered was 1,472, as compared with 641 last year, or an increase of 831. Miscellaneous investigations, such as applications for entry at other ports, for return certificates at other ports after temporary admission, after admission under bond, and to determine lawful residence, ad interim investigations, applications for duplicate certificates of residence, for duplicate certificates of identity, naturalization matters, and applications for certificates of identity are again found

to be materially in excess of the number of similar cases disposed of during the previous year, the total being 1,931, as compared with 1,504, or an increase of 427.

It should be borne in mind that the change of method applied in arrival cases from investigations before one inspector to a board of special inquiry has reduced the relative strength of the inspectors' force more than one-third. However, the increase in the personnel of the Chinese division made from time to time during the past three or four months has enabled the removal of a very serious congestion in all the work in the Chinese division, which condition it is felt can be maintained or even probably improved if the present force is left undisturbed. It is doubtful whether the determination of the admission of Chinese by boards of special inquiry is any advantage over the procedure formerly in practice, when, with one inspector, stenographer, and interpreter, determination could be had in the same or less time required by a board consisting of three inspectors and interpreter. The only seeming benefit is the quick decision in those cases where admission is granted. However, as the records of the board hearings are not written up, shorthand notes are continually accumulating, which in time will assume such proportions that slowing up of our operations will be brought about by the necessity of having transcribed records of former board hearings for reference in cases of applicants arriving. Attorneys stipulate in all cases outside of San Francisco that they will accept the findings of a board of special inquiry based on the evidence taken and report made by a single inspector, as was formerly in vogue, and proceedings are being carried on with this understanding, as it would be absolutely impossible to have a board of special inquiry consider each case in line with the law, rules, and regulations without having all witnesses appear at this station. This situation, when considered with the small number of exclusions effected, would seem to warrant that, if possible, all Chinese be examined under the exclusion law, as was formerly the custom, with the exception of those claiming nativity rights, for the reason that it is our understanding that the court's decision only referred to this class.

While nothing authentic is at hand, it is no doubt true that shortly the arrival of Japanese "picture brides" will be a thing of the past, as it is our understanding that all of this class of aliens were obligated to depart from Japan within six months after February 29, 1920. It is believed that a reduction in the number of Japanese females arriving will be noticeable for a short time. However, there is no reason to conclude from this that such a reduction will be at all permanent, as without doubt Japanese males will return to Japan to contract marriages and immediately bring their wives to this country, and it is thought that the next fiscal year will most probably demonstrate that the number of Japanese females admitted, irrespective of whether or not a considerable portion of them might have been classed as "picture brides," will be as great as the number admitted this fiscal year. Should this prove to be the case, it would seem that if it is undesirable to permit the admission of this class of alien it will be necessary to enact laws to remedy such conditions.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR BETTERMENT OF THE SERVICE AND FOR REMEDIAL LEGISLATION.

Immediate consideration should be given by the bureau to effect legislation and promulgate rules and regulations that will make impossible the surreptitious entry of Chinese and Japanese seamen by desertion or simply failing to return to the vessels on which they are employed after having obtained shore leave by means of their seamen's card of identification. If bond were required for shore leave, as was formerly the custom, there is no doubt that much of this imposition would be eliminated. In furtherance of this subject see comment under caption "Seamen" in this report.

From time to time we have called to the attention of the bureau the impossibility, on account of an insufficient personnel, of properly guarding aliens at this station and surrounding them with necessary care in case of fire, of checking up crews of departing vessels and guarding them on arrival, or of detailing a sufficient number of men to search vessels for stowaways. There are still five watchmen on furlough, who should immediately be reassigned, and in addition five extra men should be appointed to make possible in a small way the covering of many necessary details and the prevention of many impositions which this office is now obliged to ignore.

## PERSONNEL.

It will be seen from the foregoing comment that the business in this district has almost doubled this year, as compared with last year. As the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion law is the largest part of our business, the bureau will realize the handicap under which we are working with many of the employees furloughed at a time when the work was on the increase. Separation from the service by furlough without notice, and the comparatively low wage standard caused many to resign. Notwithstanding the general willingness to cooperate, which has been manifested by all the personnel, it was impossible to overcome the disadvantage of familiarizing new and inexperienced employees with the work. The policy of assigning lower-paid officers to positions formerly paying higher salaries, and withdrawing the amount represented in the difference in salaries from this district has had a particularly pernicious effect upon the morale of the entire force. The increase of a number of salaries effective July 1 was greatly appreciated, but it is felt that proper consideration was not given the lower-paid employees or those occupying positions at the head of divisions, or those performing work requiring extraordinary qualifications. However, notwithstanding that all that is desired can not always be obtained, it is proper and just to assure the bureau that the entire personnel is trustworthy, honest, and worthy of complete confidence, and the atmosphere is most congenial.

After particularly calling the bureau's attention (as will shortly be done by letter) to the employees who have received no consideration in connection with increase in compensation and those who should have received additional consideration by reason of their exceptional qualifications and duties performed—which it is felt sure will bring about the desired results—this office will have accomplished what it has been striving for—almost perfect service.

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COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, SEATTLE, WASH., IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 16, COMPRISING THE STATE OF WASHINGTON AND WESTERN CANADIAN BORDER PORTS AND STATIONS.

## APPLICATIONS (INCLUDING CHINESE).

A total of 39,200 aliens applied for entry at all ports in district No. 16 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, 37,153 of whom were found admissible and 1,736 debarred. The cases of 147 applicants for admission remain pending at the date of this report, while 7,942 United States citizens returning to resume their residence in this country were admitted. The total number of passengers of all classes examined was 535,843, including the 1,736 aliens who were debarred.

Five hundred and eighty-four aliens of the Chinese race were admitted on primary inspection and 119 by boards of special inquiry; 13 were debarred under the exclusion laws and 175 under the general immigration law. During the year 5,809 Japanese were admitted and 86 debarred. Of those admitted, 4,163 were of the nonlaboring classes and 1,646 were laborers. All of the latter held proper passports excepting 48, 47 of whom were deserting seamen, recorded statistically as admitted aliens. Of the Japanese who were excluded, 25 were laborers without passports.

Aliens numbering 8,569 and 11,611 American citizens, departing, were recorded during the year.

At Canadian border ports 29,276 alien applications for admission were acted upon, with 27,343 admissions and 1,622 rejections. At Canadian seaports 3,254 aliens applied for entrance, 3,243 of these being admitted and 11 excluded.

## DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS, INCLUDING CHINESE).

The total number of deportation cases in which departmental warrants were issued was 122, including 19 pending from the previous fiscal year, although 5,531 cases of aliens suspected of being in the United States in violation of the law received consideration by this office.

The deportation of 124 aliens was accomplished, including 62 whose cases were pending from the year 1919. At the close of the fiscal year 122 warrants of arrest remain pending, including 19 from the previous fiscal year.

## ALIEN ANARCHISTS AND MEMBERS OF THE RADICAL CLASSES.

Of the 131 cases of this class that were pending at the beginning of the fiscal year, in which the alien had been paroled or released on his own recognizance, 87 were still pending and their status unchanged at the close of the year.

During the fiscal year 7,628 cases of this class of aliens were investigated and considered. Two hundred and thirty warrants of arrest were applied for, 93 of which were served. Orders of deportation were obtained in 57 of these cases. Warrants of arrest were canceled in 28 cases, 5 aliens were paroled, and proceedings in 5 cases are still pending.

Of those ordered deported, 14 were actually deported and 2 are now on bond awaiting deportation. In one case the warrant of deportation was later canceled; 2 aliens escaped while awaiting deportation, and 38 are being detained until deportation can be effected.

## SEAMEN.

During the present fiscal year there were 2,052 vessels boarded in this district and a total of 70,194 seamen examined. There were 239 desertions during the year, 202 of these being Japanese. In addition, 159 Japanese deserted after being furnished with seamen's identification cards.

The number of Japanese desertions in this district is gradually increasing. During the year 1919, 103 deserted before they received identity cards and 58 afterwards; during the current year 202 deserted before receiving identity cards and 159 afterwards. Many of these Japanese who deserted ran away from hospitals in which they were placed for medical treatment. Many hundreds of other Japanese would, no doubt, have deserted had the masters of the vessels not exercised the utmost care to prevent their doing so. Many of the officers of the Japanese vessels place their crews under lock and key at night in order to prevent their leaving the vessels.

Seamen's identity cards were issued to 4,949 seamen during the year. There were 89 seamen found to be suffering from disease and placed in hospitals for treatment. Seattle, being our principal port of entry, is badly in need of a marine-hospital station. We have in the city of Seattle contract hospitals only, and during the latter part of the year these hospitals have refused to receive aliens found to be afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, and these are the diseases with which most of our seamen are afflicted.

## STOWAWAYS.

Owing to the fact that we have a limited number of officers in this district, no attempt has been made during the year to search incoming vessels for stowaways. But 13 stowaways were discovered during the year, all of them being Japanese. Eleven of these Japanese stowaways were deported, the remaining 2 being admitted. A much larger number of stowaways have undoubtedly gained admission to the United States through this district in this manner. Under the present manner of handling seamen, however, it is such an easy matter for seamen to gain admission to this country after being granted identity cards that there is little incentive for aliens who desire to gain unlawful admission to come as stowaways.

The vessels' officers are in a position to and should know who are aboard their vessels, as they are in absolute charge and control thereof. They should be required to apprehend and deliver to the immigration officers all stowaways immediately upon arrival, and failure to do so should subject them to a heavy fine as a penalty. This should be left entirely to the discretion of the Secretary of Labor.

## ESCAPES OF ALIENS FROM VESSELS AND STATION, EXCLUSIVE OF SEAMEN.

There were 12 escapes of aliens, but none of Japanese or Chinese. Of this number, 3 females were later apprehended and are now in detention. Two aliens escaped from county jails.

This office feels that it is to be congratulated that more escapes have not occurred during the year. Our detention quarters were not built primarily to take the place of jails; our watchmen are not armed, and are supposed to use force only in cases of self-defense; many of the aliens detained in our detention house are of the criminal class; others are detained for long periods

of time. They naturally become restless and ill natured. They have friends on the outside who are only too glad to help them escape from their confinement. There are visiting days twice each week and their friends are allowed to mingle freely with the inmates, and it is a very easy matter to pass to those confined a file, or even a dangerous weapon.

Most of these conditions this office would not care to change, as it is believed that aliens whom it is necessary to confine should be treated in the most humane manner possible.

The remedy should consist in the handling of all cases with the utmost dispatch, thus reducing the time of detention to a minimum. Known criminals and others who are not amenable to discipline should be placed in jail when the officer in charge deems it necessary.

#### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Head tax aggregating \$148,600 was collected, and the total fines assessed amounted to \$4,240, being for various causes under the immigration laws. There was collected in fines in criminal prosecutions in the courts \$1,800.

The sum allotted to this district for 1920 was \$40,000, and disbursements thereunder totaled \$35,482.32.

#### CRIMINAL CASES.

Out of 10 cases before the courts, 1 of which remained pending from the previous fiscal year. 5 convictions and 2 dismissals were secured; the remaining 3 are still pending.

The two criminal cases against Chinese charged with smuggling, 1 of which arose during the year covered by this report, were disposed of, convictions having been attained.

#### WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Three writs of habeas corpus were sued out in behalf of aliens, two cases being dismissed and the alien in the third instance being released by the court.

#### WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Six persons were apprehended in the act of bringing in women or girls for prostitution or other immoral purposes; 18 persons were arrested on departmental warrants charging them with bringing in women or girls for prostitution or immoral purposes; 10 immoral alien women and girls were excluded and 22 arrested after their entry into the United States.

Five prosecutions of men charged with importing alien women or girls for prostitution or other immoral purposes have been started in the United States District Court, all of which are pending. A large number of investigations have been made in this district concerning aliens of this class, comparatively few of which justified action.

#### CONTRACT LABOR.

Four hundred and twenty-seven aliens suspected of violation of the alien contract-labor law were held for board of special inquiry. Two hundred and thirty-three were rejected, 68 of whom appealed to the department. Of the latter, 35 were admitted and 24 excluded. Eight were admitted temporarily under bond. Five appeals were pending at the close of the year.

Eighteen aliens were arrested on departmental warrants charged with violation of the alien contract-labor law, 6 of whom were deported, 7 allowed to return to their native country of their own volition and at their own expense, 1 allowed to remain in the United States on payment of head tax, and 4 cases were pending at the close of the fiscal year.

Six criminal actions for importation of alien contract laborers were started in the United States District Court, in 4 of which convictions were obtained, 1 was dismissed, and 1 is pending.

A large number of investigations of alleged violations of the alien contract-labor act have been made in which action was not justified.

The number of contract-labor cases handled by our boards of special inquiry has more than doubled, compared to those handled during the preceding year.

More than one-half of all the cases handled by the boards as suspected contract-labor cases were rejected.

Several violations of the contract-labor law have been brought to the attention of the United States attorney but, in his opinion, they were not sufficiently flagrant to justify a prosecution with the exception of those mentioned above. In a large majority of the border contract-labor cases the applicant had received promises of employment through information furnished by or at the solicitation of friends and relatives. In other cases the promise of a position was given by the owner, manager, or foreman of the establishment to which they were destined.

#### RULE 17-A.

The disposition of the 7 cases of aliens temporarily released under order of deportation is as follows: 1 canceled, 3 still under release, and 3 disappeared. The case of the one alien who was temporarily released after excluding decision is still pending.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that few arrested aliens have taken advantage of the provisions of rule 17-A in order to secure their release. The conditions are regarded by many as too irksome for the aliens; and, from the Government's standpoint, over one-half of those released under this rule have disappeared. It would seem that although much good was expected from this rule at the time of adoption, it has accomplished very little.

#### WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

During the year, the medical officers have certified 731 aliens as being afflicted with diseases of different kinds. The great majority of these aliens are certified on the ground of uncinariasis (hookworm).

In addition to examining arriving passengers, the medical officers have examined during the year 20,794 alien seamen, and have also made a great many examinations on the request of this office in the cases of aliens seeking to have their entry legalized, and others.

The medical officers at the different stations in this district, without exception, have handled their work in a highly satisfactory manner. At most places it had been found necessary to employ physicians who were engaged in private practice, who received the title of acting assistant surgeon; and, although the salary for this position is usually quite small, yet they have never failed to respond when their services were required.

#### SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, with headquarters in New York, has branch offices in Seattle, Vancouver, Victoria, and probably in some of the other cities of the district. They are continuing to give the same aid and assistance to those of their race as heretofore. Practically all the alien arrivals being orientals, there is but little work for the various societies to do in this district. Several of the churches have auxiliary societies which stand ready to give any assistance to Japanese females who are in need of the same.

#### SETTLEMENTS OF ALIENS OF PARTICULAR RACES.

There are no settlements of aliens in this district other than those mentioned in former reports.

There is one class of aliens, however, that it would seem might be mentioned with propriety in this report—a religious sect known as Mennonites. There are a number of colonies of these aliens in British Columbia and Alberta. It is reported that they are now taking steps to migrate to the United States en masse.

Strong objections have been made to the attitude of this sect by provincial and municipal authorities in Canada by reason of the fact that they absolutely refuse to comply with the civil laws in regard to sending their children to school or to meeting the requirements of the vital statistics in reference to births and deaths. They live and are ruled by the community plan, and implicitly follow the dictates of their leaders in a manner closely resembling the tribal



customs of the Indians; and their disregard for the law has resulted in their being brought into court and fined on numerous occasions.

During the war these people were the most radical of "conscientious objectors," refusing in any way to engage in any activities which in the remotest manner aided in the prosecution of the war.

Illiteracy and disease are prevalent among them, as proved by the large percentage of rejections among those who have applied for admission.

It is reported that the Dominion Government has passed a law absolutely excluding members of this sect from gaining admission to Canada. It is to be hoped that none of them will be allowed to enter the United States.

#### CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

Out of the 48 applications for return certificates, so far as laborers are concerned, 47 were issued and 1 refused. The appeal filed in this latter case was sustained by the bureau. Of 61 applications for certificates for the merchant class, 59 were issued and 2 refused.

#### INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations numbering 1,210 were made on account of aliens applying for entry; 179 after temporary admission, and 31 after admission under bond. There were 923 investigations in warrant cases, 540 in naturalization matters, and 2,383 covering other phases. Eight hundred and eighty applications for admission of Chinese were also investigated, in addition to 114 preinvestigations and 11 in warrant cases.

#### PASSPORT-PERMIT WORK.

Applications numbering 289 were filed in behalf of aliens desiring permits to depart from the United States, this number including alien enemies. Their disposition is as follows: Granted 267, of which 45 apply to alien enemies; 17 refused, including 1 alien enemy application; 11 pending, 3 belonging to the latter class; and 2 withdrawn. In addition to the number above stated, 80 permits were granted to citizens of the United States to go to insular possessions.

#### STATIONS AND EQUIPMENT.

The various offices of our service in the State of Washington, with the exception of the one at Seattle, are located in the Federal buildings and are all that could be desired. At Seattle a building is rented near the center of the city, which was constructed on plans furnished by this service. It is conveniently located and in most respects a very desirable station. The station is, however, very much in need of a roof garden or other place where those detained may secure the necessary physical exercise. It is not conducive to the health of anyone to be confined in crowded quarters for long periods of time without furnishing them means for exercise.

Hospital quarters also should be provided for those held for further observation and where those with slight ailments may be properly segregated when necessary.

In Canada office quarters are furnished our service by the different railroad and steamship companies, who receive the benefit of having officers located where their passengers may be examined with the least delay, annoyance, and embarrassment.

The United States immigration office in Vancouver, B. C., is located in a first-class office building and comprises nine rooms, the maintenance of which is now paid by the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways. Previous to the entry of the United States into war with Germany the upkeep of these quarters was equally distributed between the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., the Canadian National Railways, the Great Northern Railway, the Northern Pacific Railway, the Oregon-Washington Railway & Navigation Co., and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, but at the outbreak of the war the American lines declined to share further in the maintenance. It is understood that all

these different railway companies are again arranging to participate in the support of our office.

#### ILLITERATES.

It very seldom happens that an oriental applies for admission who is illiterate and who is not coming to some one in the United States entitled under the law to send for him. Little difficulty has been experienced in enforcing the illiteracy feature of the law at any ports.

On the Canadian border it is thought that some modification of the law could be made with profit, especially as it affects aliens coming to the United States to engage solely in agriculture.

The Canadian Government in adopting its illiteracy regulations provided for the exemption of aliens destined to Canada solely for agricultural purposes. As a result it has been found that Canada has secured an excellent rural population, which they could not have secured if they had not made this exemption. It is well known that it is very difficult at this time to secure a class of immigrants who will remain in the agricultural districts if they were qualified to enter the industrial life of the country. We have had many cases of immigrants who have been refused admission, although they have every qualification of making excellent immigrants, with the single exception that they can not read or write, but who, with this handicap, have made a splendid success of their farming enterprises.

In some instances families have applied for admission to the United States who had 8 or 10 children, all under 18 years of age, the head of the family having in his possession \$5,000 or \$10,000 in cash, and it is thought that consideration should be given this class of aliens regardless of the illiteracy test.

#### GENERAL COMMENTS.

The industrial conditions in Canada are not so good as they are on this side of the line. By reason of this fact there are a great many undesirable people now in Canada who desire admission to the United States. This is our main problem in this district. By reason of the limited force of inspectors on the border it is a physical impossibility to cope with this situation.

The problem has increased very materially by reason of the liquor question. Canada is partially "wet." At least liquor is sold wholesale in Canada. By reason of this country being "dry" the price of Canadian whisky is high, and the inducement to smuggle whisky into this country is great. The smugglers of contraband whisky and narcotics are closely associated with the undesirable elements on both sides of the line, and thus the smuggling of individuals is increased by reason of the heavy traffic in liquor. This office is actively co-operating with the customs service, with the Federal prohibition officers, and with the sheriffs in the counties along the border, and attempting to cope with the problem to the best of its ability, but the results obtained are not at all flattering.

There appears to be no way of correcting this abuse except in the manner outlined in last year's annual report.

#### JAPANESE.

The bureau's attention is called to the comments made by this office in the report of last year, relative to the Japanese question. The conditions as outlined therein as regards the agitation are still aggravated, so much so that the Immigration Committee of the lower House of Congress is now making an investigation of this Japanese question.

By reason of this agitation this office has been more careful as to the enforcement of the immigration laws relative to Japanese immigration than it probably would otherwise have been, and it is safe to say that all the laws and regulations affecting Japanese immigration have been strictly enforced. The annual report of last year showed Japanese arrivals at this port numbering 5,358. This year's report shows Japanese arrivals to the number of 5,872.

This increase, however, is not appreciable. It is believed that practically all of the arrivals were admissible under the "gentlemen's agreement" and the immigration law, and by reason of the aforesaid care in this matter no serious mistakes have been made.

## PERSONNEL.

The personnel of the service is improved over what it has heretofore been, and it can be reported that good work is being done by the service in this district.

The retirement law, as recently passed by Congress, although not extending far enough, will be beneficial to a slight degree, for some few have reached the age of retirement who are not able to do the required amount of work.

The service appreciates the increases secured, but they have not been commensurate with the increased cost of living, and some of the officers have difficulty in meeting their legitimate expenses.

## COOPERATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

A close cooperation has existed between the officers of this service and practically all the other branches of the Government. Without this it would have been impossible to accomplish the results obtained.

It is a pleasure to mention the hearty cooperation of the Canadian immigration service, the local and provincial police departments of the various cities, and the Northwest Mounted Police. Through this cooperation it has been possible to secure information on short notice of persons residing in Canada, and whose cases it was necessary for this service to investigate.

## INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 17, COMPRISING THE STATE OF OREGON, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT PORTLAND.

## APPLICATIONS.

There were 9 applications for admission at this port, all of which were granted. In addition, 21 deserting seamen—3 of whom were Europeans, 14 Japanese, and 4 Chinese—are carried in statistics as admitted. There was 1 debarment.

The foregoing relates to seamen who sought admission to work ashore or in the American coastwise trade, together with 21 seamen, 18 of whom were Asiatics, who deserted their vessels and remained in the United States unlawfully.

Action as follows was taken with regard to warrants of arrest served: Cancelled for various causes, of which 18 covered the radical classes, 65; deportation accomplished, 83, in addition to the riddance of 13 others who, after arrest, were permitted to return to their respective countries at their own expense; awaiting deportation, 28, consisting almost entirely of aliens still serving time in the State penitentiary, and a few insane Russians, Turks, etc., who can not as yet be delivered to their respective war-torn countries. The deportation of 2 Chinese and 2 Japanese persons was attained, and 1 Japanese is awaiting deportation. Of the 83 deportations above mentioned, 31 were public charges, 13 of them being insane public charges upon the Federal Government, having been confined at Morningside Hospital, Portland. Their deportation has saved the United States Department of the Interior in maintenance expense over \$5,000 this year and like amounts each succeeding year. Figuring their life expectancy at 10 years, a saving is accomplished of \$50,000. As a greater number of insane aliens were deported from the State asylum, it may be estimated that the State of Oregon was saved thereby approximately a like amount.

Notwithstanding that last year broke our prior records for arrests and deportation cases, during the fiscal year just closed we have doubled our investigations and doubled the number of aliens actually deported. We have this year saved the Federal Government (Department of the Interior) in the deportation of insane aliens alone more money than our annual allotment amounts to. We have saved the State of Oregon a like sum in the same manner. This has been done without the addition of a man to our force.

The fact that we have found and deported 16 aliens upon the ground that they had unlawfully entered the United States within one year after rejection or deportation prompts the repetition of the recommendation that a penalty be put upon such willful violation and defiance of our statutes. Such action is required to bring certain people to a proper respect for and observance of our laws. Exclusions at and deportations across our land boundaries under existing conditions are only partially effective, and sometimes approach a travesty.

The foregoing deportation cases included investigations of alien members of the Industrial Workers of the World, members of the Communist Labor Party, and various alien radicals, as follows:

	I. W. W. and similar cases.	Communis- Labor Party cases.
Cases:		
Considered.....	146	23
Investigated.....	95	23
Warrants:		
Applied for.....	8	14
Issued.....	6	14
Served.....	2	12
Department action:		
Warrants canceled.....	5	13
Warrants executed—		
Actually deported.....	2	.....
Deportation pending.....	13	.....

<sup>1</sup> Two in jail serving sentences and whereabouts of one unknown.

#### SEAMEN.

There were nine applications of seamen for admission, all of which were granted. Desertions totaled 21, including 4 Chinese and 14 Japanese persons. The boarding of 31 vessels necessitated the examination of 1,149 seamen. Identification cards for seamen to the number of 169 were issued.

During this year there was an increase in the number of ships arriving in this district, most of which increase was confined to the last few months, promising thereby a very material further development of business during the next 12 months; and recently plans of a very definite character have been undertaken to establish here large steamship lines, carrying passengers, in which event an immense increase in immigration to this district is inevitable—all of which will make imperative a considerable increase in our complement.

#### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The sum of \$72 in head tax was collected and no fines were assessed. The allotment for the fiscal year 1920 was \$3,125, and the disbursements totaled \$3,950. No fines were imposed by the courts.

The close of the year finds us somewhat in arrears financially. However, we have done a much greater volume of business than last year, and our deficit is less notwithstanding our allotment was smaller. Had it not been for the unprecedented number of deportations and the unusual expenses incident to the arrest and detention of the Communist Labor Party members we should have incurred no deficit whatsoever. The bureau should not discount the fact that Oregon is a rapidly developing State and that immigration business here is growing constantly, and that the service can not stagnate in this district.

Even at this writing this office is approached by steamship officials with inquiries as to our facilities for handling here all kinds of passenger business from the Orient, as well as from South America and Mexico, and whether the Government will erect or rent a detention house and make the suitable and necessary arrangements for the proper detention and inspection, medically and otherwise, of the immigrants that will come on these vessels to this port. With this impending and unparalleled passenger traffic to this port, important developments may be expected, and new and larger calls are bound to be made upon the bureau for more men and equipment.

#### CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

No new cases arose this fiscal year, but one remained pending from the last. The alien in question was ordered deported but disappeared, whereupon bail put up for his appearance was forfeited.

#### CRIMINAL CASES.

But one new case came up for action, conviction having been secured.

## WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS APPLIED FOR.

The one writ of habeas corpus pending from the last fiscal year was dismissed, and no new cases occurred. Lawyers in this district have not been in the habit of seeking writs generally, and our success in those instances where they have done so has discouraged the practice. This year we won the very important case of Neil Guiney, secretary of the Lumber Workers' Branch of the I. W. W., which case went to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals with a result very gratifying to the Government. This is the most important case we have ever had before the courts in this district, but since prior report was made thereon no further comment would appear appropriate here.

## WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Violations of the Mann Act come within the province of the special agents of the Department of Justice with whom we cooperate whenever aliens are concerned. The officers in this district have continued to arrest alien panders and operators of cheap lodging houses who have permitted prostitution to be covertly practiced therein. The success of these apprehensions and the uniform support of the bureau and department have been gratifying, not only to this office but also to the community.

## CONTRACT LABOR.

No section 24 men have visited us during the past year, nor have any flagrant violations of the contract-labor laws come to our notice. Officers of this district have arrested and deported a number of undesirable Mexican contract laborers who for various reasons left the employment for which they were specifically admitted, some of whom, in one way or another, had come into contact with the local police, others becoming insane. The deportations were, where possible, made at the expense of the responsible importers.

## SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

At this time there appears to be no direct smuggling into this district, though undoubtedly certain aliens who are smuggled across from Canada proceed through the State of Washington and find their way to friends and relatives here, as do a lesser number who enter from Mexico. However, it is now so much easier and cheaper for a Chinese or Japanese to gain entry by coming as a seaman that it is expected that that method of bringing "contraband" into the country will become more popular than the more cumbersome, dangerous, and expensive methods formerly in vogue.

## SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

There is nothing really pertinent to be added to comment under this head appearing in annual report of 1919, save that this office has come into greater contact than heretofore with the British Red Cross on account of the increased number of British and Canadian returned soldiers and their dependents, or associates, who have, in one way or another, violated the immigration laws.

## CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

The total of preinvestigation cases considered was 70. Return certificates were granted to 18 merchants, 28 laborers (3 additional applications for investigations having been denied and 1 withdrawn), 12 citizens, an additional 2 still pending, 2 students, 1 citizen's wife, and 1 teacher. Five applications were denied, one of which was appealed to the bureau; action thereon is still pending.

As compared with last year, Chinese preinvestigations have increased about 40 per cent, and it is expected that this approximately represents what may be expected in the future, unless and until a passenger line is established here, when the applications will, as a matter of course, multiply.

## INVESTIGATIONS.

A total of 1,062 investigations in immigration cases and 145 in Chinese matters were conducted in the past year. With certain few exceptions, there have been made during the year closed many more investigations of all kinds and classes than ever before.

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#### STATION AND EQUIPMENT.

This service is located in the new post-office building on Broadway and Glisan Street, where we have six rooms on the third floor. The quarters are sufficient for our present needs, but when passenger lines become operative a detention station will have to be established elsewhere.

#### PERSONNEL.

The personnel of this district is deserving of commendation for conscientious and constant devotion to their duties, despite the fact that part of them are not properly remunerated. It is hoped that eventually these inequalities will be corrected. For years our business has been steadily growing and our complement either slowly decreasing or standing still, until now we have reached the irreducible minimum, and with any further growth in business there must come an increase in our office force.

There are no officers or employees among the small complement in this district who served in the Army, Navy, or Marines during the recent war.

#### PASSPORT-PERMIT WORK.

One hundred and twelve aliens applied in this district for permits to depart from the United States, of which number 97 were granted, 7 refused, and 8 are pending.

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#### INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 22, COMPRISING TERRITORY OF HAWAII, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT HONOLULU.

#### APPLICATIONS.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, there were examined at the port of Honolulu 4,463 alien applicants for entry. Of these, 4,402 were admitted and 42 debarred, the remainder awaiting examination at the close of the year. Of those applying for admission 459 were Chinese and 3,479 were Japanese. Of the Japanese, 3,435 were admitted, and 36 debarred.

There has been no appreciable difference in the immigration between this and the last year. This office has been working under the war regulations, and the work involved has been largely of a routine character. A large percentage of the aliens were held for the board of special inquiry, entailing a great amount of work.

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association has brought in during the year 3,628 Filipinos, of whom 3,238 were males and 390 females. There were 1,146 departures for the Orient, showing a larger percentage of departing Filipinos than there were last year. There were 68 departures of Filipinos for other foreign ports.

The bulk of the immigration, as heretofore, has been largely Japanese. There were 1,298 certificates to depart for the mainland issued to aliens who were citizens of various countries, those from Spain exceeding any other in number. It is to be noted that, although the strike of about 6,000 Japanese here has caused large wages to be offered to strikebreakers, the departures for the mainland of "white" laborers has been greater than last year. The Spanish and Portuguese, who were brought in by the territorial board of immigration some years ago and were given employment on an oriental scale of wages, have increasingly left the islands.

#### DEPORTATIONS.

This office handled 14 warrant cases, 1 involving a Chinese person and 3 Japanese. Four warrants of deportation have been executed.

#### SEAMEN.

Four alien seamen applied for admission into the United States, all of whom were admitted. Ninety-three alien seamen were admitted to reship foreign, and 647 identity cards were issued, 171 to alien and 476 to citizen seamen. There were 27 desertions, 8 of which involved Japanese persons.

The number of vessels boarded during the year from domestic ports totaled 481, and from foreign ports 230, making a total of 711. The total number of Chinese seamen checked out by boarding officers on the arrival and departure of vessels was 8,685, the total number of Japanese seamen 13,115, the total number of Javanese seamen 13, and the total number of other alien seamen arrivals passing through this port was 9,450, making a grand total of 31,263.

#### STOWAWAYS.

There were 4 stowaway arrivals, all of whom were debarred, none being of the Japanese or Chinese races.

#### ESCAPES OF ALIENS FROM VESSELS AND STATIONS.

The only alien escaping from this station during the year was a Japanese woman who was being held under a warrant of arrest. She escaped from a hospital room in which she was being detained.

#### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The sum of \$29,548 was collected in head tax and \$1,000 in administrative fines. Fines in court cases amounting to \$1,000 were covered into the Treasury. The allotment for this district was \$5,700, and the total disbursements were \$5,593.90.

#### CRIMINAL CASES.

The one case arising during the fiscal year in question was that in which Theo. H. Davies & Co., agents for the Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, were fined \$1,000 for permitting the illegal landing of an alien. The fine was paid and no appeal taken.

#### WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS APPLIED FOR.

Seventeen habeas corpus cases were pending from last year, and 9 writs were applied for in new cases arising during the fiscal year. Eight aliens have been deported and 18 cases are still pending.

#### WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The work of the medical officers of the United States Public Health Service at this station has been, during the past year, most satisfactory.

#### SMUGGLING.

We have found no efforts to smuggle aliens in at this port.

#### SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

A large part of the aliens held in detention for the board of special inquiry are Japanese women awaiting the arrival of their husbands, and they are visited by workers of the Young Women's Christian Association, who follow up their interest in them after they have been admitted.

#### SETTLEMENTS OF ALIENS OF PARTICULAR RACES.

The matter of racial distribution of aliens is left to their individual determination, and they locate on plantations or settlements where they have friends or people of their own nationality.

#### CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

Consideration was given to 550 preinvestigation matters during the year, 55 of which were pending from the previous fiscal year. Return certificates were granted to 130 natives, 45 exempts, and 244 laborers; and 396 holders of return certificates had departed for China at the close of the year.

## INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations were conducted as follows: Regarding applicants for entry, 4 Japanese claiming citizenship, none of whom were admitted; in warrant cases, 14; in naturalization matters, 41; in cases of Chinese residents desiring to bring in relatives, 72. In addition, there were issued 1,298 alien certificates for insular territory; 973 certificates to citizens for insular travel; and 25 certificates to hostile aliens to go to the mainland, 2 of which were pending from the previous year. Certificates of citizenship to go to the mainland were granted in 264 instances, denied in 5, and 66 are pending, the latter figure involving all Japanese. The section 6 certificates of 10 Chinese members of the exempt classes going to the mainland were viséed. Investigations were had in 2 warrant cases.

## STATION AND EQUIPMENT.

There have been practically no changes in the building at this station during the year, with the exception of its continued deterioration. Some necessary modifications, alterations, and minor repairs were made, the work being done by the laborers at this station.

As you have already been informed, the timber of this building has been attacked by an ant that has been making great inroads, and, while the structure may suffice for its purposes for a few years, after awhile it will be absolutely unsafe for immigrants to be quartered in the second story. It is recommended that steps be taken looking toward the construction here of a new station of concrete, which should be fireproof and constructed in such a manner that the insects can not render it unsafe for occupancy.

## PERSONNEL.

The men in the service have all worked well. You have been advised that, owing to the fact that there are but three inspectors besides the inspector in charge in this office, for several years one inspector has been on boarding duty from sunrise to sunset. These excessive demands resulted in failing health, and on his return from a vacation on the mainland it was found necessary to assign the three inspectors to boarding duty in succession for a week at a time.

You are aware that all Chinese cases are now handled by boards of special inquiry, to which the inspectors are designated as members, and the interruptions in the hearings of cases by the inspectors being called for boarding duty and the inability to meet appointments made for hearings are a constant source of delay, and it is to be deplored that we have not here an officer who can give himself wholly to the boarding duty and attend to the seamen, and who, as to overtime, could share with and be relieved by the other inspectors, so that the burden of service could be placed equally upon all.

A careful consideration of this subject is respectfully invited in view of the presentations made in this report of the work at this station, and it is hoped that you may see your way clear to designate another inspector, of proper age and physical ability, to perform the boarding duty.

## GENERAL COMMENT.

Our relations with other departments and the Territorial government have been cordial and satisfactory.

## TRAVEL PERMITS.

Most of the travel permits this year have been issued to Filipinos returning to Manila. It seems strange that this should be required, for these people are coming here from Manila without any papers or permits of any kind whatsoever.

## HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

Treatment in hospital was accorded 19 aliens, 7 of whom were Chinese and 12 Japanese persons. The disease in all instances was trachoma, and cure was effected in every case.



## INSPECTOR IN CHARGE DISTRICT NO. 19, COMPRISING WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND WEST VIRGINIA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT PITTSBURGH.

## APPLICATIONS.

The only applications for admission to the United States in this district were at Erie, Pa. Nine applied and were admitted. As Erie is considered a border port, statistical data were furnished the United States commissioner at Montreal and will no doubt be covered in his report. The admission of 10 aliens, who for various reasons gained illegal entry to the United States, was legalized and head tax amounting to \$80 collected and transmitted to the proper immigration station.

## DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS, INCLUDING CHINESE).

There were 314 cases considered, 224 of which were investigated. Of this number, 214 warrants of arrest were issued, 190 having been served. The final action as to these cases is as follows: 61 warrants of arrest canceled; 78 warrants of deportation executed; 22 additional awaiting execution; and 42 cases pending. One Chinese person forfeited bond. No Japanese cases occurred in this district.

## RUSSIAN WORKERS.

One hundred and seventy-six cases of the anarchistic type were investigated, 78 being Russian Workers and 98 Communists, these being a part of the cases enumerated in the preceding paragraph. Fifty-four additional cases of this type were investigated, but not sufficient evidence was adduced to justify warrant issue. Many other cases of anarchistic tendency were considered but not investigated.

It may be interesting to note that approximately 90 per cent of the number of Russian Workers taken into custody by this office entered the United States in 1913 and 1914. Most of them were of the ignorant peasant type and were unable to read and write. Americanization work practically ceased with the beginning of the war in 1914. These ignorant Russian Workers were therefore cast adrift with no effort on the part of our own people to teach and inculcate in them the spirit of Americanism. Of the number arrested, four had families in this country. The rest of them left their families in Russia. After Russia made peace with Germany and the Allies declared a general blockade of the Russian ports these men were unable to communicate with or hear from their families. They had not been here long enough to learn to speak English and their only associates were their own people. The worry and suspense as to the fate of their families in Russia was such as to place them in a proper frame of mind to seize upon any pretext offered to oppose the policy of our Government, and when organizers for the Union of Russian Workers presented themselves, they quite readily became members of the organization. The majority of them, however, insisted that their only thought was to have the ports opened and be permitted to return to their native land.

## COMMUNISTS.

The Communist type of alien anarchist differed from the Russian Workers in that it embraced a number of foreign nationalities, such as Poles, Lithuanians, Croats, Ukrainians, and other peoples from southeastern Europe. The organization of this society appears to have been a direct result of their expulsion from the Socialist Party. Many of them were automatically transferred to the new organization without their knowledge or consent, while others entered the new society fully aware of its nature and its teachings and subscribed to its principles and tenets. The latter class in most part were ordered deported by the department, while the warrants were canceled in the cases of the former class.

In connection with the above cases it is desired to acknowledge the wholehearted cooperation of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. That office and this service worked in the closest relation and entire harmony throughout the handling of cases of this type.

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### SEAMEN.

The number of seamen examined at Erie, Pa., and cards issued was 60. Complete data were furnished the commissioner of immigration at Montreal, Canada.

### ESCAPE OF ALIENS FROM VESSELS AND STATIONS.

No escapes from vessels to report. Five aliens under orders of deportation, but released on bond, escaped and their bonds were forfeited, 1 being a Chinaman and 2 of the anarchistic type.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The amount allotted to this district was \$4,000. This allowance was subsequently increased by \$2,000, making a total allotment of \$6,000. The total expenditures were \$6,816.23.

### CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Owing to the work being unusually heavy along other lines, there was little done other than the usual investigations in Chinese cases during the fiscal year. There is a large Chinese population in and about Pittsburgh, and no doubt there are many who should be brought before a United States commissioner with a view to deportation, but with our available help it has been a physical impossibility to give this part of our work the attention that its importance properly deserves. It is hoped that during the ensuing year a careful survey may be had throughout the district and steps taken to bring those found to be illegally in the United States before the proper authorities.

There were no new cases, and 2 remaining from last year are still pending.

### WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

This district was extremely fortunate in that no writs were applied for or granted this year. This was largely due to the fact that most of the aliens under arrest were promptly released on bond. It is the practice of this office to encourage the attorneys to effect the release of their clients on bond, and more especially so when it is believed that such a release will serve to restrain the aliens from pursuing the policy that brought them into disrepute. In two instances aliens were released upon \$1,000 bond each, but owing to the fact that they continued their radical agitation it became necessary to recall the bonds and place them in confinement. The attorneys for these aliens in both instances considered taking out a writ, but were discouraged by this office and by the court, with the result that no writ was applied for.

### WHITE-SLAVE CASES.

Two white-slave cases were investigated by this office during the year, but no criminal action was taken. A careful investigation indicated that they did not come within the jurisdiction of the Immigration Service.

### ALIEN CONTRACT LABOR.

Three cases were investigated during the year with respect to the provisions of the contract-labor act. No suits were instituted.

### MEDICAL SERVICE.

With respect to the city of Pittsburgh and vicinity, this office depends upon the surgeons attached to the marine hospital, and it is desired to take this opportunity of acknowledging their courtesy and consideration. They have always been ready and willing to conduct examinations and submit certificates upon request. In the State of West Virginia and in counties other than those adjoining Pittsburgh, it has been found advisable to employ special practitioners in the vicinity where the cases arise. This policy has proven satisfactory.

## SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

All of the principal cities in this district are equipped with societies and organizations for the purpose of assisting incoming aliens, and in addition thereto in most cities, societies are conducting a systematic Americanization campaign. Three societies in the city of Pittsburgh are now planning to meet incoming trains for the purpose of assisting and protecting aliens upon their arrival. This work was discontinued with the beginning of the European war, but as the tide of immigration is once more fast resuming its normal proportions they are again taking up the work. It is believed, however, that there should be some systematic coordination of the various organizations in order that they may approach the maximum of efficiency.

## CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

A total of 92 cases under this heading were investigated, 45 return certificates granted, 3 applications denied, and 3 cases are pending. Of the 45 Chinese whose cases were favorably acted upon, 22 were natives, 8 laborers, 12 merchants, and 3 students.

## INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations were conducted as follows: Applicants for entry, 168; after temporary admission, 27; after admission under bond, 14; warrant cases, 224; contract-labor cases, 3; other matters, 60; naturalization cases, 77; Chinese matters, 41.

## MEXICAN LABORERS.

Considerable space was taken in last year's report with respect to the question of Mexican laborers. Many of them during that year had been brought to this district by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and by private corporations and had become stranded. It is gratifying to say that this question has ceased to be a problem. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. returned many of them to their former homes in the South, and with respect to others, as they became acclimated and more accustomed to American ways, learning a little of the language, etc., they gradually grew to be more self-reliant and were able to make their own way in this country. Only two cases of Mexican public charges were brought to the attention of this office during the year. One of them was finally returned to Mexico, and the other decamped before warrant proceedings were instituted.

## PASSPORT-PERMIT WORK.

There are four permit offices in the district, viz, Charleston and Fairmont, W. Va., and Erie and Pittsburgh, Pa. There was a total of 2,017 applications during the year, of which 1,906 were filed at the Pittsburgh office and the remainder about equally divided among the other three cities.

No additional help was had in connection with the passport-permit work.

## STATION AND EQUIPMENT.

At the beginning of the fiscal year this office was removed to the Hartje Building, corner of First Avenue and Wood Street, where it procured ample accommodations, and it was hoped that the question of suitable quarters was settled for some years to come. Unfortunately, however, a lease can be entered into by this service for a period of only one year. Furthermore, owing to the delay in making the appropriation, the lease was not signed until after we had taken possession of the new quarters. When the lease was prepared the owners of the building, contrary to the agreement with their agent, refused to enter into a contract beyond April 30, as that is the date upon which all leases in Pittsburgh expire. During the year the building was sold, and as the purchaser desired to use all the space, it became necessary for us to seek new quarters. In common with other cities, rents in Pittsburgh have doubled, and, in fact, it was almost impossible to procure suitable quarters at any price. After a careful survey of the situation we were fortunate in securing an appropriate place in the Solomon Building, corner of Fifth Avenue and Grant Street. The building was remodeled and the space we procured was partitioned to meet the needs of the service. The 1st of May we took possession, and with respect to office quarters we are now well equipped to handle the work of the district, at a rental of \$2,940 per annum.

## GENERAL.

This office is working in the closest harmony and cooperation with all the other Government services in the district. The heads of the various Government offices, as well as other Government employees, have been uniformly courteous and have never failed to render assistance when necessary. It is desired to acknowledge the courtesy of the police departments of the various cities in this district. Without the cooperation of this important agency it would have been difficult to carry to a successful termination the apprehension, detention, and final disposition of the Communist and Russian Worker cases handled in this district. The police departments in the various districts within this jurisdiction have always been found not only willing but anxious to lend such aid and assistance as was within their power.

In conclusion, acknowledgment is made of the many courtesies and consideration extended by the bureau, all of which have helped to make the work of the district a pleasure and added to the efficiency of the service.

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INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 10, COMPRISING OHIO AND KENTUCKY, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT CLEVELAND.

## APPLICATIONS.

The statistics covering applicants for admission are reported to the United States commissioner of immigration, Montreal, Canada, to be included in the reports of Canadian border stations. The data in this respect are limited to the business of passengers manifested from the S. S. *Theodore Roosevelt*, running between Port Stanley, Ontario, and Cleveland; the S. S. *Pelee*, from Pelee Island, Ontario, to Sandusky, Ohio; and occasional other aliens who may land from Lake vessels. Incidentally, however, 47 aliens have been examined *nunc pro tunc* for eligibility to enter, and head tax in the sum of \$336 forwarded to cover entries at other ports.

## DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS, INCLUDING CHINESE).

A total of 366 cases were considered and investigations conducted in 341 of these. Two hundred and eight warrants of arrest were applied for by this service and 341 by the Department of Justice. Action as follows was taken in cases where warrants of arrest were served, some of which were pending from the previous fiscal year: Warrants canceled, 155, including 1 for a Chinese person; warrants of deportation executed but deportation withheld, 61, 6 of which involved Chinese persons; and pending final decision, 38, including the cases of 3 Chinese.

## SEAMEN.

Not applicable except in relation to inspection of crews of vessels and issuance of identification cards to Lake seamen under the modified rule 10 for the Canadian border. During the year 248 cards have been issued to crewmen on 18 vessels. In view of the continued failure to provide officers at various Ohio ports along Lake Erie, this work has not been complete. However, the observations in last year's report are respectfully renewed—either that adequate arrangements be made for the enforcement of the rule or that it be abolished or reduced to a minimum requirement within the discretion given the Secretary of Labor under section 36 of the immigration act. Obviously there is no comparison between the conditions pertaining to seamen on the Great Lakes and on salt water. The Government may as well and as reasonably require crews of trains crossing the border to provide themselves with such identification cards as men on vessels, ferries, etc., which usually cross from one border to another within a period of a few hours.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Head tax for aliens arriving at ports under the jurisdiction of this office is collected and reported by the United States commissioner of immigration at Montreal. It may be stated, however, that \$336 in head tax has been collected from aliens who entered at other ports of entry and whose residence in the

United States was legalized, the amount of the tax in each instance being forwarded to the appropriate port of entry.

The allotment to this district was \$6,000, and the disbursements were \$6,214.68; in addition, \$1,702.05 was expended from the appropriation for the "Enforcement of laws against alien anarchists," and \$30.50 from the appropriation for the "Deportation of aliens."

#### CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

As in many phases of our work during the past year, the operations with respect to arresting and deporting Chinese by judicial process have been practically nil by reason of activities of the office in other directions. Consequently no new arrests in cases of this character were made. The cases of two Chinese aliens who were deported had been pending in the courts for several years and were finally disposed of without incident. These cases have been discussed in previous annual reports. There are still pending four of such cases—two of them (Woo Mon and Woo Yam) have been before the District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky for upward of three years. After much delay the court heard the testimony in the cases and then continued them for arguments. The United States attorney wished this service to pay for the transcript of the stenographic record which the bureau refused to authorize, and consequently for this and other reasons the cases have been permitted to drag in the court pending argument or decision for more than a year and a half since the hearing. The case of Chan Ut Foo in the Southern District of Ohio has been kept in a state of perpetual continuance owing to the disposition of the court to order deportation, but to defer the same to give the alien an opportunity to finish his education in the United States. In the fourth case, that of Lo Hop, which was remanded to the district court by the Circuit Court of Appeals during the past year, there is involved the question of the privilege of a Chinese to enter the United States as a merchant, and almost immediately cast off such mercantile status and become a laborer; the decision of the court being that the Government must affirmatively show that there was an actual fraud perpetrated in gaining admission. The writer's personal view is that the present case may as well be marked off the docket and the alien discharged without prejudice, because it would be extremely difficult to make such a showing in the above case if the subsequent acts of the alien are excluded from the evidence upon which the decision would be based.

#### CRIMINAL CASES.

The crime of importation of a girl for an immoral purpose was perpetrated, but no evidence of commercialism was shown. The criminal in question was indicted under the Mann Act; pleaded guilty after four months' detention; was sentenced to 30 days in jail, and afterwards deported to Canada.

One person, indicted at Louisville, Ky., for interfering with an immigration officer in discharge of his duty, was fined \$100 and costs by the United States district judge.

#### WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS APPLIED FOR.

In April, 1920, applications were filed by an attorney in Youngstown, Ohio, representing the Communist Party of America, in behalf of 16 aliens held in the Mahoning County jail, at Youngstown, Ohio, in process of deportation. Before service was had upon the immigration officials 7 of the aliens involved either had been released upon bond or by cancellation of the warrants of arrest. Hearings were had before Hon. D. C. Westenhaver, judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, in Cleveland, on April 17, and at Youngstown on May 20. Many superfluous allegations were made in the application for the writ, including much prating about the violation of the alien's constitutional rights (the first howl of those who would destroy the Constitution and all else American); mistreatment and abuse by arresting officials (not immigration officials); improper seizure of evidence, etc.; and in hearing the cases the court took special pains to listen to a great deal of testimony and argument and allow an unusual latitude to the aliens and their counsel to present what they appeared to term their grievances, and after taking the cases under advisement rendered an opinion in which he refused to grant the writ of habeas corpus and dismissed the rule upon which the proceedings

were held. His decision should be of considerable interest to the service, because it sustains fully the action of the department in ordering deportation in cases where the aliens' admissions prior to the serving of the warrant of arrest were used against them and the hearings partially conducted prior to the admission of counsel, upholding the practice which obtained in the service for a number of years and demonstrating that the method used can and will stand the test of the courts, if not abused by the officers who may exercise the discretion permitted by the rule. This very fact suggests the recommendation that the provisions of rule 22 with respect to the admission of attorney be restored to the wording contained in bureau circular letter of December 30, so as to give officers of the service a fair opportunity to make their cases before admitting counsel to the hearings.

No cases are pending, and the 16 above referred to arose during the fiscal year under discussion.

#### WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

There are no sensational cases to report. Several cases were handled in which aliens had come to the United States for immoral purposes, but no cases where commercialized vice was concerned, except the arrest of several foreign boarding-house keepers who permitted prostitution and shared in its proceeds. The case of one young girl came to our attention, wherein her paramour and importer apparently had brought her from Canada under promise of marriage. After arrest of both the girl was disillusioned upon learning that the man had resided with another woman at Hamilton, Ontario, and had two children by her.

#### CONTRACT LABOR.

There is no section 24 (contract labor) officer assigned to this district. The cases handled were routine in nature, involving investigations, but no civil or criminal actions; 9 investigations of applications to import skilled labor by permission were conducted.

#### WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

There is no particular comment to make, except that officers of the United States Public Health Service cooperate fully.

#### CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

The disposition of the 47 cases considered follows: Return certificates granted to 25 natives, 7 laborers, 4 merchants, and 2 students; and 3 were denied to natives. Four applications, involving 2 natives, 1 merchant, and 1 student, are pending; and 2 applications were withdrawn.

#### INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations were conducted in the cases of 165 applicants for entry; in 2 cases after temporary admission; in 16 cases after admission under bond; in 356 warrant cases; in 242 naturalization matters; in addition to 97 miscellaneous investigations, including 24 cases of United States citizens deported from Canada. There were also 91 investigations in Chinese matters, subdivided as follows: 11 covering applicants for admission; 47 preinvestigations; 1 after temporary admission; 11 in warrant cases; and 21 to determine lawful residence.

#### STATIONS AND EQUIPMENT.

As stated in previous reports, the offices of the immigration service at Cleveland and Cincinnati are housed in the Federal building, and the equipment, except typewriters, stationery, etc., for these offices is provided by the Treasury Department. At Toledo the office has been maintained in rented quarters for the past 16 years, during the last 10 of which two suitable rooms have been obtained in the Ohio Building. The rent for these rooms originally was \$40 per month, but owing to the increases which have been made from time to time, the service has been compelled to pay approximately \$80, and finally has been ordered to vacate. The undesirability of our office as a tenant may perhaps be ascribed to the evils of the passport-permit affairs, and to

the slowness with which the Government settles its accounts. The leases do not, of course, permit of a sliding-scale raise or advance payments which the building company can readily require and obtain from private tenants.

#### PASSPORT-PERMIT MATTERS.

The total number of applications filed during the fiscal year 1920 was 2,428; all but 10 were granted. Shortly after the beginning of the year the State Department abolished the requirement of permits for citizens or subjects of neutral or allied countries, and finally, toward the close of the year, abolished altogether card permits, but still allowing certain aliens who could not obtain passports to file application for affidavits of identity upon which they might leave the country. This phase of the work was practically eliminated at the close of the fiscal year, so that it seems we are to be finally free from the exasperating duties imposed by the passport-permit rules.

It may be added that the foregoing applications were taken without any additional officers or clerks being assigned for that work—in fact, the force allowed for that purpose was discontinued on July 1, 1919, and our subsequent efforts to take these applications in connection with our regular work was quite embarrassing.

#### PERSONNEL.

The spirit in which the force in this district has discharged its duties and met with an unprecedented burden of work is the best testimonial of their faithfulness to the service. The anarchistic cases alone would easily balance an average year's work, and with barely an exception that task was readily shouldered and carried to the finish by several members of our permanent force, in the midst of an unusually severe winter. And it should be borne in mind that all these are serving the Government at a rate of compensation less than half pay—figuring in the scale of things they must buy—than that received by them four or five years ago. The small increases granted at the end of the fiscal year, ranging from 19 to 25 cents per day after the deduction for pension fund, are so very trifling when compared to the increased cost of shoes or sugar or bread as to make the prospect of the Government employee gloomy indeed, and render him an object of pity to those in private employ whose compensation has been raised (with Government encouragement) from time to time until in many trades the increase is now nearly twice the original pay of five years ago.

#### RULE 17-A.

There was no material operation under this rule during the fiscal year.

#### ANARCHISTIC CASES.

The activities in Cleveland and vicinity with respect to aliens of the anarchistic and kindred classes may be said to have had their inception from the riots which took place in the down-town section of Cleveland on May 1, 1919. Shortly thereafter the police department, the officials of the Department of Justice, and this service cooperated in the apprehending of some two score so-called "Reds," in a few of which cases warrants of arrest were issued. In November, 1919, a more or less concerted campaign was instituted against aliens who were members of the Union of Russian Workers, resulting in the arrest of 27 aliens at Youngstown, Ohio, and 8 at Akron, Ohio. After the usual hearings, 31 of these aliens were ordered deported, and in company with 2 of similar classes from Cleveland were conveyed to New York for deportation on the transport *Buford*, which sailed on December 21, 1919. The warrants were ultimately canceled in the remaining cases. On the afternoon of December 31 this office received 271 warrants of arrest from the bureau for aliens alleged to be members of the Communist Party of America or Communist Labor Party. Over 200 of the above-mentioned warrants were for aliens located at Youngstown, Ohio, and vicinity, only about 20 per cent of whom could be located in the raids conducted on January 2 and thereafter. Of the Cleveland aliens 50 per cent were located, and of course in connection with these raids many other aliens were taken into custody for whom warrants were applied for and served. The total number of these warrants served during the fiscal year was 429. The department saw fit to cancel 111 warrants in this class of cases during the year, and there were at the close of the year 37 awaiting deportation and 25 pending final

decision. The handling of the mass of warrant cases indicated herein without the augmentation of our regular force of inspectors, save a brief temporary detail of one inspector from another district, placed upon the officers of this district a very heavy burden and subjected them to the hardship of unusually long hours or absence from their official stations, or both, in the most severe winter weather experienced in this vicinity for many years; and when it is considered that most of the records were taken with the aid of stenographers who were either loaned by commercial organizations through arrangements made by the Department of Justice or stenographers employed by that department temporarily for our assistance, coupled with the constant clamor and harangue of the aliens, their relatives, and attorneys with respect to bond matters, etc., and a considerable absence of inspectors owing to illness, a slight conception of our difficulties and embarrassments may be gained. Whatever criticisms may be made as to wholesale deportations, it is apparent to one who has observed at close range the development of the foreign branches of the Communist Party that some drastic measure was necessary to check the growth of such organizations, and whatever influences may have caused the activity against these organizations, the result has been the certain disintegration of the foreign branches, at least for the present. The officials of the Government must be prudent and watchful lest there be a repetition of the same offenses. The writer heartily entertains the view that the immigration establishment should be provided with sufficient men and money to take complete charge of and control entirely the investigations in connection with the enforcement of the immigration laws. It should be said, however, that the officials of the Department of Justice in this district cooperated splendidly, and much credit should be given the head of the Cleveland office of that department, who prior to his present assignment was an efficient inspector in the immigration service.

#### GENERAL COMMENT.

It is believed that concerted effort should be made upon Congress to increase the rate of per diem allowed employees traveling upon official business. It is ridiculous to expect that an officer can travel these days and maintain himself decently on the road for the totally inadequate sum of \$4 per day. Hardly anywhere can a room be obtained for less than \$2.50 to \$3, and the cheapest sort of meals cost two or even three times as much as they did five years ago. Furthermore, it is an imposition upon an employee of the Government to compel him to furnish his own funds for traveling purposes and to await the pleasure of the disbursing official in securing the return thereof. All reputable commercial concerns provide their traveling officers with a drawing account so that they are always in funds. It occurs to me, however, that since the advancing of funds to Government travelers would probably entail a great deal of bookkeeping, etc., some arrangement should be made to reasonably compensate the Government traveler for the use of his money. Most generally the funds are in use in traveling accounts for a period in excess of 30 days before final adjustment is made, and from a standpoint of simple accounting, and equal fairness to the traveler, it would seem that the least consideration to be given would be the privilege of adding to the travel voucher in each distance a sum equal to 1 per cent of the amount of the voucher and include the same as the last item thereof. Of course this probably would require an act of Congress, but I have heard that incidents have been known where persons borrowing money from banks for expenses were permitted to include in their vouchers an item for the interest charged by the bank.

#### CERTIFICATE OF ARRIVAL.

There is a constantly increasing number of applications for nunc pro tunc certificates of arrival for naturalization purposes in the cases of aliens who, for one reason or another, were not inspected and registered at the time they arrived in the country. It is believed that the system of examinations for these certificates should be revised entirely, and as the persons involved are required to appear anyway before naturalization examiners, the so-called certificate of arrival should be issued only upon the certification of the naturalization examiner and his request therefor, and then only by the officer in charge at the place where the alien actually entered the United States. The writer can not see much satisfaction to the Immigration Service in the plan whereby such



an alien may make an affidavit before a notary public, and thus avail himself of an issuance of a certificate of identity by an immigration official at a place other than that where he entered the United States.

#### IDENTIFICATION.

The "tin" badges which have been supplied the Immigration Service for many years may be sufficient for show purposes about ports of entry, but they are wholly inadequate as a proper means of identification of an officer detailed to points distant from his headquarters. The display of the badge affords no introduction, nor even identification. It is recommended that especially those officers who conduct investigations be supplied with an adequate credential in the form of a card or folder (similar to those issued to the personnel of the Employment Service in 1918), which should contain a sealed photograph of the person to whom issued, and, of course, a credential over the signature of the head of the bureau or department.

#### INTERDISTRICT CONFERENCES.

It is believed that there should be frequent interdistrict or group conferences held in different sections of the country at which the officers in charge and specialists in certain lines of the work would meet with officials of the bureau and department and exchange views and offer suggestions for the best and most uniform practice throughout the service. These groups would naturally embrace the different coast sections, the interior districts, and the north and south borders. Our interest locally would naturally be one participated in by representatives from Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, and other stations similarly situated. Such conference could be held annually at Cleveland, for instance, and be readily reached by officials from Washington, and in addition to the representatives could very profitably have present an officer from New York, and one, say, from Montreal, and in a couple of days secure an interchange of ideas that would be most valuable to the service, and could be in turn communicated to the personnel of the various districts, thus stimulating the work of all concerned. Thus would be exerted a "leavening" influence that would far outbalance the expenditure involved.

In conclusion, the writer can not urge too strongly that there must be some means provided for the financial relief of the officers and employees in this district, if there is any expectation of adequate returns in the way of service and morale. He is very frank to say that his own salary is insufficient to meet current expenses, to say nothing of any thoughtful provision for his family in the future; and the situation is equally keen with the others in the district, especially those who have dependents. The only apparent source of relief at the present time is to endeavor to find employment in some other line of work outside of our office hours and to be relieved of the burden of overtime and overwork in our official employment. It is respectfully urged, therefore, that every possible effort be exerted by the officials of the bureau and the department to secure a living wage for those who may remain in the service.

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INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 11, COMPRISING ILLINOIS, INDIANA, MICHIGAN, AND WISCONSIN, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT CHICAGO.

#### APPLICATIONS.

Aliens examined at Chicago as a port of entry have been reported to the commissioner of immigration at Montreal and are included in his statistical returns. This includes aliens who entered from Canada and whose admission was subsequently legalized by the department.

#### DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS, INCLUDING CHINESE).

The total number of deportation cases in which departmental warrants were issued was 854, although 1,180 cases of aliens suspected of being in the United States in violation of the law received consideration by this office. Warrant hearings were held in 559 cases. Twenty-two of these are pending before the

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department and 12 are pending before this office at the close of the year; 381 arrest warrants have been canceled; 38 warrants of deportation executed; 74 warrants of deportation are in the hands of this office for execution; and action has been deferred by the department in 32 cases.

But one Chinese person was arrested under the immigration law, his deportation having been ordered.

### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Head tax collected at this station has been promptly forwarded to the commissioner of immigration at Montreal to be included in his report.

The allotment to this district was \$8,000 and the disbursements totaled \$7,691.69.

The stated amount of disbursements includes only ascertained expenditures at the close of June 30, 1919. A conservative estimate of unascertained sums yet to be paid indicates that the total will not be less than \$8,500. With the gradual elimination of the conditions which have restricted immigration and made deportation impossible in so many cases it is obvious that the expenses incurred on account of deportations will increase.

### CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Seven Chinese persons were arrested this year on commissioner's warrant, and there were 41 such cases pending from 1919. Deportation was ordered by the United States commissioner in 7 cases and by the Circuit Court of Appeals in 1 case, the aliens in 5 instances having been deported.

The number of arrest cases indicates that there has been less fraudulent entry to the United States since war-time conditions in Canada have made that country more attractive to the Chinese landing there and war-time conditions in Mexico have made passage through that country so precarious. It seems probable, too, that the new Canadian laws relating to Chinese will lessen the number coming to the United States via Canada.

### CIVIL SUITS.

The 6 cases mentioned as pending in last year's report have not been disposed of. No new cases have arisen during the present fiscal year.

No criminal prosecutions have been instituted.

### WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS APPLIED FOR.

Writs in 9 new cases were sued out, and 5 cases are pending from the previous fiscal year. One alien was discharged on a writ, which leaves 13 cases pending.

Five of the cases pending, which were brought in the district court at Milwaukee, arose from the arrest for deportation of members of the Communist Party of America. They have not been argued yet, on account of pressure of other business in that court, and the aliens were released on bail. It is expected that they will be heard by Judge Geiger, whose opinions command much respect.

### WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Practically no cases involving prostitution have come to our attention, due to the fact that repressive measures by municipal authorities have scattered the business and caused it to be conducted with the greatest caution. Possible additional reasons are the changed industrial conditions and the fact that few unsophisticated alien women have arrived in this country since the war began.

### CONTRACT LABOR.

No violations of any magnitude were discovered during the year, in spite of the scarcity of labor. Employers as a rule have become familiar with the broad character of the present law and are not disposed to take any chances with it. Numerous inquiries are received about importing skilled labor in accordance with rule 27, and a circular covering it has been mimeographed for the benefit of such inquirers. All applications so far made have received

favorable action by the department. Many inquiries are also received about importing domestic and farm help, testifying to the great scarcity of this kind of labor.

#### WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

What was said in preceding reports of the cheerful cooperation of the officers of the Public Health Service still remains in effect.

#### SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

There have been no indications here of any organized smuggling of Chinese or other aliens.

#### SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

No new organizations of this sort have come to our notice during the year except the recently organized United Americans of Illinois, one of whose purposes is to furnish non-English-speaking people, and especially the foreign-language press, with authentic information about the regulations governing immigration, alien-income tax, passports, travel permits, etc. This office recently furnished the organization with a concise statement of the immigration regulations, which has been translated into many foreign languages and furnished the foreign-language press of this vicinity. Similar statements have been furnished the "welfare departments" of some of the mills, etc., where foreigners are employed and have been printed in their "house organs" with a view to preventing the exploitation of resident aliens who wish to send abroad for relatives.

The office of the Immigrants' Protective League has been moved to rooms in the building adjoining this office, which has facilitated the execution of affidavits for arriving aliens, etc.

#### SETTLEMENTS OF ALIENS OF PARTICULAR RACES.

These settlements have not changed materially during the past year. The gradual extension of the business and manufacturing districts encroaches on the territory occupied by the poorer foreigners and they gradually move to better neighborhoods.

#### CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

Forty-seven members of the exempt classes were granted return certificates, in addition to 28 laborers and 63 natives. Investigations numbering 129 were conducted in other matters connected with the enforcement of the exclusion laws. Applications for duplicate certificates were granted in the five cases occurring during the year.

It will be noted that these figures are from three to four times as large as those for last year. As travel conditions improve a marked increase in these figures may be expected.

#### INVESTIGATIONS.

The records show a reasonable increase over last year in applications for admission at ports of entry, 103 having been investigated, as were 2 after temporary admission of the aliens concerned; and 4 after admission of the aliens on bond. In addition, there were conducted investigations in 1,184 warrant cases; 592 in naturalization matters; and 1,313 in other matters.

#### STATION AND EQUIPMENT.

The present quarters are adequate and convenient, and the rental is very low in comparison with prices fixed within the last year; the rate of \$1 per square foot which we enjoy was made two years ago for a three-year term, and since then rentals in the older office buildings have increased 40 per cent or more, while there has been an even greater increase in the newer and more ornate buildings.

Just at the close of the year some of the equipment which had been used by the Children's Bureau in this building was loaned to the station for use until needed elsewhere by that bureau or the Employment Service.

## PERSONNEL.

The officers in this district have performed their duties with the utmost interest and energy. The figures set forth earlier in this report show a great increase in the work, which has been taken care of with little additional help. During the Communist raids in November, December, and January the Department of Justice kindly loaned stenographers to report some of the hearings.

Comment on the inadequacy of the salaries which can be paid with the appropriations available is needless. Expenses have doubled in the last six years, but compensation has not kept pace. The loyalty and industry which have characterized all officers under these trying conditions reflect the greatest credit on their patriotism.

## COOPERATION WITH OTHER INVESTIGATIVE BRANCHES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

There is nothing new to be said under this head. Relations with fellow officers in all departments have been most cordial.

## ALIEN ANARCHISTS.

Various reasons have made it inexpedient to hold hearings under the warrants issued for the alleged alien anarchists now under sentence in Leavenworth Penitentiary. Their cases have not been passed upon by the Circuit Court of Appeals; if that court decides against them we will proceed under the act of May 10, 1920, which will make it necessary only to show alienage and the commission of a crime under the war-time laws. If their conviction is not upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals we will proceed under the anarchist provisions of the law. As a result of the Communist raids in January we applied for 738 warrants, of which we were able to serve 453 to date; 349 have been canceled; 4 aliens have been deported; 57 are awaiting deportation as soon as transportation can be arranged; in 28 cases final action has been deferred for three or six months; 10 cases are pending before the department, and 5 cases remain to be completed by this office when important witnesses are located. Needless to say, this work and the peculiar conditions under which it had to be done called for extraordinary effort on the part of all officers. It is no secret that the raids were not popular with a considerable element in each locality and the greatest pains were taken to insure each alien a hearing so fair that neither he nor his friends nor the courts could find any fault with it. The extremely short time between the receipt of the warrants and the date set for their service made their classification as to locality, their indexing, etc., in itself no little task. In this city it was fortunately possible to get the use of one whole cell wing at the house of correction, made vacant by the operation of the prohibition law, and aliens arrested in this vicinity were detained in comparative comfort until their friends could arrange bail. Detained aliens were, of course, accorded hearings before those who were at large on bail. All aliens but three were promptly released on bond, those three being deported with the least possible delay. All the aliens in any locality were examined by the same inspector, who was thus able to dovetail together all the facts brought out at all their hearings and give each one a more thorough examination than would have been possible otherwise.

All reports were reviewed by one inspector before being submitted to the bureau, this reviewing officer thus acquiring a broad knowledge of all Communist activities in this district. One of our most efficient inspectors was on furlough and was recalled to duty to assist in this extra work, and the bureau kindly detailed a very capable man from the Jacksonville district for two months. The clerical force was increased for 90 days by two temporary stenographers and, as mentioned before, by the services of some stenographers from the Department of Justice. The service should be proud of the fact that, while the attorneys for the aliens sought diligently for some fault to find, none of them had any criticism to offer on the transcripts made by our stenographers; clerks who are being paid less wages than the average amanuensis in a law office did the work of court reporters. The use of Liberty bonds as collateral for bail worked to the advantage of the service and the aliens; real estate bonds in the State of Illinois are worth little more than the paper they are written on, as the bondsman may transfer his property five minutes after he gives the bond and render the bond absolutely valueless; under these circumstances we could not have released aliens on real estate bonds without first

making the most searching investigation as to the integrity of the signers, and that would have meant practically indefinite delay.

#### INTERNEED SEAMEN.

On account of its inland location this office did not participate in this work.

#### PASSPORT-PERMIT WORK.

Applications for permits to depart from the country numbered 3,051, of which 2,586 were granted, 33 refused, and 432 remained pending at the end of the fiscal year in question.

#### TEMPORARY ADMISSION OF LABORERS FOR WAR WORK.

One Mexican, imported by the Chicago & Alton Railroad, was deported at the company's expense. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad returned 1 Mexican and reported the desertion of 27 others. The Santa Fe reported 3 desertions. Miguel Munoz, imported by the Holly Sugar Corporation, was deported at its expense. Alberto Flores was imported by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, but when he wanted to return to Mexico the company refused to furnish him transportation; the matter was promptly referred to the bureau and the higher officials of the company directed that transportation be furnished, but in the meantime the alien had disappeared.

#### ILLITERACY.

This office does not come in touch with the workings of the illiteracy test to such an extent as to be qualified to discuss it.

#### RULE 17-A.

No new releases under this rule were made during the year, but one alien was paroled to the Central Howard Association, whose business it is to assist released prisoners in securing employment. One alien so released has bought a good home, and has made himself a highly respected member of his community through the assistance given him by this association. Another alien released under rule 17-A joined the Army and is making a good record there.

#### SEAMEN.

A total of 408 seamen were examined who arrived at this port as members of the crews of vessels coming from Canada, to 126 of whom seamen's cards were issued. None were certified during the year for loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, or removed from vessels for hospital treatment.

#### INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 12, COMPRISING MINNESOTA AND NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Many of the adverse conditions imposed by the World War, and which seriously curtailed and handicapped all regular immigration work here and elsewhere, have been removed or partially overcome during the year just closed. It is sincerely hoped that normal conditions will again be restored early in the approaching year, thereby permitting the expeditious handling of all immigration work, especially deportations.

As this is an interior district there are, of course, no arrivals to report. Entries to this district from Canada, via Minnesota and North Dakota, are through 14 border ports, under the jurisdiction of the commissioner at Montreal.

#### DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

During the year just closed, 60 aliens (35 men, 17 women, and 8 children) were deported by this office—22 to Canada, 38 to Europe. Twenty-two of these were insane public charges removed from State hospitals; 11 were aliens con-

victed of crime and removed from penal institutions, and the remaining 27 were deported on various immigration charges. Five additional aliens under orders of deportation voluntarily left the United States at their own expense and their departure was verified by this service. Eighteen other deportations from this district by stations under the Montreal office were: Portal, 2; Winnipeg, 9; International Falls, 4; Duluth, 3. Grand total of deportations from this district during the year, 78; by Minneapolis office, 60; by border stations, 18. As was to be expected, this number (60) is the largest deported by the Minneapolis office in a year since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, when the total was 64.

The year closed with deportation warrants in hand for 64 aliens. (Whereabouts unknown of 9 of these, who violated parole or escaped from State institutions.) Twenty-four of the 64 aliens are now serving sentence in penal or reformatory institutions, while most of the others can not be deported at present owing to other reasons.

During the period covered by this report 121 deportation cases were dismissed locally or by the department for various reasons, such as insufficient evidence, death, escape, legalization of entry, loss of jurisdiction, and transfer of cases to other offices.

At the close of the year, applications for 5 arrest warrants were pending before the department, 15 warrants of arrest were in hand and unserved, 15 hearings were before the department for decision or decision had been deferred, and there were approximately 45 open cases.

Included in the foregoing summary were 37 warrants of arrest under the act of October 16, 1918 (alien anarchists, etc.), issued during the year and based on evidence obtained by agents of the Department of Justice. These aliens were alleged to be members of the Communist Party or Communist Labor Party. Thirty-four of the 37 warrants received have been served and hearings conducted, with the following results: Dismissed, 23; ordered deported, 9; decision deferred, 2. The present report, I believe, would be incomplete without brief comment on these cases. Actual membership in the parties named was admitted or proved in only a limited number of cases. Testimony in most of the cases was voluminous, covering past and present affiliations and personal beliefs. As stated, there were few clear or "perfect" cases where membership in one of the two organizations was positively established. Inspectors Robert F. Davis and O. B. Holton conducted all these hearings, assisted by Clerks William G. Nyquist and George Weaver. Recommendations in each case were made by the examining officer and myself, based upon the evidence introduced at hearings, and our interpretation of the law. As was to be expected, the examining inspectors and myself frequently differed in our recommendations in the same case. However, each received careful personal consideration of both the examining inspector and myself. The recommendations reflected our individual convictions. Representatives of the Department of Justice were present at these hearings, and, with a few exceptions, all aliens were represented by counsel. Painstaking attempt was made, as always, to accord aliens a full and fair hearing, and no adverse comment has been heard from any source regarding our handling of these cases. The deposit of \$18,500 in Liberty bonds for release of those aliens arrested under the act of October 16, 1918, imposed an additional responsibility in receiving, depositing, and returning them. It is a pleasure to state that almost all these bonds have been finally accounted for at this time.

#### COMMENTS ON DEPORTATION WORK.

As formerly, there has been active and hearty cooperation with other offices in handling deportation cases, especially in the delivery of aliens to eastbound deportation parties. Success of deportation parties inaugurated by the bureau and in charge of its own representatives naturally depends upon the clocklike cooperation of the various field offices. Although ample advance notice of the movement of parties is usually given, it is at times difficult to make deliveries at a specified time and place. This is due, however, to a limited force, and varying local conditions unknown to the bureau.

Increased activity in deportation work is inevitable when it becomes possible to deport all aliens whose removal has been deferred on account of war conditions, and to deport current cases irrespective of nationality, shortly after issuance of warrants.

An embarrassing condition of present deportation work is the necessity of obtaining passports (or production of evidence necessary to obtain them) for aliens to be deported at Government expense. This is especially true in the cases of insane aliens and those from European countries whose territorial limits were altered by the peace conference.

Several cases have arisen in this district during the past year where aliens entered the American Army during the war, either through the draft or enlistment, served for a time—in this country or Europe—later received honorable discharge and subsequently became public charges. These aliens, however, were believed to be subject to deportation under the existing law. While it did not appear to the laymen that aliens' disability (whether insanity or otherwise) was even remotely due to Army service, especially when such service was entirely in this country—action by this service in such cases is likely to be questioned by the public. It appears to the writer that these cases should be reported to and considered by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, to determine the Government's liability, if any, before or at the time deportation proceedings are instituted.

A different situation exists as regards Americans who enlisted in the Canadian Army prior or subsequent to the entry of the United States into the World War. It is understood that Canada holds that these men, irrespective of the time they entered the Canadian Army, have not acquired Canadian citizenship thereby. The United States, on the contrary, holds that those Americans who entered the Canadian Army prior to April 6, 1917, lost their citizenship here, and defines procedure by which they may be restored to American citizenship; occasionally such an American who has served in the Canadian Army returns to this country and becomes a public charge—possibly due in part to army service. Deportation of these ex-Canadian soldiers is impossible, yet it does not seem proper that the burden of their maintenance as public charges should fall on the American taxpayer. Doubtless the Canadian authorities might extend financial relief through pension or otherwise, if these cases were called to their attention, and it appeared that present disability was due to such army service.

A recommendation it is desired to urge, and which it is hoped to see incorporated into the immigration law, pertains to jurisdiction in deportation proceedings. In all cases where a time limit is placed on the deportation of aliens it is believed that in computing such time all periods should be excluded during which an alien is an inmate of a hospital, poorhouse, jail, prison, or other public institution; and each month during which he has received relief from the poor fund of any county or municipality. This is the Minnesota law determining the domicile or settlement of applicants for public aid, and it is believed substantially the same law is in force in most of the States. Amendment of the immigration law to the extent and in the manner indicated would allow the Government to retain jurisdiction, in public charge cases especially, for a longer period. This would permit the deportation of many aliens who were not called to the attention of our service during the first three or five years after landing, as the violation may be; those whose landing could not be verified during the present statutory limitation because of misleading or incomplete information, and especially in the cases of the insane, where no reliable information whatever may be obtainable within a reasonable time after admission to State institutions.

Another suggestion which the writer thinks might well be adopted and incorporated into the law also pertains to date of aliens' entry to the United States as determining jurisdiction in deportation proceedings. Under the Chinese-exclusion laws the Government has placed the burden of proof on the arrested Chinese of establishing his right to be and remain in the United States. As regards deportation of aliens under the general immigration law, it is believed the same reasoning should be followed to the extent of placing the burden on aliens of proving that they had been in the United States beyond the statutory deportation period and were therefore not subject to deportation on the ground or grounds alleged. As we are now operating it is generally necessary to obtain landing data from the alien himself or other interested party, and then secure an official certificate of arrival from the port authorities. Usually knowing of its intended use, it frequently happens that the alien or his friends willfully give misleading information regarding entry for the purpose of defeating deportation. As stated, the burden of establishing date and

place of entry now rests with the Government, whereas it is believed it should rest with the alien.

Owing to the limited time which has elapsed since their passage no cases have yet been considered and handled under the act of June 5, 1920 (to amend act of Oct. 16, 1918, regarding alien members of the anarchistic and similar classes), and the act of May 10, 1920 ("An act to deport certain undesirable aliens and to deny readmission to those deported").

#### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

On August 7, 1918, the estimated cost of operation of this district for the fiscal year 1920 (just closed) was \$1,975. The bureau, however, made original allotment under the immigration appropriation of \$1,000 on July 31, 1919, increasing it by \$500 May 17, 1920, or a total of \$1,500. While a few minor accounts have not yet been submitted and passed, it now appears that the year closed with a deficit of less than \$50. The money expended was divided under four headings: Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, \$252.55; per diem in lieu of subsistence, \$348; traveling expenses, exclusive of transportation, \$482.12; detention and maintenance of aliens, \$462.25.

Additional expenses under other appropriations and not chargeable to allotment were incurred as follows: "Enforcement of laws against alien anarchists" since March 7, 1920, \$114.95; "expenses of deporting aliens" since April 22, 1920, \$27.73. The foregoing statement of expenses, of course, does not include salaries and transportation.

As stated under the subhead "Investigation," the sum of \$192 in head tax was collected and remitted by this office during the year. (Collected from aliens whose entry had been legalized.)

As directed by the bureau, monthly statements have been compiled and submitted, showing the expenses incurred by this office in deportation of aliens where warrants were issued before and after July 1, 1919. This tabulation shows grand totals as follows:

Ordered deported prior to July 1, 1919-----	\$1, 903. 83
Ordered subsequent to July 1, 1919-----	2, 708. 00
Cost of deporting 60 aliens by Minneapolis office--	4, 611. 83

Pursuing this line of inquiry still further, the figures show that it cost an average of \$76.86 to deport each of the 60 aliens deported by this office. This average, of course, includes all deportation expenses incurred by inspectors, matrons, and attendants, including their railroad transportation and that of the aliens deported.

I desire to renew the recommendation in my last annual report that the per diem allowance for the Immigration Service be increased to at least \$5. This would be merely a 25 per cent increase over the present per diem allowance of \$4. There is no question whatever that the cost of subsistence has increased considerably over 25 per cent since the \$4 per diem was originally authorized for the service.

Considerable embarrassment has arisen during the past year owing to the necessity of submission of expense accounts under three appropriations. This has been especially true of split accounts, where part of expenses on the same trip was chargeable to one appropriation and the balance to one or two others. This procedure likewise complicated the preparation of monthly liability reports. It is hoped that this will be simplified and standardized for the coming year.

#### CHINESE INVESTIGATIONS.

As anticipated in my last annual report, during the year there was a marked increase in Chinese work, especially applications for return certificates. However, there were no cases of striking interest or deserving of comment at this time. Summarized, the cases were classified and disposed of as follows:



	Applica- tions.	Ap- proved.	Denied.	Pending.	Died.	Action unknown.
Merchants and merchants' sons (departing)	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merchants' sons (entering).....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Laborers (departing).....	14	12	.....	1	1	.....
Natives and sons of natives (departing)...	12	10	1	1	.....	.....
Natives and sons of natives (entering).....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Students (entering).....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
	41	34	1	3	1	2

Investigations were also made from time to time relative to Chinese admitted as of the exempt class. No arrests under the Chinese-exclusion law were made in this district during the year.

It is sincerely hoped the bureau will renew its recommendation, carried in previous annual reports, for registration of all Chinese (laborers and exempts) now in the United States. It is suggested the law be amended to provide that thereafter registered laborers be permitted to leave upon depositing their certificates and readmitted merely upon identification. This registration of Chinese could easily be done in connection with the registration of all alien residents if the alien registration bill is passed by Congress.

#### INVESTIGATIONS.

During the fiscal year just closed, this office investigated the claims of American citizenship advanced by 32 persons whom the Dominion authorities sought to deport to the United States as citizens thereof. This was an increase by 21 over the preceding year.

Miscellaneous investigations, including those on behalf of arriving aliens, were made from time to time at request of the bureau and field officers, and, in addition, a number of bonds for incoming or arrested aliens were investigated and approved.

Twenty-four aliens who had entered the United States without inspection, or for temporary stay only, were examined by this office during the year, their entry legalized, and a total of \$192 in head tax collected and remitted.

#### PERSONNEL.

It is, indeed, gratifying to know that Congress has again recognized the necessity and justness of a salary bonus to the poorer paid Federal employees by continuing the \$240 per annum bonus for another year. Second only in importance to that, it is believed, was the recent enactment by Congress of the Sterling-Lehlbach bill "for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service." This undoubtedly will prove of great mutual advantage to the Government and its large number of faithful workers.

#### NUNC PRO TUNC EXAMINATIONS FOR NATURALIZATION PURPOSES.

A feature of district work which only comes to the attention of the bureau through the submission of these annual reports is the examination of various aliens who entered the country without inspection by the Immigration Service, who could not be deported because of expiration of time limit, and who, as petitioners for naturalization, require a certificate of arrival. Two hundred and sixty-six such aliens were examined in person or by affidavit during the last 12 months. Certificates were granted in practically all cases. One hundred and sixty-seven such cases are pending at this writing, awaiting appearance of alien or submission of affidavit.

A special affidavit form prepared by and printed for this station has materially simplified the examination of these aliens. Favorable comment on this special form has been received from a number of other offices.

This examination of aliens and preparation of certificates requires a large part of one man's time.

#### PERMIT WORK ON BEHALF OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Officials at this station continued to act as permit agents for the State Department during the past year. Owing to modification of the regulations gov-

erning permits and amended definition of "hostile aliens" there were only 173 applications filed, all of which, with a few exceptions, were granted. For some months past the work of this office has been restricted to alien enemies desiring to visit Canada, and aliens of no nationality unable to obtain passports.

#### MATRONS AND ATTENDANTS IN DEPORTATION CASES.

Matrons and attendants are now allowed a nominal compensation of \$1 only for services. In years past, when attendants and matrons went through to port of delivery, where they were allowed a 24-hour lay-over, with possibility of visiting friends and returning by another route, the nominal compensation of \$1 was generally acceptable. Numerous changes, however, have come about since that procedure was inaugurated. The trips originating at this station are shorter, rarely farther than to Chicago or Winnipeg, both over 400 miles and less than 500, with no authorized lay-over; the compensation for a matron or attendant is the same regardless of the number or condition of aliens under their care; most of such assistants employed by this office are entitled only to actual expenses and \$1 compensation; and, as they are usually outsiders designated by hospital or other authorities at our request, not seeking such assignments on their own account, they are naturally unfamiliar with our travel regulations, and in consequence there is a likelihood of disallowances in their expense accounts. At best, they barely break even, and in case of disallowance of \$1 or more they lose money and have, in fact, donated their services. I earnestly recommend that the nominal compensation of attendants and matrons be increased to \$5.

In closing this report it is again desired to acknowledge the advice and support of the bureau and department, the hearty cooperation of my associates, and the active aid of various Federal, State, and municipal officials, as well as the representatives of relief and charitable organizations.

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INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 13, COMPRISING MISSOURI, IOWA, EASTERN NEBRASKA, EASTERN KANSAS, AND EASTERN OKLAHOMA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT ST. LOUIS.

#### GENERAL COMMENT.

The natural increase in the volume of business in this office might have been within the capacity of our small force of inspectors had not their time and attention been almost wholly absorbed during the last six months by the abnormal pressure occasioned by the so-called campaign against alien anarchists, Communists, and other radicals, whose cases, under departmental instructions, were given precedence over all other activities.

As to these special cases, it is pleasant to state that the record of this district can not be impeached and that the general criticism of the service on the part of politicians and a prejudiced press can not be applied to our branch of the service. No arrests were made by the immigration officers in this district, nor was jurisdiction exercised over aliens apprehended by representatives of the Department of Justice until warrants of arrest were duly issued by the Secretary of Labor. It is possible that the inspector in charge rendered himself liable to criticism for too great leniency in accepting the personal parole of the aliens or their friends in a few cases where great hardship would have resulted from detention in jail, but no such parole was violated. Every possible effort was made to facilitate the release of arrested aliens under bond, and the right of representation by counsel was invariably respected; moreover, all warrant hearings were expedited as promptly as was possible with our limited force.

#### MOVEMENTS OF ALIENS.

As has been anticipated, there is apparent a very general disposition on the part of foreign-born residents in this section to send for their indigent and dependent relatives in Europe and to aid and assist them in coming to America, presumably for permanent residence. More than ever is there cause to believe that the war-ravaged European nations will discourage emigration of their able-bodied citizens, whose potency for rehabilitation and the "replenishment

of the land " is an invaluable asset, but, by the same token, it is a part of the obvious program to speed the departure of the widow and orphan, the aged and infirm—the human liability, so to speak. These conditions cause a marked increase in the demands made upon us for investigation as to the destination and prospects of aliens detained at the ports of entry and destined to friends and relatives here. Proportionately, the volume of this especial line of work is larger than it ever was in prewar times, when the arrivals at the ports of entry were vastly greater than now. There is also an increasing demand for our advice and assistance in behalf of those aliens whose importation is sought by friends and relatives here in advance of their preparations for leaving their native lands. The demands upon our time and effort in this connection more than equalize the previous demand for special work in the permit and passport line, which now has greatly diminished.

It is strongly urged that such essential legislation or departmental action be inaugurated as will result in placing in all foreign ports whence there is any considerable emigration to America capable and experienced immigration officers who can supervise the inspection and investigation of all aliens who are not obviously fit to meet the requirements of our laws. The unfortunates of other lands should not be permitted to embark for America, risking the cost of transportation and the heartbreak of rejection, unless there can be a reasonable assurance of a welcome.

#### NATURALIZATION.

As heretofore, no inconsiderable amount of attention is required by so-called *nunc pro tunc* inspections of aliens whose entry was unlawful, but who now seek naturalization, and so far as possible these matters are given prompt and courteous treatment. A great majority of the applicants for such inspection are persons domiciled in rural districts and small communities, usually, as it happens, at great distances from this office or its branches at Omaha and Kansas City. Under bureau instructions we are not authorized to incur any expense for travel in behalf of these applicants. Invariably, when we are notified of such a case, the applicant is advised to call upon the nearest office, for inspection, if that be possible. Usually it is not, hence whenever an inspector is on detail in any section of the district, applicants of this character are notified of the various towns or cities where he may be met at the least expense, and thus we are able to favor a large number of these potential citizens.

#### ALIENS UNFIT FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

Once more it is respectfully urged that the attention of the bureau be given to a systematic search of the records of the draft boards which, during America's participation in the late war, exempted many thousands of alien residents of America who were found unfit for military service because of physical disabilities, as well as moral and mental delinquencies. Unquestionably, great numbers of these aliens have been in the country less than five years and their aforesaid disabilities, in large part, may have existed before entry. Such aliens are proper subjects for deportation, and it is wholly improper that they should be permitted to remain in the United States and mingle with our citizenship. Especially is this true of those many thousands who were found to be afflicted with loathsome and dangerous contagious diseases. The three and five year limitations in these cases are one year nearer expiration than when attention was called to this matter in the last annual report. It would appear to be a perfectly feasible and simple matter to detail a small force of men to search the military records and report to the officers in charge of each district the names and addresses of the aliens rejected and exempted, such as are above described.

#### CRIMINAL ALIENS.

Again it is a pleasure to refer to the beneficent effect of the enactment providing for the deportation of aliens under conviction for crime and who have been sentenced to imprisonment therefor, but proof is more than ever convincing from an intimate knowledge of local conditions, which probably reflect nation-wide aspects of the case, that the law should be so amended as to permit deportation of any alien convicted of any offense involving moral

turpitude, whether sentence is a fine or imprisonment for any period of time. A loophole is offered by the present limitation, and experience begets the belief that it need not be especially difficult in many flagrant cases to obtain from a friendly or lenient court a sentence of a mere fine or a brief period of imprisonment instead of such punishment as would render the alien amenable to deportation on the one-year basis. In this connection the following paragraph from the last annual report for this district is emphasized:

"The bureau is, of course, aware that there are many crimes involving moral turpitude for which local statutes provide imprisonment or fine (or both). I have personal knowledge of heinous offenses, such as rape, seduction, etc., wherein the sentence involved merely a fine, but in which deportation unquestionably should ensue."

#### DEPORTATIONS.

The estimated number of cases of aliens suspected as being subject to deportation proceedings that received consideration by our officers in the past year was 3,000. Eight hundred and sixty-nine investigations were conducted, of which a written record was made, and as a result of these investigations 325 departmental warrants were applied for by this office, 299 warrants of arrest were issued on these applications, 271 of which were served; 29 are pending before the department, and at the beginning of the year 203 cases remained open from 1919.

The department canceled the warrants of arrest in 132 cases and directed deportation in 146. Of the aliens involved, 137 have now been deported, and this office holds warrants of deportation for 204 aliens, to be executed when conditions permit.

Only two warrants for the arrest of Chinese persons under the immigration law have been issued, cancellation being the outcome in both instances.

There have been no arrests of Japanese this year.

#### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The allotment to this district from the immigration appropriation was \$10,000, and disbursements were \$9,386.42.

#### FINES ASSESSED IN COURT CASES.

A fine of \$300 was assessed by the court against a Chinese person for attempted bribery (later discharged); and \$1,000 was collected from the sureties on a bond for an anarchist, who could not be located.

#### CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

In the handling of Chinese matters before the courts our success has not been at all satisfactory, although strenuous efforts have been made by our law officer and the various United States attorneys. One order of deportation was obtained and in three cases the Chinese were discharged by court decree. In none of the latter cases were the elements such as to permit appeals to higher courts. There are no cases pending.

#### CIVIL SUITS.

No new civil suits have been undertaken during the past year. The two cases held over from the previous year, *United States v. De Vroye* and *United States v. Tompras*, still are pending with no change in their status, except that in the *De Vroye* case the court granted the defendant's motion for a new trial. No date has, as yet, been set for the hearing.

#### WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Ten habeas corpus cases were pending from the previous fiscal year, and 2 new writs have been sued out. Ten cases still remain pending. The principal in one of the previously pending cases escaped, the case then being abandoned.

The Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit finally announced a decision in the *Hanges* case after holding the matter in its bosom for over a

year. As was anticipated this decision follows the first ruling of said court on this same case, and it has heretofore been urgently recommended that the matter be carried up to the Supreme Court if at all possible. It is understood the United States attorney is likewise desirous of having the matter reviewed by the court of last resort. It appears highly important that no stone be left returned in the matter of having a ruling on this matter by the Supreme Court, as, if the Hanges opinion, as it now stands, is the law with reference to the conduct of administrative proceedings in deportation matters, the service will ever after be much harassed and its efforts seriously retarded, as in substance it holds that an alien in administrative proceedings is entitled to the same benefits as a defendant in a criminal case, and the officers are seriously hampered in these summary proceedings in being strictly bound by the rules of evidence as applied in criminal practice. Able assistance has been received from time to time from the United States attorneys in the handling of habeas corpus proceedings, and the law officer, who has been following these cases, has been able to render valuable assistance in the premises.

#### WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

No unusual features have developed in the handling of warrant cases in which white slavery was a point in interest which would be of especial note at this time.

#### CONTRACT LABOR.

There have been no important cases within our jurisdiction wherein the single feature of contract-labor law violation was paramount, which called for action against the importer, other than the numerous cases of Mexicans imported under special privileges properly extended by departmental action. As has always been the case since these special exceptions were made the parties of Mexican laborers imported for various industries in this section of the country prove to be an exceedingly expensive luxury to the responsible contractors and they are difficult to handle under the contractual terms. While the Government may hold the contractor to a strict accountability the latter has no effective legal hold upon the imported alien and there is nothing in the individual or collective contracts with the aliens which permits of actual control over or detention of the alien when he chooses to leave the service of the original employer, and it would appear from the reports reaching us that a very large proportion of such imported aliens desert their employers without compunction and very frequently without any real or alleged cause. In several instances we have collected large sums from the importers covering the expense incurred in the detention and deportation of their deserting laborers.

It is the writer's belief that in addition to such charges there should also be assessed against the importer the necessary expense incurred by our inspectors and other employees for travel and otherwise in the course of their investigation and apprehension of the aliens, as well as the subsequent warrant proceedings. In the long run these expenses comprise a considerable sum, which should be recoverable.

#### SMUGGLING.

No cases have developed in the thirteenth district during the past year in which credible evidence has been obtained of smuggling operations.

The bureau, of course, is well aware of the fact that throughout this district as well as the whole country Chinese restaurants and similar enterprises are growing in number, size, and evident prosperity, and that the employees in these concerns—cooks, waiters, etc.—are well-appearing young Chinese, many of whom are believed to have obtained admission to the United States as students, but who, when investigated, almost invariably refuse to show their student certificates and set up the claim of nativity.

#### INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations have been conducted: Cases of applicants for entry, 102; aliens admitted on bond, 5; warrant cases, 304; naturalization matters, 155; others (estimated), 2,500; preinvestigations of status, 33; warrant cases (Chinese persons arrested under immigration act), 2; to determine lawful residence of Chinese, 24; miscellaneous Chinese matters, 89.

## PASSPORT-PERMIT WORK.

No attempt is made to furnish statistical data as to the numbers of applications and permits issued or any classification thereof for the reason that the decisions and rulings of the Department of State were so numerous and so frequently involved changes and alterations in our processes as to render quite impossible the maintenance of a statistical record had such been required.

The said changes have added to our burden for the reason that we have been obliged to explain same from time to time to the numerous applicants for permits, as well as to the steamship agents and others who handled large numbers of aliens seeking permission to return to their native lands. We have found it rather difficult from time to time to properly construe and interpret the rules, and this has caused a feeling of uncertainty to arise as to whether we were proceeding correctly in all matters.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in this branch of the work by reason of the geographical changes which have recently taken place in Europe, it being very hard to determine in some cases of what country an applicant was a citizen or subject.

The congestion of steamship transportation has been very annoying, as aliens who were given permits to leave within a 60-day period were unable to procure accommodations in that limited time, and this office would then be called upon for suggestions and advice as to how they might eventually get started on their way to their foreign homes.

## ANARCHISTS.

During the first half of the fiscal year 1920 this office dealt with an occasional anarchist case in the routine business, and these call for no specific comment. During the latter half of the year, however, a very large portion of the time and effort of the whole force was devoted to warrant proceedings in so-called anarchist cases which were primarily investigated by the representatives of the Department of Justice and reported to this office for action in accordance with the instructions of the Department of Labor, which were coincidental with the orders of the United States Attorney General to his special agents. These special agents in our district were located at St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha, and the reports, transcripts of testimony, and other advices received from them were in the main carefully prepared, and furnished apparently all of the primary evidence required or desired by the bureau as a basis for warrant proceedings.

No arrests were made by our officers, but after the aliens implicated in the reports were apprehended by the agents of the Department of Justice, immediate action was taken by our inspectors and hearings conducted under the warrants already in hand.

On the night of the original raid, January 2, nearly all this force worked all night, conducting the essential hearings as rapidly as possible, as the officers already had in hand a considerable number of warrants of arrest. As fast as other aliens were apprehended by the Department of Justice agents, and the initial information furnished, urgent speed was used in applying for warrants for such aliens, and statements already made are reiterated that in every case when custody and jurisdiction were assumed by this office the warrants of arrest were in hand for service, and such service was had with the least possible delay.

The larger number of these aliens were represented by attorneys employed by the National Communist Party, and the argument for the defense was that membership in said party did not constitute a violation of the laws relating to alien anarchists; this notwithstanding the decision of the Secretary of Labor in the case of Englebert Preis, which was relied upon by this office as the basis for its recommendation of deportation in a large proportion of the cases reported. In the hearings of many of these cases the inspectors had before them the record books of the local branches of the Communist Party containing the names of the aliens involved, and in some cases there was available the testimony of the secretaries of the organizations. The attitude of many of these aliens was brazen, if not distinctly blatant, and they showed little hesitation in admitting all that the Government charged, but, of course, in a majority of cases the aliens and their attorneys sought to prove that the record membership in these organizations was either without the knowledge and consent of the individual alien or that he was remarkably ignorant of the meaning and intent

of the statement of principles and the regulations of the organization to which he had subscribed.

But one order of deportation has been received. This is the case of a Russian, whose removal is not now feasible.

For the general welfare of the community, for the ultimate vindication of the true spirit of America as interpreted by patriotic workers, and in order to reestablish in the public mind respect for the legal and administrative processes of the Government it is hoped that action against many of the radical aliens recently discharged may be undertaken under the act of June 5, 1920, this comment being based upon the natural assumption that in the opinion of the Department of Labor that act fully meets all present requirements and cures the weakness and defects of the original act.

#### PERSONNEL.

Conditions as to personnel in this district have gradually improved and the few permanent changes made within the past year have not tended to reduce the effectiveness of the force. The few inspectors have been capable and efficient; the clerical force, although greatly overworked, has been competent and loyal; the law officer is an invaluable asset in the handling of the legal aspects of diverse activities and as an encyclopedia of essential facts and information; and, as a final note, there is no hesitation in expressing the firm belief that no other district of such geographical extent and peculiar conditions can be found wherein so large a volume of official work is conducted with a force so small numerically as in the thirteenth district.

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#### INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 15, COMPRISING MONTANA AND IDAHO, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT HELENA.

It is urgently recommended that a sufficient increase of the force be allowed so as to properly attend to the business of the district, both inspectors for field work and clerical and stenographic help.

The writer trusts that a suggestion as to the present rules and regulations governing applications for departure of Chinese will not be considered out of place or presumptive.

From observations in this district it is believed that to require Chinese living long distances from immigration stations to present themselves, with all their proof to an immigrant inspector for examination as a prerequisite to a temporary trip abroad, tends to encourage fraud on the part of the applicant and opens the way to easy graft to Chinese merchants located at or near the large ports. The bureau is no doubt aware that even before we were prohibited from making preinvestigations at distant interior points, Chinese located at such places not infrequently proceeded to a port and arranged with some mercantile firm, no doubt for a substantial consideration to the latter, to make application and visit China as a member of such firm. The present regulations instead of discouraging rather encourage this practice in my opinion, and it is believed a return to the old system the most satisfactory.

#### DEPORTATIONS—EXPULSIONS.

This office during the fiscal year had before it 285 cases of aliens suspected of being unlawfully in the United States, in 98 of which investigations were conducted, resulting in application for 26 warrants of arrest. In addition, there were 29 cases of this character pending from the previous fiscal year. The deportation of 19 aliens has been accomplished, 12 on the ground of surreptitious entry, 6 as immoral persons, and 1 as a public charge; 2 aliens were discharged by the department, and 1 by the courts on habeas corpus; and 28 cases are pending. One of the above cases relates to a Chinese person and 2 to Japanese.

#### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The allotment to this district for the year was \$3,000, of which \$2,729.61 has been expended. It is recommended that the allotment for the coming year be increased to \$3,200.

## WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Under this head, as reported a year ago, there are no restricted districts now in this jurisdiction, either in Montana or Idaho, and any prostitution carried on is done in cheap rooming houses and in a manner which makes it extremely difficult to obtain sufficient evidence to justify a warrant. There are few aliens left here in this business that come within the knowledge of this office, and these are mostly known to have been long in this country.

## CONTRACT LABOR.

Under this head there was one deportation of a Mexican at the expense of the American Sugar Co., which imported him for sugar-beet work in Idaho.

## CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

Return certificates were granted to 7 Chinese, including 2 native citizens, 3 merchants, and 2 laborers. Applications of 2 alleged merchants were denied.

## INVESTIGATIONS.

In addition to the 98 investigations in warrant cases heretofore referred to, 4 such investigations were conducted at the request of other districts, 285 applicants for naturalization were examined for issuance of Form 526-A, 28 investigations in miscellaneous matters were made for other districts, and 13 were required in connection with applications of Chinese for return certificates.

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INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 14, COMPRISING COLORADO, WYOMING, UTAH, WESTERN NEBRASKA, WESTERN KANSAS, AND WESTERN OKLAHOMA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT DENVER.

## WARRANT CASES.

There were 117 warrants pending at the close of the fiscal year 1919. During the fiscal year 1920, 107 warrants were received, making a total of 224, of which the following disposition was made: Deportation effected, 51 (covering 53 aliens); canceled, 29; repatriation to Germany effected, 5; transferred to other offices, 5; discharged on writ of habeas corpus, 2; pending June 30, 1920, 132. Of the 132 warrants pending at the close of the fiscal year 1920, 4 have been forwarded to the bureau for cancellation; 26 cover persons who have been ordered deported and who are awaiting an opportunity to be deported, most of these being in prisons rendering deportation impossible until their terms expire; 2 warrant cases are awaiting hearing; 76 warrants cover persons not found (69 of these cover Mexican agricultural and railroad laborers admitted under departmental exceptions who deserted their work, and whose cases are pending from the fiscal years 1918 and 1919); 1 warrant covers an alien who jumped his bond, this bond being subsequently paid; 4 warrants cover persons who have fled their parole; 13 warrants cover cases in which hearing is now in the hands of the bureau undecided; and 6 warrants cover aliens on parole, 2 of whom are ordered deported, 1 of these 2 being released under rule 17-A.

## ANARCHIST MATTERS.

There were 36 cases in which investigations of alleged anarchists, syndicalists, members of the Communist Labor Party, I. W. W., and kindred organizations were made, as follows: In 23 instances warrants of arrest were issued, in 8 applications for warrants were denied, in 4 applications for warrants were not made, and in 1 evidence was secured against an alien arrested in another district.

The following disposition was made of the 23 warrants of arrest: Deported, 2; not found, 1; not found (sent to bureau for cancellation), 1; awaiting hearing on account of State authorities wishing to prosecute first, 1; paroled, 1; not found (returned to district from which warrant received), 1; canceled, 16.



Of the 23 warrants 13 were for members of the Communist Labor Party, the following disposition being made of them: Pending hearing, 1; not found (warrant sent to bureau for cancellation), 1; canceled, 11.

The 13 Communist Labor Party cases were lengthy cases, desperately contested by attorneys, and took much of the time of the employees of the district for three months, and while the Department of Justice Office cooperated until after the arrests were made, the cases from that time on were handled almost entirely by the force of the district.

#### ALIENS RELEASED UNDER RULE 17-A.

There is but one alien in this district who has been released under rule 17-A. He has been released under this rule since August 5, 1918, has worked steadily, made his deposits in the bank regularly, and complied with the rule in every respect. The working of the rule in his case has been very satisfactory.

#### RESIDENCE LEGALIZED.

There were 19 cases in which the residence of persons who were found to have entered the United States in an irregular manner was legalized, these persons being examined and head tax collected where not previously paid.

#### BOND MATTERS.

There were four aliens who were in the United States under bond on account of tuberculosis who requested examination through the headquarters of this district by the United States Public Health Service in order to determine if a cure had been effected in their cases, so that their bonds might be canceled. These examinations were made. There was one alien admitted under bond on account of hookworm who was also examined by the United States Public Health Service in this district to determine whether a cure had been effected, so that bond might be canceled.

Bond was secured in this district for three aliens at request of ports of entry and aliens admitted to the United States on same.

#### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted by the bureau for this district for the fiscal year 1920 originally was \$1,600. Upon exhaustion of this amount an additional sum of \$800 was allotted on May 20, 1920, making a total allotted of \$2,400. The disbursements were \$2,488.61, there being a deficit of \$88.61.

This district collected from a sugar-beet company the sum of \$198.50 to reimburse the district for the expense incurred in the arrest, detention, and deportation of three Mexican aliens who had been imported under departmental exceptions and who had deserted their employment with the sugar-beet company. Check for this amount was forwarded by this district to the disbursing clerk of the Department of Labor.

#### CHINESE CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES COURTS OR COMMISSIONERS.

There were no Chinese cases before United States courts or commissioners in the district during the fiscal year 1920.

#### WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

There were three writs of habeas corpus applied for in this district. In two cases the writs were granted and the prisoners discharged from custody. A new warrant was then secured for one of these aliens and he was rearrested, and after a hearing was ordered deported. He again applied for a writ of habeas corpus, which was denied. The court was then asked for an order restraining this district from deporting him, which was denied. The alien appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis, Mo., which, we are informed, also denied his appeal. Deportation will be effected.

#### CONTRACT LABOR.

There was one alien arrested under the contract-labor provision of the law, who was given a hearing and ordered deported. The alien voluntarily de-

parted at no expense to this district. There were two investigations made for other offices. There is one investigation for another office pending. One investigation was made on information developed within the district. There were three formal applications to import skilled labor in this district, two of which were granted and one denied. There has been correspondence regarding an application to import skilled labor now pending, but no application has yet been filed.

There have been imported into this district hundreds of alien Mexicans for agricultural purposes by the sugar-beet companies during the present year under departmental exceptions. Prior to this year some of the railroad companies imported laborers for track work. Figures of all importations into this district have never been received. Very few of those imported in past years have been returned to Mexico. How many of those imported this year will be returned at the close of the beet season is problematical. Much complaint has been made by the authorities of the cities and towns in Colorado and Wyoming regarding these Mexicans, they claiming that most of the petty thieving is done by these aliens. There are many now confined in prisons and jails in this district. Of those arrested on department warrants, few are found who will admit they entered the United States under departmental exceptions and by changing their names they render identification almost impossible. This prevents their being deported at the expense of their importers and throws the expense upon the Immigration Service. While they seem to be necessary, in the opinion of the officers of this district, they are a menace.

#### CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

There were 15 Chinese laborers who applied for return certificates, 14 of which have been granted, 1 being still pending; 1 merchant applied for return certificate and same was granted; 3 alleged natives applied for return certificates; 1 certificate was granted and 2 other cases are pending; 2 sons of natives were investigated for other offices; investigations were made in 10 Chinese student cases; 1 certificate of residence was sent to the bureau for cancellation; 1 duplicate certificate of residence was issued; 3 investigations were made for other offices, and 2 investigations were made for this district in which no further action was taken.

#### INVESTIGATIONS.

There were 26 major investigations made in this district for other offices which required considerable labor.

There were 85 examinations made where certificates of arrival for naturalization purposes were issued.

Two hundred and seventy-two investigations were made in cases of arriving immigrants.

Numerous minor investigations were made where the investigations showed no action could be taken and of which no record was kept in many cases.

#### PASSPORT-PERMIT WORK.

There were 88 applications for permits to depart from the United States filed in this district, besides many times this number of oral and written queries regarding passport-permit regulations, which were all properly cared for.

#### PERSONNEL.

The official force of this district consists of three employees—the inspector in charge, and one junior clerk and stenographer located at Denver, Colo., the headquarters, and one inspector located at the substation at Salt Lake City, Utah. This has been the entire force for the fiscal year, and is a reduction of one inspector from the force of previous years. The efficiency of the personnel is best shown by a comparison of the work done in the fiscal year 1920 with that of previous years, which comparison will show that there has been as much business successfully handled in the fiscal year 1920 as was handled in the combined fiscal years 1918 and 1919, and, as before shown, same has been handled with a reduced force and there has not been a corresponding increase in the expenses of the district. It is also believed that the work has been conducted in a conscientious and efficient manner.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE DISTRICT NO. 20, COMPRISING ALASKA,  
WITH HEADQUARTERS AT KETCHIKAN.

## APPLICATIONS.

As shown by the records, 2,362 aliens applied for entry into Alaska, all but 10 of whom were admitted. The admitted aliens are classified as follows: Immigrant aliens, 140; nonimmigrant aliens, 17; alien transits, 1,473, and alien tourists, 722.

A total of 5,503 United States citizens were admitted at ports of Alaska during the year; 375 were returning to resume domicile in this country after a residence in Canada, and 5,128 were classed as transits and tourists traveling on foreign steamers. An increase in this class of travel is noted.

A marked decrease occurred in the total number of statistical aliens applying for admission.

At Nome, Alaska, a Chinese member of the crew of a shipwrecked vessel arrived from Siberia just before the close of navigation in 1919, and it was necessary to permit his landing under a bond providing for his departure in the following spring. No other Chinese business was transacted, except the usual checking of Chinese members of the crews of vessels.

But 5 of the Japanese race were admitted for permanent residence. All came from Canada and all held Canadian certificates of naturalization. Two Japanese were debarred because of the passport provisions.

Fifteen Japanese were granted transit privilege through the United States to foreign contiguous territory. One Korean was also admitted for this purpose.

## DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Forty-seven aliens were reported to this service as possible cases for deportation, and all were investigated, with the result that applications were submitted and warrants of arrest issued for 16 persons. Three warrants were unserved at the beginning of the last fiscal year, making a total of 19 warrants to execute. Fifteen were served; 2 were transferred to another district; 1 was canceled on alien's voluntary return to Canada, and 2 remain on hand at the end of the year. Eight cases in which hearings have been granted are pending before the department at the close of the year.

Two unexecuted deportation warrants were on hand at the beginning of the year. New deportation warrants were received for 4 aliens. Five warrants were executed. An order of deportation was issued for a Mexican while on a six months' probation, but shortly before the arrival of the warrant he disappeared and has not been located.

Causes of deportation are as follows: Japanese without proper passport, 1; likely to become a public charge, 3; contract laborer, 1.

It has been the experience of this office that the purpose of the law is defeated to a more or less extent by permitting certain classes of aliens, particularly Mexicans, to be at large on parole with a view to canceling warrants if their conduct justified such action. Two of such aliens who had been the subject of warrant proceedings disappeared before the six months' period had expired.

The deportation of a number of Mexicans last year has had a decidedly salutary effect on conditions in this locality. Members of our Mexican colony were continually violating the laws, committing petty thefts, trafficking in intoxicants with the Indians, etc., and this office is satisfied that the knowledge that deportation would result has deterred many from engaging in criminal pursuits.

Alaska does not maintain a penitentiary or a hospital for the insane; hence, no deportations from this district are made from such institutions. The Territory's insane are removed to a contract hospital at Morningside, near Portland, Oreg., and the cases of aliens eligible for deportation are handled by the Portland office. Persons sentenced to imprisonment for terms of more than one year are taken to the Federal penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash., and so far as is possible information concerning possible deportation cases is gathered in this district and transmitted to the commissioner at Seattle for further action.

## SEAMEN.

Fifteen alien seamen were admitted to the country through ports of this district for permanent residence. There were no desertions reported.

As stated in previous reports, the general regulations governing the handling of seamen can not be applied in their entirety to the conditions prevailing in this district. There are many hundreds of alien fishermen employed on small gasoline propelled boats, engaged in the halibut and salmon fishing industry. The catches are made off the shores of Alaska, and in many instances are transported to Prince Rupert, British Columbia. During the last fiscal year 761 vessels, practically all engaged in the fishing industry, entered at the customhouse here. One hundred and fifty-four of these were of foreign registry. Changes in the crews are frequently made while the vessels are on the Canadian side, and of course the necessary inspection is given such new crew members upon arrival here.

After clearing the customs here they proceed to the fishing banks and on the clearance given them, they may enter at some other Alaskan village where there may be no immigration officer, or they may proceed to Seattle, or even to Canada without returning here. For that reason it is impossible to check the crews immediately prior to departure foreign as is the practice in a large port. However, every precaution is taken to prevent the landing of alien seamen without inspection by an immigration officer and to properly register and collect the head tax in cases of those coming to this side to work out of here on American boats. To this end, captains of all these small boats have been carefully instructed as to the provisions of the seamen's sections of the immigration law and good results have been obtained. However, occasionally some captain takes a chance, hoping his infraction of the regulations will not be discovered.

It is believed that every alien seaman employed in the coastwise trade and every fisherman should be required to carry some sort of an identification card upon which is indicated that an investigation has established the right of such alien to be in the United States.

#### STOWAWAYS.

No stowaways were found on vessels entering at Alaskan ports during the past year from foreign countries.

#### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Head tax amounting to \$920 was collected during the year. This is considerably less than half the amount turned in last year.

Seventy dollars in fines was assessed on account of the failure of the masters of three different vessels to furnish reports of the arrival and illegal landing of alien seamen; \$10 was assessed for failure to furnish a passenger manifest. At the port of Nome, \$200 was certified against the master of a vessel for bringing an illiterate alien from Siberia to that port; this fine was later remitted.

One thousand two hundred dollars was allotted to this district, and \$1,248.06 was expended.

#### WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

No cases warranting prosecution arose during the year. Warrants of arrest were received about the middle of June last for 4 prostitutes and 6 orientals who were found employed as cooks in houses of prostitution in Ketchikan. These cases are all pending at the close of the year.

#### CONTRACT LABORERS.

Two aliens were debarred by boards of special inquiry as contract laborers. Arrest warrants were issued for 2 contract laborers, 1 of whom was permitted to return to Canada and the warrant was canceled. The other alien had been imported by a railroad company under particularly aggravating circumstances, leaving no doubt that it was a flagrant and willful violation of the contract-labor provisions of the law. Upon request the department recommended to the Attorney General that the company be proceeded against with a view to recovering the statutory penalty.

#### INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations were made in behalf of 7 aliens prior to arrival, affidavits of support having been submitted by relatives. The claims of 2 alleged United

States citizens whose return to this country was sought by the Dominion officials were investigated. Twenty-two aliens were referred to this office by the commissioner of naturalization for nunc pro tunc examination. Certificates of arrival were issued in these cases, also for 7 aliens whose entry was of record in this office.

#### ANARCHISTS AND MEMBERS OF RADICAL CLASSES.

A large proportion of Alaska's population is foreign born, the Scandinavian race predominating, but the Territory has been remarkably free from the activities of radicals and anarchists. There are a few disgruntled individuals in our midst, to be sure, but they can not be classed as extremists or radicals. Several cases of aliens alleged to be radicals were reported to us for investigation, but nothing upon which to base deportation proceedings could be found.

#### PASSPORT-PERMIT WORK.

No applications for permits were received during the year past.

In this connection it may be stated that the requirement that permits be secured has practically stopped travel between Nome, Alaska, and Siberian ports. On account of the short season and the great distance between Nome and Washington permits to depart can not generally be received until navigation is about to close. This matter has been taken up with the bureau and it is hoped that some solution will be found to overcome the present difficulties at that port. Legitimate travel of miners, fur traders, merchants, and others is so seriously interfered with as to cause considerable adverse criticism.

#### PER DIEM ALLOWANCE.

It is the wish of this office to renew the recommendation made in last year's report that the per diem rate in lieu of subsistence be increased from \$4 to at least \$6. Even before the wave of high prices came over the country, \$4 was never sufficient to cover the actual necessary traveling expenses in this district. Under present conditions an officer is penalized to the extent of from \$2 to \$4 a day when detailed away from his station.

#### GENERAL.

Because of the fact that travel conditions on the Atlantic have not as yet reached normal, Alaska continues to draw thousands of tourists during the summer season. The Canadian Pacific operates a line of fine steamers to Alaska on a weekly schedule and their vessels are loaded to capacity.

At the end of the year notification was received that the salaries of the officers in this district had been increased, to take effect July 1. The recipients are duly appreciative for this advancement.

Throughout the year our relations with all other branches of the Government service have been most cordial and pleasant.

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#### COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, MONTREAL, CANADA, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 1, COMPRISING CANADIAN ATLANTIC SEAPORTS AND THE CANADIAN BORDER EAST OF THE EASTERLY LINE OF MONTANA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT MONTREAL.

With the exception of the special restrictions still in force with respect to applicants of the hostile alien class it may be said that the inspection of aliens migrating from Canada to the United States is now being conducted under prewar methods and with a minimum of annoyance to the general traveling public.

It is considered notable that with the withdrawal of the many irritating inspection rules necessarily enforced during the period of the war the movement of aliens from Canada to the United States for permanent residence purposes almost immediately exceeded prewar proportions.

For the year ended June 30, 1914, 95,364 aliens were admitted to the United States from Canada. During the year just closed, though operating under the divided border arrangement, which plan was not in effect in 1914, the number admitted from Canada via district No. 1 was 96,996.

The prewar volume of immigration to the United States via Canadian Atlantic seaports, however, has by no means been fully restored. The bureau is quite familiar with the many conditions which have operated to retard immigration of the last-mentioned class. Steamship war losses suffered by the Canadian lines were conspicuously heavy, and while this service is gradually being restored and all westbound ships are booked to capacity, passengers of the immigrant class have thus far been very largely for settlement in Canada rather than applicants for admission to the United States.

#### APPLICATIONS.

As aliens are examined in this district for admission to the United States both at Canadian seaports and at land border ports, and are classified into five general groups according to length of residence in Canada, statistics are presented for each group separately as well as for the entire number examined. It will be noted that the first four groups consist of aliens from countries other than Canada.

*Class A.*—Aliens manifested on board steamships and examined at Atlantic seaports of arrival in Canada under the immigration laws of the United States: Of this class the total of arrivals during the past year was 8,193, of whom 8,158 have been admitted and 26 debarred. Percentage of debarred, 0.32.

*Class B.*—Aliens coming originally to Canada and who sought entry to the United States within one year from date of arrival in Canada: Of this class 5,776 aliens were examined at border ports of entry, and 267, or 4.62 per cent, debarred.

*Class C.*—Aliens who entered Canada via the United States, and aliens from the United States, who sought reentry thereto within one year: Examined, 1,595; 99, or 6.21 per cent, debarred.

*Class D.*—Aliens who applied for admission to the United States after a residence of more than one year in Canada: Examined, 17,694; 699, or 3.94 per cent, debarred.

*Class E.*—Citizens of Canada entering the United States for permanent residence: Examined, 76,588, of whom 3,592, or 4.69 per cent, were debarred.

In addition to the number of debarred aliens above shown there were 5,287 aliens of classes B to E, inclusive, who applied for admission for temporary purposes only, and who were excluded. The above may be summarized as follows:

During the year 105,154 aliens were admitted through this district, an increase of approximately 61 per cent over the preceding year, and 9,970 (including 5,287 of the nonstatistical class) were debarred, a slight increase over the number debarred during the fiscal year 1919. Arrivals via Canadian Atlantic seaports for the year numbered 8,193, and 106,940 applicants of the border class were recorded and reported in immigration statistics. Of the number of arrivals via Canadian Atlantic seaports, 26, or one-third of 1 per cent, were debarred, while 9,944, or 9½ per cent, of those of the border class were excluded by boards of special inquiry.

In addition to those referred to in the foregoing, 5,328 were refused examination on account of failure to provide for payment of head tax; 1,903 referred to boards of special inquiry from border ports, who failed to appear for examination; and 539 referred to boards of special inquiry from railway stations and wharves also failed to appear for examination, making a grand total of 122,907 applications considered during the year, as compared with 82,603 applications handled during the preceding year.

United States citizens to the number of 11,562, former residents of Canada, returned to the United States during the year to resume permanent residence therein, and 36,512 aliens in transit, not included in statistical reports, were admitted.

#### CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

During the year 2,226 Chinese aliens were included in immigration statistics for this district, 2,225 having been admitted and 1 debarred. Of the Chinese aliens admitted, 2,202 were in transit under bond to depart from the port of New York; 10 proceeded to Boston under bond; one section 6 student was admitted at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and 12 were admitted at Montreal; 1 Government official; 3 students; 3 merchants; 3 travelers; 1 minor son of domiciled merchant; and 1 miscellaneous.

In addition to those included in the foregoing figures, 51 Chinese who arrived at Vancouver, British Columbia, en route to eastern United States destinations, were allowed to proceed under bond to the port of Boston and were there subsequently admitted as United States citizens.

A noteworthy incident in connection with the inspection of Chinese admitted to the United States via this district for transit purposes was in connection with the return to China of 48,715 Chinese laborers who had been doing important war work in France. These passengers were disembarked at Halifax, at which port they entrained for Vancouver, British Columbia, travel being over the Canadian Pacific Railway through the State of Maine. Trains running in several sections were required to handle each shipload of these arriving laborers. The entry of each Chinese to the United States at Vanceboro was carefully accounted for by the bureau's officers, and departure was as carefully registered by the officers on duty at Jackman, Me.

The transporting of these nearly 50,000 Chinese laborers extended over a period of several months, during which our officers were frequently required to do both night and day duty without the slightest extra compensation, and it is very greatly to their credit to be able to report that the above unusually large number of Chinese was handled without a single infraction of the law, and in a manner to prevent anything like annoying delay to the many trains, the running time of which was carefully and in numerous instances closely scheduled to connect with outgoing steamships at Vancouver.

Experiences during the year just passed have added most convincing support to the contention that the present Chinese rules, which render possible the entry to the United States of Chinese of the exempt class only via certain ocean ports of this country, are working grave injury and injustice to our commercial and social interests which it would seem the business of our Government to prevent. During the year an unusual number of Chinese of the exempt class—in many instances persons of the highest social and business prominence—have found it necessary to visit the leading cities of Canada before applying for admission to the United States. When, after completing their stay in Canada these highly respectable and desirable citizens of China sought entry to the United States, bureau officers were, of course, put to the necessity of informing such passengers that though conceding their desirability and supposed exemption from regulations governing the entry of Chinese of the laboring class, entry could, nevertheless, be accomplished only by applying at a seaport of the United States, which would involve circuitous and time-consuming travel, or by securing special dispensation from the department to provide for entry through a border port, such procedure meaning vexations, delay, and inevitable humiliation and embarrassment.

It should not be difficult to sense the narrowness and unwisdom of the policy outlined above.

Other great nations of the world welcome Chinese citizens of the class under discussion with a cordiality befitting their social, professional, and business status, and in our own commercial circles it is impossible to understand the attitude of our Government when it undertakes to deny freedom of travel to Chinese citizens of the exempt and very desirable class, when, in practically every instance, these travelers seek entry to the United States only as contributors to the entente cordiale which we should do our best to establish and maintain between the peoples of the two nations, and to conserve our own commercial expansion, a project in which our Government should be deeply interested.

There is not a nation in the world of any standing, other than China, which would not, through diplomatic channels, resent the discourtesy which our Government is constantly manifesting toward citizens of China of the exempt class, whose freedom of travel is so needlessly circumscribed by the Chinese rules now in force. These rules should be modified in a manner to accord passengers of the above class the consideration that is due them, and in this simple act of justice toward a friendly and in every way desirable people, the department will by no means be called upon to impair in any way the protection rightly provided for in the Chinese-exclusion laws as applied to laborers who are citizens of China.

It is urgently recommended that the rules pertaining to the inspection and admission of Chinese be so amended as to permit members of the class commented on above to enter the United States via border ports without subjecting such passengers to the annoyance, humiliation, and delay which are so regrettably unavoidable at the present time.

## JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

There were 32 Japanese aliens applying for admission, 31 of whom were admitted and 1 debarred. Of the 31 Japanese admitted, 30 were in possession of proper passports, while 1 without passport was found to be a nonlaborer.

## DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS—NOT INCLUDING CHINESE).

Proceedings were conducted under warrants of arrest in 4,021 cases. Warrants to the number of 2,503 were applied for; 2,392 such warrants were issued by the department; 1,859 were served and hearings conducted thereunder.

Proceedings were canceled as regards 1,121 aliens, and 738 were ordered deported. Of this number 553 were deported to Canada, 341 being cases arising in this district and 212 coming from other districts.

There were 166 aliens deported to transoceanic countries, 12 by way of Canadian ports and 154 from United States ports, the number deported via the Mexican border being 17.

Owing to the constant shortage of and unusual difficulty found in securing anything like experienced and competent clerical help, it can safely be said that warrant work has been conducted during the past year under conditions never before met with, and our officers would seem entitled to special credit for the amount of this work performed when conditions were so decidedly discouraging.

## DEPORTATIONS OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES.

During the year 424 citizens of the United States were ordered deported from Canada to the former country. It was necessary to establish United States citizenship through investigation in each of these cases before return to the United States could be permitted, and it seems not out of place to suggest that the verifying of the citizenship of deportees from Canada involves an amount of labor that goes without recognition by persons not in intimate touch with such work.

Of the cases reported by the Canadian authorities, 424 resulted in deportation, 90 cases were abandoned because of inability to establish United States citizenship, and 110 are still pending.

Of those deported from Canada to the United States, 289 were citizens with criminal records in Canada, 43 were insane, and 92 were found deportable from Canada for other causes.

In addition to the foregoing, there were 64 aliens, formerly resident in the United States, deported thereto from Canada under our so-called reciprocal arrangement, said aliens having previously within one year been refused admission to Canada.

## CHINESE DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Investigations were conducted and proceedings instituted under departmental warrants looking to the removal from the country under the immigration laws of Chinese unlawfully here to the number of 23. Warrants of arrest were issued and served in all but 1 case, action thereon being as follows: Canceled, 1; executed, 2; transferred to another district, 1; and pending at close of fiscal year, 17.

In addition to the departmental warrant cases included in the foregoing, three Chinese were arrested at Detroit on warrants issued by the United States commissioner. One of them was deported to China and the other two cases are pending, both Chinese having been released on bond.

There were no Japanese deportations.

## CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTION NO. 44.

The return of permanent dependents from Canada again invites attention to congressional joint resolution No. 44 (65th Cong., 2d sess.), which authorizes the return to the United States, without reference to immigration requirements, of "aliens lawfully resident in the United States when heretofore or hereafter enlisted or conscripted for the military or naval service of the United States, or of any one of the nations cobelligerent of the United States in the present war," etc. When returning ex-soldiers are found to be physi-



cally and mentally sound, joint resolution No. 44 can be given effect without difficulty. When dealing with ex-soldiers who because of their mental or physical condition are to become objects of permanent care and maintenance, however, the joint resolution mentioned fails of its purpose in many cases, for the reason that such ex-soldiers when admitted can be taken only to State institutions, and in most instances State authorities promptly refuse to receive these unfortunates unless upon submission of positive proof that the patient is a citizen of the State wherein care is desired.

To illustrate: A citizen of the United States, born in the State of Maine, and who later became a settler in Massachusetts, rendered overseas service with the Canadian Army. This soldier was returned to Canada in a mental condition which will render him a permanent public care. His widowed mother pleads that he be permitted to return to the United States and that he be placed in some institution where she may occasionally visit him. Both States, Maine and Massachusetts, after the most persistent appeals that the above ex-soldier be provided for, disclaim any responsibility in the case on the grounds of loss of the right to State care by reason of absence. Prior to enlisting in the Canadian Army the ex-soldier in question had spent his entire life in the United States, Maine and Massachusetts being the States wherein he had acquired citizenship. The net result of this unfortunate man's espousal of the allied cause is shown in the distressing sacrifice which he was called upon to make, in the heart anguish of his aged mother, in his permanent banishment from his native country, and the utter impotency of congressional joint resolution No. 44 to compel that simple justice be done to a native-born citizen of the United States.

The above is by no means an isolated case, and from our experience in connection with the application of the congressional resolution referred to it is believed that the bureau's service in this district will have these unfortunate ex-soldiers' cases to deal with until the resolution becomes inoperative.

#### SEAMEN.

During the fiscal year there were 3,861 seamen examined in this district and 2,592 identification cards issued. There have been no instances in which seamen have deserted their vessels and applied for admission as regular applicants, nor were any seamen removed to hospitals for treatment because of being afflicted with a loathsome contagious disease or otherwise.

The reports received from the various suboffices indicate that the seamen regulations are operating as satisfactorily as can be hoped for under the existing conditions, it being a matter of record that we do not have officers stationed at all ports of call for vessels operating on the Great Lakes, although most of these ports are covered by customs officers who are paid a nominal compensation for their services in addition to their regular salary as customs officers.

As previously reported, we have very few oriental seamen to deal with, and the class of seamen on the Great Lakes is undoubtedly superior to that operating from ports on the seacoast, it being quite a common occurrence to find a vessel manned entirely by members of the same family, and in many instances vessels have the same crews from year to year, all recruited from the home town of the master or the immediate vicinity thereof. The fact that none of the seamen examined were found to be afflicted with a loathsome contagious disease or other disabling ailment is in itself an indication of the class of men employed on these vessels, and the number of desertions is negligible.

#### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

*Head tax.*—At the beginning of the year there was held on special deposit on account of alien visitors and transits the sum of \$1,344. Head tax amounting to \$593,072 has been collected; \$88,768 has been refunded on account of visitors and transients leaving the United States; at the close of the fiscal year \$856 is held on special deposit, while \$504,792 has been turned into the Treasury as permanent collections.

*Administrative fines.*—The sum of \$600 was collected as a result of assessment of fines covered by this heading.

*Allotment.*—The allotment to this district from the immigration appropriation was \$35,000 and the disbursements were \$47,817.13; the expenses incurred

through the allotment for "Enforcement of laws against alien anarchists" totaled \$18,567.43; while the expenditures under the allotment for "Expenses of deporting aliens" were \$85.03. Rental of office quarters amounted to \$4,639.50 for the year.

It is estimated that an allotment of \$40,000 will be required for the ensuing year.

#### FINES ASSESSED IN COURT CASES.

Fines totaling \$3,295 were assessed in criminal prosecutions—\$1,195 in penalties for violations of the immigration laws and \$2,100 for Chinese smuggling.

#### CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Five arrests of Chinese occurred during the year and 1 case remained pending from last year. Three cases were disposed of, 1 alien having been discharged and the remaining 2 deported. Three cases still remain pending.

#### CIVIL SUITS AND CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS (OTHER THAN CHINESE).

Five civil suits and 53 criminal prosecutions (including cases pending from last year) in connection with violations of the immigration law were handled during the fiscal year in the seven judicial districts comprising this immigration district. Convictions were had in 27 of the criminal cases and the defendants sentenced to fines and terms of imprisonment.

Fifteen writs of habeas corpus were sued out. The writs in 6 instances were denied, an appeal having been filed in 1 case. The remaining 9 cases are still pending.

Six habeas corpus cases involving Chinese persons were pending from 1919, and 2 cases arose during the fiscal year 1920. But 1 case was disposed of, the alien having been discharged, and 7 cases are pending.

During the past several years, it has been customary to comment upon the attitude of the various district attorneys with respect to the prosecution of males who import alien women for an immoral purpose, many of the officials in question being disinclined to take any action unless there are commercial features involved. Without desiring to be placed in the position of criticizing their views upon the subject, it is difficult to understand upon what grounds it can be maintained that a commercial feature is necessary to bring the offenders within the scope of section 4 of our act.

Viewed from an economic standpoint, that person who separates a woman from her husband and children in a foreign country and brings her into the United States and thrusts upon the public the illegitimate offspring of their union is to my mind guilty of a more grievous offense than the man who brings in a woman of ill repute and shares in the earnings of her nefarious traffic. Both of them are to be condemned and both of them should be punished to the full extent of the law, but our efforts to bring about the latter result in most cases where a commercial feature does not enter in have been unavailing. Then, too, we must view the subject from its remedial aspects. Surely our law can have no deterrent effect upon persons of the class under discussion if the only punishment which they have to fear is deportation in the event of their being aliens, whereas if they are citizens of the United States they may feel at liberty to import alien women into certain judicial districts without any fear whatever of the consequences to themselves, provided they keep themselves clear of the taint of commercialism.

It is a source of considerable gratification to report that in some few of the judicial districts our efforts to enforce the law, both as regards prosecution of offenders and otherwise, meet with unstinted support from the United States attorneys' offices and from the presiding judges. In one district in particular it has become quite customary for aliens to present fraudulent birth certificates or other documents, in many instances the naturalization certificate of another, in order to evade the law's requirements. Naturally, it is most difficult for our officers always to detect frauds of this nature, therefore it is only by resorting to some measure to stamp out the practice that successful results can be hoped for. In one district alone we have had over 20 cases in which indictments have been obtained, and in every case which has come before the court the presiding judge has visited a penalty upon the offenders which will not only deter them from again attempting to violate the laws of our country, but will no doubt have a like beneficial effect upon all persons similarly in-

clined who become aware of the penalties which result from the law's infraction. The presiding judge in the particular district to which reference is made has gone so far in his efforts to cooperate with our service that he has recognized our officers as officers of the court in connection with the prosecution of cases of this nature.

That our officers occupy a position of more or less danger in their attempts to enforce the law is illustrated by the assault made upon Inspector Alfred C. Chatfield, of the Detroit office, who, while attempting to question parties who were thought to be seeking unlawful entry, was struck over the head with a quart whisky bottle, suffering a fracture at the base of the skull and lacerations of the nose and wrist, necessitating his confinement in the hospital for an extended period. Fortunately, his injuries did not prove serious, although he will perhaps suffer from the effects of the assault in the way of impaired hearing for the remainder of his days. The court, in sentencing the guilty party to a term of 10 years in the Federal penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., lectured the defendant severely, and also remarked that he desired it to be a lesson to him and others of his kind that Government officers, who, for a meager salary, conscientiously try to uphold the laws of the country, can not be assaulted with impunity. It is only with cooperation of the nature outlined that we can hope to meet in this district with that degree of success, which most officers strive for, and which is so highly to be desired by those of us who act in a supervisory capacity.

#### PROSECUTIONS FOR SMUGGLING CHINESE.

Eleven prosecutions for smuggling Chinese were instituted during the year, and 21 were carried over from last year. Convictions were had in 5 cases, leaving 27 still pending.

The only civil prosecutions under the Chinese-exclusion laws were those involving the arrest of Chinese persons before United States commissioners and courts, as shown elsewhere in this report.

#### WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

During the year 105 prostitutes or alien women entering the United States for an immoral purpose and 81 persons who were importing such women for an immoral purpose or for the purpose of prostitution were debarred by boards of special inquiry. During the same period 65 prostitutes or immoral women and 44 importers or procurers were deported under department warrants.

The following cases arising under section 4 of the present act (attempting to import alien women for the purpose of prostitution or other immoral purpose) were handled in this district:

Cases reported to United States attorneys-----	13
Cases carried through to successful conclusion-----	7
Cases in which United States attorneys decided against prosecution -----	2
Cases in which indictment was nolle-prossed-----	1
Cases pending-----	3

The most revolting case we have had to deal with in this district for some years past developed in Buffalo, wherein a youth of 20 brought into the United States from Canada his 16-year-old wife and put her out on the street to practice prostitution in order that she might support him. Accompanying this couple was another Canadian girl, 17 years of age, who commenced practicing prostitution at the same time in order to support her 20-year-old male companion. These parties were apprehended shortly after their entry, the two males being sentenced to serve from three to six years, while the females were deported to Canada.

In another case handled by the Buffalo office an Italian was arrested for bringing in two prostitutes from Canada, for which he was sentenced to serve from two to four years' imprisonment.

As the result of activity upon the part of our officers at Duluth several members of a gang organized for the recruiting of young girls and the placing of them in houses of prostitution were apprehended, and the girls, most of them of tender years, removed from their toils. Prison terms of varying length were meted out to the guilty parties, and all who are aliens are to be deported to the country of their nativity upon the expiration of their sentence.

## 418 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

The subjoined table will show the disposition made of alien women and girls under subdivision 10 of rule 22, whose cases were handled either under warrant proceedings or as applicants for admission.

	Number.
Women and girls detained from trains, etc., during the year-	7,508
Women and girls arrested on departmental warrants-----	139
	<hr/> 7,647 <hr/>
Detained in immigration buildings or detention rooms-----	5,059
Detained in public institutions-----	25
Detained in jail-----	24
Cared for by philanthropical or similar institutions-----	25
Cared for where detention unnecessary, including those accommodated at hotels, boarding houses, etc-----	2,514
	<hr/> 7,647 <hr/>

### CONTRACT LABOR.

A total of 1,115 aliens were debarred by boards of special inquiry as contract laborers. Of this number, 483 appealed their cases to the department, with the result that 43 were sustained and ordered admitted, while 361 appeals were dismissed. There were 79 cases pending at the close of the fiscal year.

While there has been an unprecedented lack of labor of practically all classes in the United States for the past year or more, it is quite significant that so far as this district is concerned no cases have been brought to light which would tend to indicate that there has been any wholesale importation of aliens under contract either from Canada or elsewhere, nor have we learned of any attempts at such unlawful importation. Furthermore, it would appear from the cases which have been handled that the employers and prospective employers have acted in ignorance of the law rather than from any desire to violate its provisions.

In this district we have only two section 24 men, both of them being assigned to the Buffalo office. As there has been insufficient work connected with that feature of the law pertaining to contract laborers to keep these officers constantly occupied, their services have been utilized in the handling of matters connected with the enforcement of the alien enemy and passport regulations, and they are now performing work which usually devolves upon regular immigrant inspectors.

### WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

In the annual report submitted from this office one year ago figures were included to show the number of aliens admitted to the United States for permanent residence without the medical inspection contemplated in the immigration law.

The same conditions still prevail, excepting as will be shown in the figures herewith submitted, indicating a heavy increase in travel resulting from withdrawal of war regulations along the border.

The reports prepared by the few medical officers available for the inspection of aliens who seek entry via border ports strongly indicate the wisdom of enforcing such inspection, and, as the writer has repeatedly stated, should be done. It is still believed that provision should be made for the careful medical inspection of every alien admitted to the United States to take up permanent residence therein.

During the year 1,073,131 passengers entered the United States through border ports in this district where no medical officers are located, and of this number 15,224 were manifested by our inspectors. At the ports of entry where medical officers are now assigned 86,429 aliens of the manifest class were registered. Of this number, 279 were certified by the medical examiners as suffering from diseases which served to debar them mandatorily, while medical certificates for less serious ailments were rendered against 1,883 aliens of the manifest class.

### SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

While we are called upon to deal constantly with individuals who seek to gain entry without inspection, there appears to be no organized effort to smuggle aliens into the United States.

It is possible that those who formerly engaged in smuggling aliens have found it more profitable and less dangerous, since prohibition went into effect, to smuggle whisky into the country. In several instances our officers have been instrumental in apprehending whisky runners and in others have assisted the customs officers in making captures.

In my last annual report reference was made to information which had been received from various sources indicating that those interested in the unlawful traffic of smuggling Chinese into the United States were planning intensive campaigns for the introduction of Chinese into our country by "underground methods." This had particular application to operations along the seacoast of Maine, which were then under investigation, it having been learned from a reliable source that smugglers were operating from St. John, New Brunswick, the practice being to move the Chinese to the boundary by automobile and thence proceed by boat to various points along the coast. Owing to the fact that all of the officers in the district concerned were required to work long hours in connection with their routine duties of inspection, it was only as a result of great sacrifice on their part that the various clues were followed and the final apprehension of the guilty parties brought about, there having been taken into custody at the same time eight contraband Chinese. Our officers likewise seized the motor boat in which the Chinese were being transported. This boat, which is said to have been built at a cost of \$1,500, has now been turned over to our service for patrol duty. The breaking up of this gang of notorious Chinese smugglers was most fortunate, and no doubt will have a salutary effect upon others in that vicinity who heretofore have been engaged in like unlawful operations.

With a boundary such as that existing in this district, crossed by innumerable good roads over which there is constant automobile travel, it goes without saying that the opportunities for smuggling Chinese into the country are many and diverse, and the several captures which have been made by various peace officers, particularly in the northern part of New York, indicate that the traffic in contraband Chinese, which is highly profitable when successful, is constantly being engaged in, and with the present force of officers in this district it is an absolute impossibility to give to the matter the attention necessary if we would hope to cope successfully with the situation. Furthermore, in spite of repeated requests for the assignment to this office of an officer specially qualified in the handling of Chinese work to fill a vacancy which has existed since September 30, 1919, we are still without an officer possessed of such special qualifications.

#### SETTLEMENTS OF ALIENS OF PARTICULAR RACES.

In a district such as the one under the jurisdiction of the writer it would be extremely difficult to go into detail with respect to the settlements of aliens of particular races. Reports received from the various officers, however, indicate that there have been no material changes with regard to the colonization of aliens during the year, with the possible exception of a slight decrease in some few places due to the return of aliens to their native countries.

No appreciable improvement appears to have been effected in the living conditions of aliens on the whole, notwithstanding the high wages which have prevailed generally for the past several years. As long as this subject is left solely to private industries for adjustment, with the Government, States, and municipalities remaining practically quiescent, no material changes for the better can be hoped for. It is a regrettable fact that in spite of the lessons taught us by the late war the present housing conditions in cities throughout the country, and the reported lack of production in proportion to consumption, no apparent effort is being made to correct the evils which have hitherto existed with respect to our alien population, and I see no reason for doubting that when immigration becomes normal we will again experience the influx of hordes of aliens to the already overcrowded communities, while the farms and farm lands will remain untenanted. Canada has already seen the necessity for "hand-picking" her immigrants, and it seems that our own country must sooner or later follow some such plan if the balance necessary to a healthy growth is to be maintained.

#### CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

Preinvestigations of status covering 13 Chinese persons were had. All the applications for return certificates submitted herein were granted as follows: 9 to native-borns, 2 to exempts, and 2 to laborers.

## INVESTIGATIONS.

Reports from the various substations in this district show that a total of 3,970 investigations in immigration matters were conducted during the year, being summarized as follows: Cases of applicants for entry, 722; after temporary admission, 83; after admission under bond, 9; in warrant cases, 1,733; in naturalization matters, 413; and in other matters, 1,010.

Investigations in connection with the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion law and regulations numbered 134, classified as follows: Applicants for admission, 17; preinvestigations of status, 44; in warrant cases, 13; to determine lawful residence, 24; and in other matters, 36.

## STATIONS AND EQUIPMENT.

In the report of one year ago, under the above heading, it was stated that, with four exceptions, as required by section 23 of the law, buildings or quarters for immigration purposes had been supplied by all transportation lines engaged in transporting alien passengers from Canada to the United States through the ports of the district. At the four border ports above alluded to it has not yet been possible to bring about the construction of the landing facilities deemed necessary to meet the needs of our service.

In one instance disputed ownership of the only site available has retarded erection of the quarters asked for, but this difficulty has now been disposed of, and we are assured that appropriations and building operations will be pushed so that we may count on quarters ready for use by May 1, 1921.

At the other points where satisfactory quarters have not yet been provided, the Government operation of railways and refusal of the Railway Administration to authorize any outlay for building purposes have been the conditions with which we have had to contend.

It is believed that the situation described will soon adjust itself, and that the lines involved will find themselves in a position to comply with the provisions of section 23 of the immigration act as to office and detention facilities.

At the Canadian seaports the Government immigration buildings, which during the war were taken over for military needs, have now been remodeled for immigration purposes, making the conditions so far as our own service is concerned once more satisfactory. These buildings have been redevoled to immigration uses none too soon, for all steamships to Canada are again bringing heavy consignments of alien passengers whose prompt disposal necessarily calls for adequate inspection and detention quarters.

At Winnipeg, where the quarters provided by the transportation companies interested were not, in recent years, of sufficient size to care satisfactorily for the heavy travel from that leading western center to the United States, the writer is glad to report that entirely new and much more commodious examination rooms have been provided, and it is certain that aliens applying at the Winnipeg office in the future will be handled with much more satisfaction to our service and with that comfort and convenience that are always demanded in order to prevent criticism and complaint from the traveling public.

As, no doubt, is the case throughout the entire service, enforcement of the present immigration law has created unusual and unexpected demand for office and storage accommodations at district headquarters. The Montreal office is feeling the congestion mentioned in no uncertain way, and with the large influx of immigration to Canada now in progress no diminution in the demand for office, storage, and examination space can possibly be hoped for, and the time is not far distant when larger quarters must become an urgent necessity.

Our constant experience with the heavy daily traffic originating at Toronto strongly suggests the wisdom of establishing in that city officers of our service to care for the inspection of aliens who proceed from Toronto to points in the United States.

It is believed that the transportation interests having terminals at Toronto must be cognizant of the annoyance and delay to which passengers entraining in that city, destined to the United States, are subjected under present methods, and it is felt that the bureau will be safe in anticipating agitation of the above matters by the transportation interests in due course.

## PERSONNEL.

There have been more than 50 resignations from the Immigration Service in district No. 1 during the past year. Unfortunately, the major portion of such resignations involved officers whose departure must militate to the lasting detriment of the service. As to such vacancies as have been filled, generally speaking, thorough competency and long years of training have been replaced by conspicuous incompetency and total inexperience. There are 41 inspectors in this district whose ages are between 50 and 60 years; 8 inspectors whose ages are between 60 and 70 years; and 2 inspectors who are well past 70 years.

The number of officers remaining in the district who are capable of performing the work an immigrant inspector is expected to do is certainly limited, and the remarks offered above should afford some conception of the burdens which the few competent officers now remaining are called upon to assume in order to keep the work going. One is simply forced to say that a betterment of the personnel under present conditions is well-nigh hopeless. Perpetual exaction of overtime work on the part of many of the officers, the seven-day week, and the continued absence of any workable system to provide for promotions are conditions not calculated to encourage the acceptance of employment in this district by the class of help who would be likely to contribute to a return to that standard of efficiency which it is most essential should be maintained in the inspection of alien passengers seeking entry to the United States from Canada.

In addition to the impairment of personnel which has been briefly alluded to above, the writer feels it his duty to again earnestly invite your attention to the fact that it is constantly becoming more difficult to find officers capable of assuming supervisory duties, and in consequence the matter of filling positions such as inspector in charge and board of special inquiry chairman becomes a much-dreaded task. It would be an easy matter to show that there is a most urgent demand for such change in appointment methods and in salary schedules as will accomplish the induction into this service of appointees capable of developing into supervisory officers when needed; otherwise the disintegration, already pronounced, is not likely to be retarded.

In the annual report from this office one year ago, under the caption "Personnel," amplified comment was offered as to the importance and necessity of improving the efficiency of the service.

Your attention is again respectfully invited to what was said in that report, for with every available steamship again bringing capacity lists of transoceanic immigrants to Canada, the demand for better inspection is infinitely greater under present conditions.

The writer trusts that he may be pardoned for again bringing to your notice the great injustice which the department continues to work upon bureau employees at stations where constant overtime is demanded, and where the seven-day week still prevents immigration officers from enjoying that rest and time for recreation which are now considered to be the inherent right of the humblest workers in the ranks.

The following excerpt from the annual report submitted by the inspector in charge at Detroit gives a striking illustration of the strain under which some of the bureau's employees are compelled to work under present conditions:

"The enforcement of the immigration laws and regulations at Detroit demand a much larger staff of employees. The situation is such as should have earnest consideration. Illegal entrance of aliens is entirely too easy of accomplishment, due largely to lack of sufficient inspectors to question adequately the thousands of passengers who come daily from Canadian and border cities to Detroit by ferryboats and trains. Also, there continues the menace of contraband boats operated by unscrupulous persons who for a small fee successfully transport from Canada to Detroit aliens who seek to avoid inspection. To meet this situation demands an adequate patrol of the waters between the mainlands of the two countries.

"During the winter months of the fiscal year now closed the official staff of inspectors was made to bear the additional burden of enforcing the quarantine against smallpox. This requirement brought the service at Detroit to the verge of collapse, the element of physical endurance on the part of the members of the limited staff being at times a factor so serious as to cause deep concern. The situation was made immeasurably more serious due to the necessity of

taking care of the tremendous amount of anarchistic work suddenly thrown upon the official staff. The faithfulness of the employees under the most adverse working conditions is deserving of praise and esteem for those whose loyalty and close application to duty saved the situation from disaster.

"It should be a matter of deep concern that inspectors at this station have continually during the year not only taken their regularly assigned shift of inspection, covering a full working day, but in addition thereto took time to make the numerous investigations necessary to a city the size of Detroit; to make arrests; give warrant hearings in deportation cases; prepare and convey aliens for deportation; give nunc pro tunc examinations; issue identification cards; serve on boards of special inquiry, etc. This program is carried out not only on ordinary working days, but oftentimes to a larger extent on holidays and Sundays, by reason of the increased traffic on those days. That relief should be given by increasing the staff of inspectors, thereby making possible an eight-hour working day for each employee with one day of rest each week, is of importance not only for the welfare of the employees but in contributing to a more efficient service. Overworked employees can not reach the fullest measure of competency. Added to improper working conditions is the disturbed frame of mind of the employees, due to insufficient salary to provide their families with ordinary comforts, which adds another element vital to the proper administration of the immigration laws. Both these conditions, *i. e.*, insufficient help and low salaries, should be remedied."

The conditions shown to prevail at the port of Detroit are practically duplicated at most of the other large subdistricts in this jurisdiction. It seems inconceivable that our Government would tolerate the continuance of a work system which deprives its employees of one day's rest in seven.

To arrange the shifts of duty so that each employee could be granted one day's rest in seven would not call for any large additions to the present force of help, and it is again most urgently recommended that the bureau and department give consideration to the matter discussed in the foregoing, to the end that all employees of the Immigration Service may be accorded one day in the week which they may call their own.

#### GENERAL COMMENT ON AFFAIRS OF DISTRICT.

The reports from the various substations in this district indicate that they have received the hearty support of the Department of Justice in the enforcement of the immigration laws in general, and the laws pertaining to alien anarchists in particular. Since the close of hostilities, there has, of course, been no occasion for cooperation with the military and naval intelligence offices, aside from the enforcement of the regulations pertaining to alien enemies, which regulations have undergone no material change even though our country, to all intents and purposes, is now on a peace basis.

The subjoined table contains statistical data with respect to the number of warrants of arrest issued for alien anarchists and other radicals, and the disposition made of the various cases handled. Mere figures, however, do not serve as an index of the work involved in the handling of this class of cases, for in many instances rehearings have been granted, investigation of activities conducted, aliens conveyed to seaports for deportation; and, in fact, the ramifications of the work have been so many and involved that it would be difficult to fully set them forth. Furthermore, no adequate preparation had been made for the handling of so large a number of cases under warrant proceedings, nor were any provisions made for detention of the aliens. Instead, raids were conducted by the Department of Justice, aliens in large numbers were taken into custody and turned over to our service for disposition, the only recourse being to place them in the county jails for detention. Such detention facilities in Detroit, at least, were entirely inadequate for the occasion, and, as a consequence, much adverse criticism was visited upon our service by the press of that city, as well as by local organizations which interested themselves in the matter. Happily, the situation was finally relieved to some extent by arranging with the War Department for the use of the Fort Wayne Barracks, although extreme difficulty was experienced in obtaining satisfactory guards and arranging for the feeding of the aliens detained.

The results which have attended the wholesale arrest of this class of aliens are somewhat difficult to determine, the opinion being advanced from some quarters that the failure of our Government to deport any large number of



the aliens taken into custody has served to strengthen the hand of the radicals and removed any fears which they may heretofore have entertained that any serious consequences would attend their activities, while investigations conducted in connection with aliens who have been released on parole indicate that they have ceased for the time being to take any active part in the affairs of the organizations with which they were previously affiliated, and some of them have declared their intention of giving up their membership in such organizations. However, one can not judge of results from evidence of this nature since it is only natural to assume that an alien on parole will endeavor to conduct himself in such a manner as not to prejudice his case, it being somewhat difficult to believe that the mere fact that they were at one time threatened with deportation will serve to bring about a lasting reformation in all cases.

There were 940 warrants of arrest issued.

*Disposition.*

Warrants of arrest served:	
Aliens ordered deported.....	292
Warrants of arrest canceled.....	399
Cases pending .....	31
Aliens placed on probation.....	15
Aliens died during course of proceedings.....	1
	<hr/>
	738
Warrants of arrest unserved.....	202
	<hr/>
	940

Officers are still called upon to enforce the regulations pertaining to alien enemies, there having been, as stated in the last annual report, little or no modification of the rules since the armistice became effective.

Aside from the extra work entailed in their enforcement, this service is vested with absolutely no discretionary power, and must adhere strictly to the letter of the regulations, refusing admission to subjects of Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria, regardless of the purpose for which they seek entry, whether for a temporary business trip, to proceed through in transit, or to remain permanently, all applicants being judged by their nationality without giving consideration to the character or standing of the applicant or other meritorious features connected with his case.

Owing to the fact that of the Allies our country is the only one which continues on a war-time basis, the situation with which we are confronted is oftentimes more or less embarrassing.

THE READING TEST REQUIRED BY THE PRESENT ACT.

As shown elsewhere in this report, there were 2,233 illiterate aliens refused admission to the United States.

In the last annual report reference was made to the hardship which oftentimes results from refusing admission to this class of aliens, and the same comment applies with equal force to conditions which have prevailed during the past year. Not only does this feature of our law work a hardship, but in many instances entire families seeking entry for the purpose of purchasing and settling upon farms are kept out of the country because the head of the family, as represented by the husband and father, respectively, is not able to read. In many cases the families have included several grown-up boys who have been reared upon farms and are skilled in the work pertaining thereto. It is difficult to conceive of such families being considered undesirable simply because one of the members is unable to read. Viewed from an economic standpoint, our country is certainly the loser, and the question arises as to whether it would not be advisable to lower the age limit within which an alien of the class under discussion might be exempted from the illiteracy feature of the law.

Another class of aliens who should be exempted from its provisions is the fishermen from the maritime Provinces who, for a great number of years past, have been accustomed to proceed to Gloucester, Boston, and other New England seaports for the purpose of manning fishing vessels. The fact that illiterate

seamen who seek entry with a view to joining vessels sailing the Great Lakes are now admitted would seem to render such a course a mere matter of justice, even though such fishermen, strictly speaking, are not classed as seamen. This practice would not materially add to the number of illiterates already resident within the United States for, as a general proposition, the aliens under discussion have homes and small farms in Canada to which they almost invariably return at the end of the fishing season.

#### ILLITERATE TRANSIT ALIENS.

With regard to the provisions of rule 9 of the regulations permitting the admission of illiterate aliens for transit purposes, the writer regrets to say that the conditions referred to in his last annual report with regard to lack of cooperation from transportation interests remain unchanged, and officers conveying such aliens to seaports of the United States to embark on trans-oceanic vessels have received little if any assistance from the transportation lines involved that would tend to minimize or lessen the difficulties described in the report of one year ago. During the year 2,496 illiterate transit aliens were accompanied to the port of New York by inspectors of this district, and under the trying conditions described, officers detailed to this duty have continued to suffer exasperating delays, inconveniences, and unwarranted hardships in conveying their assignments.

#### CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM RE PRESENT LAW.

In the last report reference was made to the necessity for incorporating in the law a provision which might act as a deterrent to the unlawful entry of aliens, particularly those who have been debarred or deported, the only safeguard against such violations under the present act being the ever constant vigilance of immigration officers. The possibility that an alien, after gaining surreptitious entry may be apprehended, is somewhat remote, and the most serious consequences that can befall such an alien is his or her return to the country from which entry was effected, or to the country of nativity, deportation being accomplished at the expense of this service.

As an illustration of the difficulties under which the officers labor in this district in attempting to keep out of the United States aliens of the undesirable class, the case of the La Flesh family is cited: Part of this family resides on the Canadian side of the boundary and the other part just across the line in the United States, it being impracticable to accomplish the deportation of the residents on the American side because of their having been in the country more than five years. These persons are of a low order of intelligence generally, extremely immoral, and decidedly undesirable. Owing to the fact that they experience less difficulty in obtaining charitable assistance in the United States than in Canada, those who are residents of the latter country are particularly desirous of taking up their residence in the States, and, as a consequence, they have repeatedly been debarred and deported; but the only results thus far obtained are to instill in them an utter contempt for our law and a most disconcerting defiance of the officers who have been called upon to handle their cases, it not infrequently happening that they are back in the States before the deporting officer has returned to his official station. With the law as it is now drawn, the officers must either continue the game of hide and seek or admit impotence to deal with the situation.

Canada, in drafting her immigration laws, has patterned them to a great extent after our own, but whereas our law is apparently drawn principally with the seaports in mind, hers has the advantage of dealing with the situation as it exists along the land boundary, as attested by the following extracts:

"Section 7. Any person who enters Canada except at a port of entry, or who, at a port of entry, eludes examination by an officer, or board of inquiry, or who enters Canada by force or misrepresentation or stealth or otherwise contrary to any provision of this act, or who escapes from the custody of an officer or from an immigration station when detained for any cause under this act, shall be guilty of an offence under this act, and liable on conviction to a fine of not more than two hundred dollars or a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months or to both fine and imprisonment; and any person suspected of an offence under this section may be arrested and detained without a warrant by an officer for examination as provided under this section; and if found

not to be a Canadian citizen, or not to have Canadian domicile, such entry in itself shall be sufficient cause for deportation. \* \* \*

"Every person who enters Canada as a tourist or traveler or other nonimmigrant, but who ceases to be such and remains in Canada, shall forthwith report such facts to the nearest immigration officer and shall present himself before an officer for examination under this act, and in default of so doing he shall be liable to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, and shall be liable to deportation. \* \* \*

"\* \* \* Any person who enters or remains in Canada after such rejection or deportation contrary to the provisions of this section, \* \* \* shall be guilty of an offence against this act, and any person suspected of an offence under this section may forthwith be arrested and detained without warrant by an officer for examination and deportation, \* \* \* or may be prosecuted for such offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year, or to both fine and imprisonment, and upon payment of the fine or after expiry of any sentence imposed for such offence, may be again deported or ordered to leave Canada under this section."

Perhaps one of the most difficult problems with which this office has to deal in connection with warrant proceedings is the lack of authority to detain an alien until a departmental warrant of arrest can be obtained, it perhaps requiring no extended comment to point out how impracticable it is in many instances to question an alien to the extent necessary to supply the information required under our regulations in connection with the submission of an application for warrant of arrest, for as soon as the alien learns that he is under investigation he leaves for parts unknown, thereby rendering service of the warrant impossible of accomplishment.

This difficulty is overcome in the Canadian immigration act, as quoted above, as well as the one dealing with aliens who effect surreptitious entry across the boundary, and it would seem that our country might with profit take a leaf from Canada's book and amend or supplement our laws to the end that they may be as effective as the one now in force in that country.

During the year there were three alien farm laborers admitted in this district under the regulations pertaining to this particular class of labor, two of the number having properly complied with the conditions imposed and the third having left for parts unknown shortly after gaining admission. The fact that more aliens have not taken advantage of the regulations in question is undoubtedly explained by the reluctance on the part of prospective employers to enter into an agreement with the Government such as is required in connection with these cases, also the objection on the part of the alien to having his wages withheld when he can readily obtain similar employment in Canada without being deprived of any part of his earnings. Taking into consideration the present labor situation, particularly as it applies to farm laborers, it is believed that if the matter were put to a vote of the people at large there would be an overwhelming majority in favor of abolishing the restrictions so far as they apply to the importation under contract of the particular class of laborers under discussion. It does not appear that this class of labor needs the protection which is provided for by the contract-labor provisions of the law, for it appears to be established beyond any possibility of doubt that the demand for such labor is far in excess of the supply in both Canada and the United States, and it is doubted that there would be any great number of European farm laborers imported under contract even should the ban against such a procedure be raised.

Four aliens under deportation proceedings were released from custody under the provisions of rule 17-A. Of this number, two decamped; one is still at large, both himself and employer properly complying with the conditions under which he has been released; while in the case of the fourth deportation proceedings have been canceled and the alien's residence in the United States made legal.

#### PASSPORT-PERMIT WORK.

A total of 2,675 applications to depart from the United States were received by officers in this district from applicants coming under the alien enemy regulations. Of this number 2,262 were granted permits to depart, 272 applications were denied, 54 were withdrawn, and 87 applications were pending at the close of the year.

## SUPERVISING INSPECTOR, DISTRICT NO. 23, COMPRISING TEXAS (EXCEPT DISTRICT NO. 9), NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT EL PASO.

## ADMISSIONS, REJECTIONS, AND DEPARTURES.

From the statistics herein dealing with immigration through ports on this border data of unusual interest are disclosed. Of primary importance, of course, is the fact that immigration has undergone a substantial increase over that of the preceding year. This increase is attributable to many and various causes, the most potent of which, no doubt, was the attraction exerted by the abnormally high wages offered in this country during the past fiscal year to labor in general, and particularly unskilled labor.

In the previous fiscal year applications for admission upon the part of 47,193 statistical aliens and 57,885 nonstatistical aliens, or a total of 105,078, were received and finally disposed of, while in the year just closed the number of statistical aliens increased to 71,625 and the nonstatistical to 70,494; or, in other words, from a total in the preceding year of 105,078 to a total of 142,119 in the year just ended, representing an increase of 51.8 per cent in the class first referred to and 21.8 per cent in the latter, or a total net increase of 35 per cent plus. Of the statistical aliens 2,809, or 3.92 per cent, were excluded; of the nonstatistical, 1,260, or 1.79 per cent; a total of 4,069, or an average percentage of 2.86. Since the percentage of all exclusions in the previous year was 3.55, the lower percentage of aliens found inadmissible in the year just closed would indicate some improvement in the quality of immigration. It is significant that this shrinkage in the percentage of rejections is reflected mainly in the relatively small proportion of aliens excluded as likely to become public charges, which condition in turn may be accepted as a reflex of the steadily growing demand for labor with its concomitant of high wages prevailing during the past year.

Of the 142,119 applications handled the aliens in 138,050 cases were admitted, 4,069 debarred, and 108 additional cases remain pending. There were 6,435 citizen arrivals. The departures are numbered as follows: 1,895 citizen, 5,663 alien (emigrant), and 394 alien (nonemigrant). Since it was impossible during the year, owing to insufficient force, to properly check outward-bound travel, the foregoing figures do not adequately represent that movement.

One citizen and one alien departed for insular possessions, but no arrivals at ports in this district therefrom have been recorded.

A total of 114 Japanese were admitted (37 laborers and 79 nonlaborers), and 7 excluded (3 laborers and 4 nonlaborers). Two Korean nonlaborers with proper passports were also admitted.

## CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

As usual, the amount of Chinese immigration through this district has been light, due to the fact that there is no general port of entry for Chinese on the Mexican border, although in June of this year the department authorized the opening of Calexico for a limited purpose—that is, to pass upon the applications of alleged natives. San Diego, the only regular port of entry for Chinese in this district, is not a port of call for vessels from the Orient, and the occasional applicant thereat is either a resident of Mexico or is one returning to his domicile in the United States from a visit to Mexico.

Nineteen Chinese—other than transits, a topic elsewhere discussed—applied for admission at the port of San Diego and at other ports on the Mexican border specially opened by the Secretary of Labor in order that certain individual cases might be considered, the said applicants being classified as follows: 7 returning merchants, 2 section 6 merchants, 1 section 6 student, 3 natives, and 6 Government officials. All of the foregoing were admitted.

## APPLICATIONS FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT GRANTED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

During the year the department authorized the temporary admission for hospital treatment of 36 aliens; 20 of these were admitted without bond, 3 under public charge and departure bonds, and 10 under medical treatment bonds; the entry of the remaining 3 was authorized conditioned upon submission of bond; none of the said aliens has, however, availed himself of the

privilege granted. One alien died after entry, 12 are still undergoing treatment, 19 returned to Mexico, and 1 was admitted as a citizen of the United States at the termination of her treatment.

#### MEXICAN LABORERS ADMITTED UNDER DEPARTMENTAL EXCEPTIONS.

There is appended hereto table showing in detail not only the total number of aliens admitted under the department's exceptions during the past year and of that number the number now employed, the deaths, desertions, the number who returned or were returned, and the number whose residence in the United States was legalized, but also similar information for the three preceding fiscal years and distribution by States. The year just closed witnessed an increase of over 100 per cent as compared with the preceding year in the number of aliens imported for agricultural work or engaged at immigration stations under the department's exceptions to the contract labor, head tax, and illiteracy provisions of the immigration act—in other words, the introduction of 21,289 alien laborers for agricultural work. Of this total, 43 are reported to have died, 2,894 to have escaped, 4,530 to have been returned to Mexico, 9 as having had their residence legalized by *nunc pro tunc* examination and payment of head tax, leaving a balance of 13,813 employed under the conditions imposed primarily at the time of entry. A recapitulation of the transactions by years for 1917, 1918, 1919, and 1920 shows total importations of 50,852—22,637 now employed, 327 deaths, 10,691 desertions, 17,186 aliens returned to Mexico, and 11 legalizations of residence. Leaving out of consideration the 9,998 aliens imported for railroad maintenance-of-way work in 1919, the figures show agricultural laborers admitted under the department's exceptions as follows: 475 in the closing months of the fiscal year 1917, 8,445 in the year 1918, 10,491 in the year 1919, and 21,289 in the fiscal year 1920. None of the foregoing figures take into account the aliens admitted during the fiscal year 1919 for work in mining, or construction for or by the Government. The State of Arizona led all others in the year just closed in the number of importations. Texas follows a fairly close second, Colorado a poor third, California a poorer fourth, while the balance of the aliens were absorbed in practically negligible numbers by Wyoming, Kansas, Idaho, New Mexico, Iowa, Utah, and Oklahoma. in the order named, it being noted that Iowa and New Mexico each imported 203 laborers.

It should be stated that the writer has every reason to believe, though not in a position to prove the accuracy of his deductions, that the figures as to desertions and those as to the number of aliens now employed are anything but dependable. They are compiled from reports received from employers, the majority of whom, experience has shown, are exceedingly lax in keeping their reports completely and accurately up to date. However, the figures furnished must, perforce, be accepted, since there are available no means of disproving them. At the very inception of the plans inaugurated for admitting a sufficient number of laborers into the United States under the department's exceptions to meet the exigencies of the situation engendered by the World War, the writer recommended and repeatedly thereafter urged that a sufficient force of men be supplied to follow up and check importations with a view to insure compliance with the requirements upon which their admission was conditioned. An importer may be utterly unmindful of the obligations he assumed toward the Government as trustee for his laborers. He may, when their work is finished, instead of returning them to the port of entry, permit them to desert in droves, and this office has no dependable means of ascertaining that fact if he chooses to conceal it by neglecting to give notice of desertions. In the circumstances, any attempt at analysis of the figures presented or deductions therefrom must of necessity be wholly unreliable, if not absolutely misleading, as to the true situation. Enough has been learned, independent of the reports submitted by employers, to satisfy the writer that with some exceptions and taken in the mass they regard very lightly the obligations assumed, and the conclusion is inevitable that once the privilege of importing laborers is finally and definitely withdrawn and all further incentive removed to a semblance of meeting those obligations they will be, with but relatively few exceptions, wholly ignored.

The writer does not in any manner presume to question the need of the adoption by the department of measures to relieve the labor shortage during the late emergency, nor for their continuance. These are matters which the department has acted upon presumably only after complete investigation and

careful consideration; he can not, however, at this juncture, refrain from pointing out that the practice is peculiarly susceptible to abuses of many kinds by reason, mainly, of the lack of officers and employees to investigate and correct the same. If the Government's interests are not adequately safeguarded, it can be stated with no less force and truth that the interests and welfare of the importer are equally unprotected; he has no means of compelling imported laborers to remain in his employ; he can not resort to force or duress, intimidation, withholding of pay, or any one of the many other devices which obviously come to mind. If after importing laborers and conveying them to their place of employment, all at heavy expense, they choose to desert their employer for work in an industry or with another employer offering a higher scale of wage than that they agreed to work for at the time of entry, the original employer has no redress, but becomes immediately liable for a heavy bill, which the Government may at any time thereafter present for expenses incurred in returning these former employees to Mexico. For the reasons hereinabove pointed out, it is impossible to determine to what extent laborers are deserting from the farms and filtering into other lines of employment. It is, generally speaking, a matter of common knowledge that the farmers do not meet the scale of pay offered by other employers. It is but natural in the circumstances that the imported Mexican laborers should desert at the first favorable opportunity. It may be of interest to the bureau to know that out of a test run of 5,000 of these laborers, admitted through Nogales and El Paso, 50.7 per cent were found at the time of entry to be illiterate and 49.3 per cent literate. It may be fairly assumed that these figures are representative of all of such laborers admitted at the various points along the border.

This brings us to a discussion of a ruling recently promulgated by the department, which in effect provides that literate aliens admitted under the department's exceptions, able and willing to pay the head tax and found otherwise admissible, may, if they choose so to do, have their residence in the United States legalized—in other words, be permitted to remain permanently. Since the department has made this ruling, it would seem that it might, without the least inconsistency, go a step farther and permit the importation of literate agricultural alien laborers, able and willing to pay the head tax or in behalf of whom their prospective employers will do so, without requiring that the said employers shall enter into a contract with the Government obligating themselves to return their charges to Mexico. Since practically all employers being importers will, without doubt, readily and gladly advance the money for the head tax, and since about 50 per cent of the laborers imported are able to read and are otherwise admissible, no extended argument is necessary to demonstrate that the issuance of such an additional ruling would result in eliminating practically one-half of the work now performed by immigration officers incident to the administration of the department's rules and regulations governing the admission of this particular class of aliens. It does not seem that any valid argument could possibly be advanced against this proposal, for the very simple reason that all that an importer now is required to do to relieve himself of the obligations of his contract with the Government is to advance to the literate alien imported the amount of his head tax, if the latter is unwilling or unable to pay the same, whereupon the alien also is relieved of any obligation to return to Mexico, an obligation which at best is extremely easy of evasion if he is so inclined. To reduce the proposition to its simplest terms, let us take a hypothetical case by way of concrete illustration: Jones, an importer, availing himself of the department's ruling concerning legalization of residence, wishes to permanently retain as many of his imported laborers as possible. He selects those who are literate and presents them to the nearest immigration officer with money for their head tax. They are examined, found otherwise admissible, and their residence is legalized. Jones, however, finds that he needs more permanent laborers. He goes to Mexico, imports only those able to read and who are otherwise admissible. He signs the contract with the Government which in effect then relieves him of any liability under the contract-labor provisions of the immigration act for importing the aliens, renders a detailed statement of the terms and conditions of employment, makes a contract with the alien, and the following day or within 10 minutes after admission tenders the head tax and requests legalization of residence. Why not eliminate the lost motion?



*Mexican laborers admitted under departmental exceptions—Continued.*

Destination.	Agricultural—Continued.						Railroad maintenance of way, 1919.						Grand total.					
	Total.						Total im- ported.	Now em- ployed.	Died.	Deserted.	Returned.	Residence legalized.	Total im- ported.	Now em- ployed.	Died.	Deserted.	Returned.	Residence legalized.
	Total im- ported.	Now em- ployed.	Died.	Deserted.	Returned.	Residence legalized.												
Arkansas.....	350	26	0	163	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	26	0	163	161	0
Arizona.....	15,576	9,413	86	2,008	4,065	4	979	39	7	501	372	0	16,555	9,452	93	2,569	4,437	4
California.....	4,795	1,585	17	1,244	1,949	0	2,321	1,008	15	379	919	0	7,116	2,593	32	1,692	2,888	0
Colorado.....	1,886	1,488	0	318	80	0	580	122	7	114	137	0	2,466	1,610	17	432	217	0
Idaho.....	1,765	1,938	30	481	316	0	0	0	18	115	278	0	1,765	827	37	431	316	0
Illinois.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	568	187	13	115	0	0	568	203	18	115	278	0
Iowa.....	203	203	0	0	0	0	1,147	329	13	268	527	0	203	618	13	268	537	0
Kansas.....	289	289	3	105	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,436	14	3	105	8	0
Louisiana.....	130	14	0	0	0	0	32	5	0	0	0	0	130	14	0	0	0	0
Maryland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	398	100	11	96	191	0	0	442	15	97	229	0
Missouri.....	44	1	4	1	38	0	57	5	0	22	29	0	57	5	1	22	29	0
Montana.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	84	0	28	31	0	143	84	0	28	31	0
Nevada.....	411	226	1	72	112	0	1,245	276	12	399	558	0	1,656	502	13	471	670	0
New Mexico.....	393	14	4	163	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	393	14	4	163	212	0
Ohio.....	50	19	0	26	14	0	301	33	4	81	183	0	351	42	5	107	197	0
Oklahoma.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	94	1	0	39	0	134	94	1	0	39	0
Oregon.....	14,322	4,949	62	3,477	5,828	6	2,112	688	27	458	938	1	16,558	5,038	89	3,991	6,863	7
Texas.....	47	46	0	1	0	0	124	61	0	25	0	0	47	46	0	1	0	0
Utah.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	1	3	11	12	0	0	404	3	30	29	0
West Virginia.....	439	403	0	19	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	40,700	19,604	208	8,078	12,800	10	9,998	3,032	119	2,557	4,289	1	50,852	22,637	327	10,691	17,186	11



Grand total by years.							1919				
	Total im- ported.	Now em- ployed.	Died.	Deserted.	Returned.	Residence legalized.	Total im- ported.	Now em- ployed.	Died.	Deserted.	Returned.
1917.....	475	53	0	226	196	0					
1918.....	8,445	2,246	67	2,167	3,964	1					
1919.....	20,643	6,525	217	5,404	8,496	1					
1920.....	21,289	13,813	43	2,894	4,530	9					
Total.....	50,852	22,637	327	10,691	17,186	11	Texas: Government construction Mining.....	89 65	0 1	0 0	28 23
											61 36

Of the 17,186 laborers returned to Mexico, 153 (together with 14 children under 16 years of age not included in the figures) were deported under departmental warrants. Of this number, the expenses in the cases of 124 adults and 6 children were charged to the responsible importers. Of these, the Government has been reimbursed in the cases of 86 adults and 3 children in the amount of \$5,094.20. Reimbursement in the cases of the other 38 adults and 3 children is pending. The other 29 adults and 8 children were deported at Gov-  
ernment expense.

## 432 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

*Laborers imported under departmental exceptions during fiscal year 1920, by stations and months.*

	Brownsville.	Hidalgo.	Rio Grande City.	Laredo.	Eagle Pass.	Del Rio.	Presidio.	El Paso.	No. gales.	Calexico.	Total
July.....	243	92	0	130	531	55	5	6	0	0	1,062
August.....	348	150	0	132	724	115	5	80	391	0	1,945
September.....	61	55	0	57	457	111	87	547	2,649	0	4,024
October.....	21	27	0	253	352	188	0	1,672	1,812	0	4,325
November.....	56	42	0	211	212	126	0	536	567	0	1,750
December.....	10	33	0	4	21	82	0	168	130	0	448
January <sup>1</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
February.....	9	0	0	0	26	48	10	111	0	0	204
March.....	78	42	0	0	168	162	7	184	77	0	718
April.....	24	41	0	42	347	68	0	153	256	0	931
May.....	24	8	0	0	151	51	0	820	997	0	2,051
June.....	17	6	0	125	272	53	0	1,718	1,474	166	3,831
Total.	891	496	0	954	3,261	1,059	114	5,995	8,353	166	21,289

<sup>1</sup> Importations were discontinued at close of Dec. 31, 1919, and resumed under departmental order of Feb. 12, 1920.

## RULE 17-A.

The records of this office disclose but two cases of the character contemplated by the above caption arising in this district during the fiscal year just terminated, one being that of John Brockman, at large upon his own recognizance, and the other that of Gus Futris, in whose case the department canceled the outstanding warrant of arrest during the month of January last.

## APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION NOT ENTERTAINED BY REASON OF NONPAYMENT OF HEAD TAX.

It has been found almost impossible to maintain complete and accurate records of aliens whose applications for admission have not been entertained by reason of unwillingness or inability to pay head tax. The records of this office, however, disclose 555 such cases. It is safe to say, however, that this does not represent more than half of the total number so disposed of. Strange perhaps as it may seem, the inaccuracy and incompleteness of data concerning this phase of the immigration problem on this border are due primarily to causes beyond power to remedy under existing conditions. These causes are related directly to physical defects in the construction and arrangement of immigration stations. One illustration will suffice for the border. At El Paso certain classes of aliens are removed from the footbridge to the basement of the immigration building for primary inspection. Here, as is to be expected in dealing with aliens, a large proportion of whom are extremely ignorant and improvident, many thereof are found without sufficient funds to pay head tax. These are instructed to return to Juarez and provide themselves with the necessary money. They cross the river into Mexico, but just what proportion fail to renew their applications it is impossible to determine without further initial segregations and preparation of lists and subsequent checking, which would involve additional work wholly incommensurate in value with the results attained.

## REFUGEES.

As shown by the previous annual report of this office, there were remaining in the United States at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, 406 of the Chinese refugees who had accompanied the American expeditionary troops upon their withdrawal from Mexico in February, 1917, five of which number had been made the subject of departmental warrant proceedings.

During the fiscal year just terminated the five alien refugees who had been detained on departmental warrants were deported to China, 7 of the refugees departed for China at their own expense, 1 departed for Mexico at his own expense, and 2 died. One, who was permitted to proceed to San Francisco at his own request, in order that he might depart for China, failed to arrive in San Francisco, and evidently proceeded to some interior point where he would be safe from detection by officers of this service,

The remaining refugees, 390, are for the most part employed at various places under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army. On June 12, 1920, advices were received that the military reservation at Fort Bayard, N. Mex., had been transferred to the Public Health Service, and that this department had consented to the retention by the latter of the refugees theretofore employed in the hospital at that place, being 14 in number. The military authorities have likewise requested the Department of Labor to authorize the Public Health Service to employ 9 Chinese refugees who were detailed to perform labor in the hospital at Deming, N. Mex., it appearing that this hospital has also been transferred to the Public Health Service by the War Department.

The plan previously discussed of having the entire party of Chinese refugees conveyed to China by an Army transport seems to have been abandoned. No good reason is perceived why these inadmissible aliens should longer be permitted to remain in the United States, and this office has repeatedly, in independent communications to the bureau, recommended that appropriate disposition be made of them.

Other than as above indicated, the general situation with respect to refugees remains practically the same in this district as set forth in last year's annual report.

#### DEPORTATION UNDER DEPARTMENTAL WARRANTS AND VOLUNTARY RETURN TO THE COUNTRY WHENCE THEY CAME OF ALIENS FOUND ILLEGALLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

A total of 931 departmental warrants of arrest with deportation in view were issued during the year, embracing 25 Japanese, 33 Chinese, and 873 aliens of other nationalities, a large majority of whom were Mexicans. Last year this office pointed with pride to the fact that deportation proceedings had been instituted in the cases of more than double the total number above referred to. In other words, departmental warrants of arrest were issued in the preceding fiscal year in respect of 2,041 aliens, which was an increase of almost 100 per cent over the previous year. The fiscal year 1918 witnessed the institution of deportation proceedings against 1,024 aliens; the record for the year just closed, therefore, falls even short of that for the year 1917-18. It would be a cause for congratulation and gratification were this office able to interpret this tremendous falling off in deportation cases as an indication that not half as many aliens have unlawfully entered the United States through this district as in the previous year. Unfortunately, however, the incontrovertible facts not only preclude any such interpretation of the figures but are conclusive that in no period of the history of this service, since the organization of the district in 1907, have there been as many illegal entries as occurred during the year just closed. The patrols engaged in guarding the border during the fiscal year 1919 against the introduction of all manner of undesirable aliens were cut off at the close of said year. On August 18, 1919, a still further and most paralyzing reduction was made in the force. The writer foresaw the consequences and predicted them with an accuracy fully demonstrated by the figures now presented. There is no means of determining to the full the disastrous effects of those reductions in force or of accurately determining the number of undesirable aliens who found easy access to our country across the ungarded southern frontier while the officers "tied" to immigration stations engaged in routine administrative work received reports from every source of these incursions which they were helpless in the circumstances to prevent. The officer in charge at one port estimates that not less than 60,000 aliens entered surreptitiously in the vicinity of said port. The estimate may or may not be exaggerated. One fact the writer can state with assurance, however, and that is that practically any alien desirous of entering the United States and possessed of ordinary intelligence and persistence could readily find the means of so doing without fear of detection. In spite of the tremendous handicap imposed by the shortage in force and the multiplicity of duties imposed upon the shrunken forces at immigration stations 931 aliens were apprehended and proceeded against with expulsion in view, as hereinabove stated, in addition to 4,096 aliens who were permitted voluntarily to return to Mexico in lieu of the institution of formal deportation proceedings. Some of these were literally apprehended in droves by reason of the fact that they openly and apparently without fear took to the open highways afoot and by motor trucks.

In last year's annual report the writer concluded the chapter on deportations with the following statement:

"In other words, instead of apprehending some 6,000 aliens of all classes and degrees of undesirability following surreptitious entry, it is only reasonable to assume that approximately that many during the ensuing year will cross the frontier with absolute impunity and merge their identity with the alien population of the country."

This prediction has, unfortunately, been all too completely fulfilled.

In passing, the writer can not refrain from the observation that it is a sad commentary upon our Government's administration of the laws of the land that it should maintain expensive control stations along the frontier of nearly 3,000 miles, where officers are engaged in receiving and considering the applications of aliens for admission, rejecting those unfit, without providing that control in the areas between the stations necessary to render the work of said stations effective. In other words, to employ a homely simile, the border is closed at the spigot and open at the bung-hole.

The cases of 931 aliens arrested on departmental warrants during the year, as well as those involving 382 aliens pending from the fiscal year 1919 (1,313 in all), were disposed of as follows: Deported to Mexico, 676; deported to other countries, 61; warrants of arrest canceled by department, 145; transferred to other districts for deportation, 14; aliens escaped, or disappeared previous to arrest, 76; aliens died while proceedings were pending, 4; cases transferred to other districts for final action, 38; and pending June 30, 1920, 299.

But 1 Japanese was deported to Mexico, 23 having been deported to other countries, and 17 Japanese cases are now pending.

Seventeen Chinese were deported to Mexico and 14 to other countries; 10 cases involving Chinese persons are pending; 2 warrants were canceled and 1 Chinese was transferred to another district for deportation.

Aliens totaling 192 who had been arrested in other districts were deported through Mexican border ports.

#### ALIEN SEAMEN.

During the year 8,764 alien crewmen arrived on 996 vessels at ports within this district and were inspected by immigration officers. This total includes 1,152 Japanese and 1,139 Chinese seamen.

There were no Chinese or Japanese among the 12 alien seamen reported as having deserted.

Two hundred and sixty-nine seamen were discharged to reshipe, in addition to which there were 41 discharged seamen who applied for admission and were admitted on primary inspection.

Identification cards were issued to 1,131 alien seamen, including 263 Chinese seamen.

Nine seamen were landed for hospital treatment; 2 of this number were certified to be afflicted with a loathsome contagious disease. Six disabled seamen returned to their respective countries of embarkation in transit through the United States.

Five alien seamen were examined at ports in other districts and manifests forwarded to ports within this district, where the aliens were entered in statistics as admitted.

#### STOWAWAYS.

Two stowaways arrived at the port of San Pedro, one of whom was permitted to proceed, without inspection, to San Francisco, to which port notice was furnished, while the other escaped at San Pedro after the master of the vessel had been notified to detain him on board. The master of the vessel was served with notice of intention to fine under the terms of section 16.

There were no workaways reported as having arrived.

#### ESCAPES OF ALIENS, ALL CLASSES EXCLUSIVE OF SEAMEN, FROM VESSELS, STATIONS, AND OFFICERS.

There were seven escapes from detention quarters. In some of the cases warrants were being retained at the close of the year in the hope of reapprehending the escaped aliens.

In addition to the foregoing, 2 aliens under arrest on departmental warrants escaped and were subsequently recaptured and deported.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

During the year last past head tax collected totaled \$369,632; the Government was reimbursed in the sum of \$5,171.50 for deportation expenses incurred in effecting the return to Mexico of certain aliens admitted under the department's so-called exceptions to the contract-labor, head-tax, and illiteracy provisions of the immigration act; and there was collected through administrative fines and administrative forfeitures the sum of \$15,760, which does not include \$8,305, representing fines assessed by courts in criminal cases. In other words, \$390,563.50 represents the sum of money accruing to the Government through the operation of the service on the Mexican border, as against which there was expended for all purposes, including salaries, the sum of \$381,549.42, leaving a balance of \$9,014.08 net excess of receipts over and above expenditures. This balance, as previously indicated, does not include fines of \$8,305 assessed in criminal prosecutions resulting directly from the activities of immigration officers.

The allotment for last year was \$66,000. The disbursements therefrom were \$62,876.50. In order to keep within the said allotment, necessity for which action was repeatedly made manifest throughout the year, the strictest economies were enforced in every direction, even at the expense of leaving undone many important tasks, the accomplishment of which would have been rendered easily possible by a more liberal allotment. In order to prevent any possibility of incurring liabilities in excess of the sum provided, these economies cut deeper by a few thousand dollars than it now appears was necessary. A continuation of the policy of retrenchment which marked the past year (leaving undone many things of vital importance to a proper enforcement of the law), would make necessary at the least calculation an allotment of \$68,151.80, which small increase over last year would bring the sum total of expenditures for the ensuing year up to \$386,824.72. As indicated elsewhere in this report, however, it is confidently believed that if the additional officers needed to effectively enforce the laws in this district were supplied, the extra expense thereby incurred would be more than offset by the added revenue which would result from increased head-tax collections.

## FINES AND FORFEITURES.

Four fines, in the aggregate sum of \$510, were assessed for failure to furnish proper crew lists as required by section 36 of the immigration act. The fines, being for \$100, \$60, \$160, and \$190, respectively, and assessed in respect of 51 alien seamen, were paid and covered into the Treasury.

The master of one vessel was required to deposit the sum of \$300 to cover the amount of a prospective fine because of failure to detain on board an escaped alien stowaway, in violation of section 20.

Fines amounting to \$8,305 were assessed by courts in criminal prosecutions under the immigration and Chinese-exclusion acts.

There was paid into the courts the total sum of \$5,000, representing forfeited appearance bonds.

A judgment in the sum of \$1,000 was obtained by the Government in a contract labor case pending from the previous year. This amount, together with \$153.83 to cover interest and costs, was paid by the defendant company.

In eight cases where aliens failed to appear for deportation the release bonds theretofore furnished in their behalf were declared forfeited and the amount of the penalties paid without suit. One such bond was for \$2,000; five were for \$1,000 each; and two for \$500 each; or a total of \$8,000. Drafts covering these various forfeitures were sent to the Bureau of Immigration, and it is assumed that the entire amount has been covered into the Treasury.

In the last report mention was made of three suits in which the Government had obtained judgments against the sureties on forfeited release bonds, but in which the amounts thereof had not been paid. None of those judgments has yet been paid.

The sum of \$1,000 covering two forfeited transit bonds in the cases of 1 Japanese and 1 Chinese was paid and sent to the bureau, to be covered into the Treasury.

Action in one bond forfeiture case involving a Chinese transit has been deferred for further investigation to determine whether the equities of the case justify returning to the sureties the amount of said bond.

One suit was instituted during the year to recover the amount of penalty of a forfeited release bond, namely, \$500; this suit is still pending. No other suits were brought for recovery on bonds of any character.

#### CHINESE ARREST CASES.

During the year deportation proceedings were instituted against 3 Chinese aliens under the provisions of the Chinese-exclusion act. Eleven cases were pending from the previous fiscal year. As heretofore stated, the cases of 44 Chinese aliens, including 11 pending from the previous year, were handled on departmental process. There was thus a total of 58 Chinese handled under both judicial and immigration procedure, of whom 35 were deported, 4 were discharged by courts or warrants canceled, while 1 case was transferred to another district, leaving 18 cases pending.

The prophecy that the year would be marked by renewed activities on the part of Chinese smugglers has been justified. The vigilance and zeal of immigration officers resulted in frustrating several organized attempts to illegally introduce Chinese aliens from Mexico into the United States, with resultant criminal prosecution of the smugglers and deportation of the aliens. Thousands of Chinese in Mexico, believed to be awaiting favorable opportunity to surreptitiously enter the United States, can be permanently kept back only by augmenting the all too insufficient force now available for preventive work, by preserving the present lines of defense, and by reestablishing those which have, of necessity, been abandoned because of a shortage of men and money.

#### CHINESE EXEMPTS FOUND LABORING.

But one case of this character was brought to the attention of this office during the past year, and further investigation therein is necessary to conclusively establish that the status of the alien has in fact undergone a change.

#### CHINESE TRANSITS.

One hundred and sixty Chinese aliens were admitted at Mexican border ports to pass out at other ports within district No. 23; 858 were admitted to pass out at ports outside of district No. 23; and 2,036 were admitted at the port of San Francisco to depart through ports within district No. 23.

The demand for Chinese labor in the cotton fields of Lower California, Mexico, continues, and this, as well as the excellent opportunities naturally furnished to Chinese merchants and camp-following parasites of various classes by the concentration of thousands of Chinese workmen within a comparatively restricted area in that part of Mexico, unquestionably accounts for the fact that there has again been a large increase in the number of Chinese entering Mexico in transit over the number of those leaving that country and returning to China in transit through the United States; it being noted that of the total number admitted at San Francisco to proceed to Mexico through ports within this district, 1,906 went to Mexicali, which place is the headquarters of the cotton industry in Lower California. The greater number of the Chinese admitted at border ports to reenter Mexico through other border ports likewise proceeded to Mexicali.

The action of the Mexican authorities at Nogales, Sonora, in refusing admission to 15 Chinese aliens granted the transit privilege at San Francisco resulted in the issuance of general instructions by the bureau that no Chinese person should be granted the transit privilege with a view to enter Mexico until consent had first been obtained from the appropriate Mexican official insuring that such Chinese would be allowed to enter or reenter Mexico. This procedure, it is believed, will obviate future instances such as that which occurred at Nogales and which might have resulted in serious complications had the 15 aliens in question not been in the custody of guards of the Southern Pacific Co.

#### CRIMINAL CASES—IMMIGRATION.

Prosecutions numbering 111 were begun for criminal violations of the immigration laws during the past year, and 39 criminal cases were pending from the previous year. Convictions were secured in 54 instances, involving penalties aggregating 40 years and fines amounting to \$8,305. Of the convictions, 29 were for violation of section 4 of the immigration act (bringing in immoral

women); 14 for violations of section 8; and 9 for conspiracy to violate that section (unlawful entry of aliens); 1 for resisting an immigration officer; and 1 for attempt to bribe a Government officer.

The foregoing figures indicate a return to normal from the unusual condition which obtained during the previous year in that prosecutions for violations of section 4 exceeded in number those for violations of section 8 of the immigration act. Quite naturally prosecutions of all classes have been fewer in number than those of the preceding year for the reason that the extra units temporarily added to the immigration force in this district merely as a war measure, which made possible the signal results then accomplished in the apprehension of criminal violators of the various provisions of the immigration act, were withdrawn prior to the beginning of the present fiscal year, and that, for other causes elsewhere herein related, the force of this district has been below par in numerical strength and efficiency during the year.

The 54 convictions this year resulted in prison sentences of slightly more than 40 years and fines of \$8,305, as against sentences of approximately 37 years and fines of \$1,601 in the cases of 85 convictions during the previous year, or an increase of three years in the aggregate of sentences and \$6,704 in the total of fines imposed, notwithstanding a decrease of nearly 38 per cent in the number of convictions.

Approximately half of the cases in which the grand juries failed to indict were handled in the southern judicial district of Texas, although fewer prosecutions were there undertaken than in the western judicial district of Texas or the southern judicial district of California. It is believed that in no instance has the failure to indict been chargeable to the faulty preparation of cases by officers of this service.

In addition to the 3 defendants reported as having been prosecuted under the criminal provisions of the Chinese-exclusion act—more specifically, for conspiracy to violate section 11 thereof—6 other Chinese smugglers were proceeded against for violation of the immigration act, 1 for straight violation of section 8 thereof and 5 for conspiracy to violate that section. These 6 cases were in the southern district of California, where the United States attorney's staff considers it preferable to proceed against such smugglers under the immigration act, where possible, rather than under the Chinese-exclusion act, as this course saves the Government from the burden of making and sustaining certain allegations seemingly required in prosecutions under the second-mentioned act but not under the immigration act. In one case the contraband Chinese were indicted with the smugglers but were not further prosecuted, inasmuch as they voluntarily testified as witnesses for the Government against the other defendants.

#### CIVIL SUITS.

One civil suit involving contract-labor violation originated in this district during the year, resulting in acquittal by the jury. Three cases were pending from the fiscal year 1919, in 1 of which conviction resulted, carrying with it a penalty of \$1,000. The 2 remaining cases are still pending.

#### HABEAS CORPUS.

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, there was pending in a United States district court within this immigration district one case involving an alien who after having been ordered deported on departmental warrant applied for writ of habeas corpus. Applications for writs were made during the year on behalf of 11 other aliens arrested within this district on departmental warrants. In 8 cases the courts denied the applications for writs; in 3 cases writs were granted and the petitioners ordered released from further custody by this service. One of the 12 cases before the lower courts was pending without action at the close of the fiscal year just ended.

Seven of the aliens whose petitions for writs were denied appealed to the circuit courts of appeals; 1 is awaiting deportation, action in his case having been deferred by the department.

At the close of the previous fiscal year 8 cases of the character covered by this topic were pending in circuit courts of appeals upon appeal from the action of the lower courts in having denied applications for writs on behalf of aliens originally arrested in this district on departmental warrants and ordered deported. In 2 of these cases the courts of first instance were within this

immigration district, while in the other 6 cases—5 of which were inadvertently omitted from mention in the last previous report of this district—the habeas corpus proceedings were undertaken in another district to which the aliens had been conveyed for deportation.

In 3 cases the appellate courts dismissed the appeals of the aliens. It is reported that the department suspended deportation of one of these aliens who was in San Francisco when action was taken by the court. The other 2 aliens were, following the mandate of the court of appeals, conveyed to New Orleans for further detention until deportation could be effected.

The latest information available indicates that 12 of the 15 cases before the circuit courts of appeals—including the 7 appealed during the year—were pending without action at the close of the fiscal year covered by this report.

One of the cases appealed from the district courts during the year was that of Akira Ono, in which, as stated in the last previous report of this office, attack was made upon the immigration procedure for expelling Japanese aliens alleged to have entered the United States in violation of the so-called passport provisions of the immigration act, i. e., the sixth proviso of section 3, and rule 11. From a reading of the decision of Judge Bledsoe, of the United States district court at Los Angeles, in this case it appears that he took the position that the President's proclamation of 1913 is still in effect as to Japanese and Korean aliens; that any such aliens who illegally entered the United States prior to the passage of the immigration act of February 5, 1917, may be deported as provided by section 19 thereof; and that in such cases there is a five-year retrospective limitation. As to the language used in the warrant of deportation, namely, that the alien entered "in violation of the sixth proviso of section 3 of the immigration act of 1917," whereas his entry in fact occurred in the year 1915, before the said act became operative, the court intimated that this was merely a "technical inaccuracy in the statement of the charge against him," which in itself is not sufficient to impair the validity of the warrant proceedings.

The other 6 cases appealed from the adverse decisions of the district courts involve facts similar to or identical with those in the Akira Ono case. The attorneys announced that if the decision of the appellate court in that case is adverse to the alien, the appeals of the other 6 aliens would be withdrawn.

#### COURT DECISIONS.

The only court decision of sufficient importance to deserve special mention herein was that of the United States district court of Los Angeles upholding the power of the Secretary to deport Japanese laborers on the ground that they entered in violation of the sixth proviso of section 3 (rule 11). That decision is discussed at greater length under the heading "Habeas corpus."

#### WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

The expression "white-slave matters," as has been stated in previous annual reports, has by common consent and general usage come to be accepted as properly embracing data respecting sexual immorality in general rather than data relating merely to enforcement of the so-called white-slave law or Mann Act, for which officers of this service, strictly speaking, are not held responsible. The following facts and figures therefore deal with the subject so far only as results attained from enforcement of kindred provisions of various immigration acts are concerned:

#### EXCLUSIONS.

There were debarred during the year a total of 90 aliens of the sexually immoral classes. Of this number 87 were of the Mexican race, 2 of the Spanish, and 1 of the Syrian race. Of the Mexicans 1 male and 1 female were excluded for adultery, 40 males were excluded as bringing women or girls for an immoral purpose, 34 as women or girls coming for an immoral purpose, 10 as prostitutes, and 1 male as supported in whole or in part by the proceeds of prostitution. The 3 aliens other than Mexicans were males and were excluded as bringing women or girls for an immoral purpose.

#### DEPORTATIONS.

Of the 737 aliens arrested within this district and expelled from the country during the year 126 were charged with being of the sexually immoral classes, as follows: 33 women coming for an immoral purpose; 44 prostitutes; 25



procurers and persons bringing women and girls for an immoral purpose; 3 found receiving, sharing in, or deriving benefit from the earnings of prostitutes; 4 persons found employed by, in, or in connection with a house of prostitution; 17 who had returned to the United States following deportation or exclusion on grounds of sexual immorality. Of the 126 enumerated 119 were of the Mexican race and nationality.

#### PROSECUTIONS.

Of the convictions secured in this district during the past year in criminal proceedings for violation of the immigration act, 29 were of persons charged with violating the so-called white-slave provisions thereof—12 for bringing or attempting to bring into the United States women or girls for the purpose of prostitution or other immoral purpose, and 17 for having returned to the United States subsequent to exclusion or deportation upon grounds of sexual immorality. Indictments against 2 persons charged with having brought women or girls for an immoral purpose and against 1 who maintained a woman for an immoral purpose after her entry were dismissed. The cases of 2 persons charged with having brought women or girls for an immoral purpose were not presented to the grand jury. The grand jury failed to return indictments in the cases of 5 persons charged with having brought women or girls for an immoral purpose and 3 who returned to the United States subsequent to exclusion or deportation as members of the immoral classes. Two persons charged with having brought women or girls to the United States for the purpose of prostitution or other immoral purpose failed to appear for trial and their appearance bonds were declared forfeited. Four persons charged with having imported women or girls for an immoral purpose and 4 charged with having returned to the United States after deportation or exclusion as members of the immoral classes are awaiting trial, and 2 charged with having brought women or girls for an immoral purpose are fugitives from justice. There were no acquittals in the courts of persons charged with violation of section 4 of the immigration act.

#### CONTRACT LABOR.

Investigations were conducted during the year in 37 cases of alleged violation of the contract-labor provisions of the immigration act which arose in this district. Seven of these investigations were conducted by section 24 inspectors and the remainder by regular immigrant inspectors. During the entire year there has been one section 24 inspector stationed at El Paso, and for a portion of the year another such officer has been located in southern California.

But one suit was instituted, this having been a case which was pending at the close of the previous year. The jury at the direction of the court returned a verdict in favor of the defendant. Several cases of alleged contract labor violations which arose in this district are now pending in the department, which will determine whether the facts are such as to justify request of the Attorney General that he authorize United States attorneys to institute suits against the importers.

The explanation of the relatively small number of suits undertaken in proportion to the number of investigations handled under this topic is, as stated in reports for previous years, that in the majority of such cases the investigations show that the violations of law are the result of ignorance rather than design, or that the financial condition of the importers is such that the Government could not secure satisfaction of judgments if obtained, so that the incurring of the expenses necessarily incident to the institution and maintenance of court proceedings would not be justified.

Two suits were pending without trial at the end of the fiscal year just closed.

#### SMUGGLING OPERATIONS IN GENERAL.

There is perhaps no subject relating to the enforcement of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws on the border of greater importance or one concerning which more can be written than that connoted by the caption appearing above.

The suppression of smuggling operations is a problem which has, from the very inception of the reorganization of this district in July, 1907, continuously

maintained rank of first importance in the administration of affairs on this border. It is only necessary to consult a physical map of the territory paralleling the international border from the Pacific to the Gulf to perceive the tremendous possibilities for illicit traffic of aliens. From the Pacific to El Paso the boundary is an imaginary line marked off by monuments; from El Paso to the Gulf the Rio Grande constitutes a natural but ever-changing line of demarcation between the two Republics. The latter with its meanderings, together with the land boundary mentioned, presents a stretch of frontier easily 3,000 miles in extent, traversed by innumerable roads, trails, fords, etc. Along this frontier there are 19 points at which immigration officers are stationed, with an average distance between each of these stations of over 150 miles, which areas are in the main unguarded excepting where deserts or other natural obstacles interpose their own barriers to travel. Any figures or estimates, therefore, as to the character and extent of smuggling operations are inconclusive at best, since they must in the very nature of things be deduced from information resulting from the apprehension of aliens and smugglers. In other words, we must catch our smuggler or our alien before we can count him. We can not count the aliens and smugglers who successfully avoid detection.

In previous annual reports the subject of "Smuggling operations" has been treated in more or less of a general way, special phases thereof being presented separately from year to year. This was particularly true of last year's report under this caption, in which the Japanese phase of smuggling operations was featured. In order to present a more vivid and vital portrayal of existing conditions and the innumerable and diversified problems confronting immigration officers on the Mexican border in dealing with this particular class of illegal activities a "close-up" picture is deemed desirable, to the accomplishment of which, it occurs to this office, no better means are available than excerpts from reports from the officers in charge of several of the more important stations. These reports supply an abundance of first-hand information with many interesting side lights, the vigor and force of all of which are preserved, a consummation impossible in any attempt at epitomization.

*Office of inspector in charge, Brownsville, Tex.*

"\* \* \* There always has been and always will be considerable smuggling of both aliens and dutiable goods along this section of the Mexican border. There are numerous small rowboats and rafts along the Rio Grande River, owned by persons on both the Mexican and American sides.

"In my opinion there are perhaps as much or more smuggling and surreptitious entries of aliens between ports now \* \* \* than ever before in the history of the Mexican border. The inducements or compelling reasons for this big increase in surreptitious entries are as follows:

- (a) The passport regulations and the expenses incident to securing passports, photographs, visés, etc.
- (b) The head-tax requirements.
- (c) The illiteracy provisions.
- (d) The absence of any patrol officers to prevent such illegal crossings.

"Many of the aliens so crossing are healthy and desirable farm laborers; they are badly needed on this side, and readily find employment and are soon absorbed into the respective communities. Also many of these same aliens would come in at the legal ports were it not for the restrictions above mentioned, which exist at all the legal ports under the present laws and which restrictions present insurmountable obstacles to many otherwise desirable Mexican aliens. Also, of course, numerous undesirable aliens, including the diseased, the immoral, the criminal, and the public-charge element, attempt to secure surreptitious entry after being excluded at the legal ports, and patrol officers along the Mexican border would constitute the most practical means of reducing and combating this form of law violations."

*Office of inspector in charge, Tucson, Ariz.*

"There have been no concerted or organized smuggling activities or operations disclosed during the year. Some few contraband Chinese have been apprehended, but the circumstances indicated that their surreptitious entries were unassisted. The only attempt at Chinese smuggling discovered was that

disclosed by the apprehension at Tempe, Ariz., of a colored automobile driver and an ex-soldier who had conveyed two Chinese from Nogales by automobile. The ex-soldier and one Chinaman were convicted for conspiracy to violate section 11 of the exclusion act, and one Chinaman for violation of the passport regulations, the colored driver being found not guilty by a jury. Effort to secure revocation of the driver's license, through the State corporation commission, proved unsuccessful. The payment of a reward of \$100 to the police officer who caused the arrest no doubt served to stimulate the interest and activity of other officers, and a similar practice under similar circumstances should seemingly be observed whenever possible.

"Officers of the Tucson station have endeavored to frustrate so far as possible lawlessly disposed automobile drivers who profit by carrying aliens entering unlawfully. With the two inspectors only (three, with the inspector in charge) assigned to this station, it has been impossible adequately to perform this important work, in view of the very considerable volume of investigation and warrant cases that have been handled. Only recently an automobile from Nogales, driven by an American heretofore prosecuted for infractions of the law, was found to contain 10 illiterate or otherwise inadmissible Mexican laborers destined to employment in the interior and the driver required to return the load to Nogales, a distance of 70 miles, at his own expense; evidence disclosing violation of the contract-labor laws could not be adduced. This very essential work of auto traffic from border points will be given every possible attention during the coming year."

*Office of inspector in charge, Douglas, Ariz.*

"No organized smuggling was detected here during the year just ended. There are no mounted inspectors or other officers available at this station for outside duty and smugglers could operate with little chance of being apprehended or detected in the immediate vicinity. As much attention as possible was given to this matter, however, as our limited force permitted, but we could not do much other than in a general way.

"The imaginary line separating the United States from Mexico also favors illegal crossings, and doubtless a large number of aliens smuggle themselves into the United States along the border where there are no officers to prevent them nor to investigate among the alien residents. After their entry these soon lose their identity. Automobiles have conveyed aliens into the United States at unprotected points, which is any place sufficiently distant to escape the observation of the immigration office, and also through the regular port of entry, when no inspector is on duty, it being noted that there are not enough officers to cover this port day and night. These conditions will continue so long as sufficient help to control them is withheld."

*Office of inspector in charge, Eagle Pass, Tex.*

"On August 18, 1919, the four mounted watchmen assigned to this station were furloughed. Since that date the number of officers and employees has been barely sufficient to handle routine business, thereby practically leaving the border unguarded. There are three or four Mexicans who live in Piedras Negras, Mexico, opposite this city, who have at times given this office considerable trouble by smuggling aliens, but in order to apprehend them it is necessary to detail men who are able to perform continuous duty. These smugglers seem to make it a practice to only convey aliens to the middle of the Rio Grande and in no event farther than to the American bank of said river. Notwithstanding the difficulties which this office has had to contend with, the number of aliens who were apprehended and permitted to return voluntarily to Mexico is 355.

"At times this office has not been able to detail a single man to outside work, and whenever one or two could be spared watchmen were used. Only in rare cases were inspectors detailed to this class of work. Only one smuggler was apprehended, he being Francisco Cortinas, who served four and a half months in jail after conviction."

*Office of inspector in charge, San Antonio, Tex.*

"The particular smuggling operations called to the attention of this office \* \* \* have been those (originating at) Laredo and its adjacent territory. The bulk of these persons (smuggled aliens) has been of the peon class of

Mexicans \* \* \* brought to San Antonio, Tex., by various persons operating automobile lines between Laredo and San Antonio, Tex., connected with Mexican employment agencies here, interested in distributing these Mexicans to farmers, factories, and railroad companies.

"There is no need of this office enlarging on the methods and manner of preventing the bringing in of these persons from Mexico as your office is fully informed along these lines and knows that the remedy is sufficient help along the border to prevent smuggling. It is very much to be regretted that the smuggling has reached the proportions that it has, for it is the personal belief of the writer that at least 5,000 smuggled peons have come into the United States in an illegal manner and have been distributed to various institutions needing labor in Texas. It is the belief of this office that the bulk of these laborers has not gone out of Texas for employment.

"Officers at this station have made many personal trips to the various agencies, and made many trips over the country roads, and interviewed the drivers of automobiles and have tried in various ways to reduce the bringing in of Mexicans illegally, but it seems apparently to have amounted to very little, and the only way that I can see to counteract this is to place enough men along the border to patrol the river efficiently and it is believed that there would be a cessation in this particular operation.

"Aliens are advised on the Mexican side that it a foolish procedure to apply legally for admission to the United States and submit themselves to the indignities of examination by the American officers, when they can go up the river 1 or 2 miles above or below Laredo and cross much cheaper, and when they are once in this country are able to go to any part that they desire."

*Office of inspector in charge, Nogales, Ariz.*

"During February, 1920, William Carter and George Tanaska smuggled the Chinese aliens Wong Yoke and Lee Kong Chong from Mexico into the United States at Nogales, Ariz. The party was taken into custody by the immigration officers attached to the Phoenix station. The matter was handled and reported by the Tucson office. This is the only instance of Chinese smuggling that has arisen at this port during the present fiscal year. It is believed that no organized effort has been made to smuggle aliens into the country, for the simple reason that it is wholly unnecessary. All that anyone, alien or citizen, in Nogales, Mexico, needs to do to get into the country is to simply walk across the line at either Morley Avenue or at the railroad crossing in Nogales, Ariz., without baggage, and, generally speaking, no questions will be asked by the officers on the American side. As has been stated over and over again in this report, the immigration force is so heavily burdened with inspection work that no one can be regularly assigned to line duty to prevent illegal entries and departures."

*Office of inspector in charge, Laredo, Tex.*

"During the year the smuggling of aliens into the United States attained proportions that should have been alarming. It is estimated that 60,000 aliens entered without inspection within the jurisdiction of this port. On July 1, 1919, the force was reduced by discontinuing all passport employees. As the passport work was continued, immigration employees were taken from their work to do that of another department. There were some resignations. The vacancies were not filled. On August 18, 1919, the last mounted man was furloughed without pay, and the river was left unguarded. The only difficulty any alien experienced was at the international footbridge, where he was trying to enter in accordance with law. Those excluded by the board had only to return to Nuevo Laredo, employ a smuggler with the \$8 head tax that had been refunded to him, and enter the United States in defiance of the regulations. In most instances the work of the board in excluding those not admissible was entirely lost.

"On account of the great number of aliens arriving in Nuevo Laredo, numerous gangs of smugglers were organized on the Mexican side with their correspondents on the American side. The business was so remunerative that the smugglers bought automobiles and motor trucks with which to handle this illegitimate traffic. It is safe to say that enough money in the way of head tax has been lost to the Government at this port to pay the entire expense of the station twice over.

"The money loss to the Government is, comparatively, of little consequence when compared with the loss of the respect for the law that has been brought upon us by its nonenforcement.

"It will take much time and work to break up the gangs of smugglers now operating, and with the present force it can never be done."

*Office of inspector in charge, Los Angeles, Calif.*

"The term 'Smuggling operations' standing at the head of this section of the report would apply, of course, to the illegal introduction of aliens of any nationality into the United States, but the term has come to mean in the minds of immigration officers operations designed to introduce oriental aliens into this country illegally. This is due to the fact that Mongolians (Japanese and Chinese) are the only races which, to any considerable extent, offer sufficient remuneration to appeal to the cupidity of men to aid in their surreptitious entry. During the past year there has been no indication of smuggling, properly so called, of any other nationalities than Japanese and Chinese in this district.

"There seems little to add on this subject to what was said in the last annual report from this office and in yours to the bureau. Considerably fewer Japanese aliens have been arrested during the last than during the preceding year, though immigration officers have been no less vigilant and active. The fact is due to several causes. Many of those arrested during the preceding year were unaware of recent departmental ruling that Japanese aliens more than three years in the country and less than five years might, nevertheless, be deported under section 3 and rule 11, and hence frankly admitted illegal residence more than three years prior to arrest, but in many cases less than five. When the department's intention in this respect became known, alien Japanese, when investigated, uniformly claim a legal residence of more than five years, and since the burden of proof to the contrary is upon the Government deportation in practically all such cases during the past year has proved impossible. A further reason is found in the vigorous and successful prosecution of not only those persons involved in the smuggling of Japanese aliens but those found harboring them subsequent to their illegal entry. (See this report under 'Criminal prosecutions.') Whereas the numerous Japanese farms in the Imperial Valley contiguous to the border formerly employed Japanese aliens almost exclusively, investigation during the past year discloses that these farms are employing persons of other nationalities to a larger and larger extent than hitherto, explaining to the inspectors that they prefer to take no chances of a prosecution for harboring aliens of their own race. This salutary effect is of immense advantage in view of the fact that heretofore practically all Japanese ranches in the Imperial Valley were 'way stations' for aliens of the Japanese race who had just succeeded in crossing the land border surreptitiously, whereas such illegal entrants for the most part must now get speedily away from the border by rail or automobile. This simplifies the problem for immigration officers, who by stationing themselves at a few strategic points stand a reasonable chance of apprehending the aliens and their smugglers.

"The difficulty in making this plan thoroughly effective is found in the lack of sufficient men to station at these strategic points and to cover all railroad trains leaving the vicinity of the border. Such points are covered, of course, when advance information of a smuggling deal is received, by means of temporarily concentrating officers at such points from their regular positions and duties. The logical procedure, of course, is to increase the force to such an extent as to render it possible to continue covering these strategic points and thus 'bottling up' negotiable routes from the border. Still another contributing cause to the reduction in the number of Japanese arrests is due to the prosperous industrial conditions in that portion of the Imperial Valley just south of the border. An incentive to smuggle into the United States is not particularly strong when a Japanese laborer can have continuous employment south of the border at wages ranging from \$3.50 to \$5 a day. The writer will not undertake to state that all Japanese effecting surreptitious entry from south of the border during the last fiscal year were apprehended, but for the reasons above set forth he is of the opinion that comparatively few of such aliens have avoided immigration officers during the last 12 months. That which particularly confronts this office now is the maintenance and strengthening of the immigration force to an extent not only sufficient to meet present conditions but to meet the anticipated influx of Japanese and Chinese aliens when

industrial conditions south of the border may become less favorable. A vigorous opposition to Japanese immigration—legitimate and illegitimate—in California has given rise to the suspicion by many persons that illegal entry of Japanese by land and sea is greater than the facts justify and to the belief that the Federal Government should establish defenses sufficient in personnel and equipment to absolutely prevent any additions to the Japanese population of the United States by this means. Thirty additional men properly equipped in southern California will unquestionably accomplish this.

"But one of the two immigration launches has been in commission since the launches were returned in the spring of 1919 by the Navy. This launch is doing excellent preventive work, and the writer is thoroughly convinced that its active operation has prevented potential smugglers in engaging in operations by sea and hundreds of Japanese fishing boats from illegally introducing their countrymen from Mexico as an incident to their ordinary vocation. There are some 600 fishing boats operating out of the port of San Pedro and some 200 out of the port of San Diego, and during the year this launch has kept these boats under surveillance. This boat is the only eye of the Immigration Service along this coast and should unquestionably be kept in active commission.

"During the year sporadic cases have been developed indicating a resumption of Chinese smuggling by automobile from the vicinity of Mexicali, Mexico. The Chinese coolie population of that section of Mexico is much greater than the Japanese population and approximates perhaps some 7,000. Twenty-six Chinese aliens who had just effected surreptitious entry have been arrested during the year. Eight of these had employed a white man with a high-powered automobile to take them from the border to San Francisco. A Hawaiian and an American were employed by three others to smuggle them in and deliver them at Los Angeles. All were arrested and the smugglers prosecuted and convicted. The organization proposed for preventing Japanese smuggling will at the same time effectively prevent the large possibility of Chinese smuggling from the same source.

"The preparation of this report was suspended at this point to give attention to an inspector suffering from two gunshot wounds at the hands of a smuggler. At 10.15 o'clock last night at one of the strategic points on the automobile highway leading from the border and referred to in the preceding discussion Immigrant Inspector M. L. Chaffin stopped two Mexicans for the purpose of searching their automobile for contraband aliens. As it now appears, the two Mexicans were bootleggers instead of oriental smugglers, but they nevertheless immediately opened fire on the inspector, the first shot striking him in the right arm. As soon as possible the inspector got his own revolver into action in his left hand and the gun battle raged until the inspector's revolver was empty, and one of the smugglers still shooting. The inspector hurried to his own automobile for another revolver and upon returning to the smuggler's machine found one of them dead and the other fled. This incident is mentioned briefly in this report for the reason that it is such an apt and conclusive demonstration of foregoing recommendations that the immigration force in southern California be immediately augmented. While it is absolutely necessary to do exactly such work as was done last night by this courageous inspector, it is little less than a crime to permit officers to undertake such work except when operating in pairs, and this office will instruct the inspectors to refrain from doing this class of work alone in the future and when, as is usually the case, a second inspector or watchman is unavailable for such a detail that work will go undone until such time as means may be found to increase the force. This is the second gun battle between immigration officers and smugglers during the last fiscal year, and it is only a cause for wonder that even other and more disastrous gun fights have not occurred. These smugglers can not be caught by granting them 'absent treatment,' and the officers must go where the smuggling is going on, equipped and ready to meet desperate resistance, and surely a great Government will not expect nor permit its servants to attempt such business single handed and against odds for a compensation not even sufficient to purchase the necessities of life."

The enactment of national prohibition legislation has added immeasurably to and complicated the problems confronting immigration officers on this border in attempts at suppression of smuggling operations in general. The actual smuggling of alcoholic liquors into the United States from Mexico has steadily grown until it has now assumed serious proportions. This smuggling is of two classes—the hip-pocket variety, which does not especially concern or interfere

with immigration officers in the performance of their duties, and the larger operations where the contraband is brought over in bulk. In the latter class of cases vehicles of various kinds are employed—rafts, boats, wagons, automobiles, and men—the latter usually conveying the liquor in gunny sacks, two of three dozen bottles to the sack. These activities are, of course, carried on usually under cover of darkness and at points where Government officers are unlikely to be encountered. The persons engaged in the smuggling are almost invariably Mexicans, so then it becomes quite as much an immigration problem as a prohibition problem. The smugglers being aliens and entering clandestinely at points other than those designated by the Secretary violate the immigration law. Immigration officers were more active before their numbers were so greatly decreased in suppressing this form of lawlessness than they have been within more recent months. The work of preventing the clandestine entry of aliens is by reason of the introduction of the liquor-smuggling factor attended by hazards wholly unknown before the enactment of prohibition legislation. Unlike the smuggler of contraband Chinese or contraband narcotics, the smuggler of contraband liquor usually has his own money actually invested in the smuggled merchandise, amounting oftentimes to many thousands of dollars. He will not, without desperate resistance, permit himself to be arrested and his contraband cargo confiscated. He shoots, shoots first, and shoots to kill as soon as he is challenged. Hardly a week passes that there is not a gun fight with liquor smugglers along the border participated in by immigration officers. The casualties so far have been Inspector Hill, United States Public Health Service, killed; Mounted Inspector Dunnaway, thumb shot off; Mounted Watchman Hopkins, killed; Mounted Watchman Childress, killed; Inspector Bernard, killed; Inspector Chaffin, now seriously if not mortally wounded. If immigration officers are to make any pretense of preventing the unlawful entry of aliens into the United States across the Mexican border they must be prepared to encounter "booze" smugglers, and in justice to themselves and for self-protection they should in no case be permitted to work in groups of less than two men each, an arrangement which during the past year has not always been possible, owing to shortages in the force. Sufficient men should be supplied to meet the situation on the Mexican border and to make it possible to establish "controls" at various strategic points where travel from the line must converge.

The new passport regulations requiring \$10 for a visé will, without doubt, afford an added incentive to the long list of those heretofore existing for aliens to seek clandestine entry. A \$10 visé fee superimposed upon an \$8 head tax can not be regarded by the most ardent proponent of restrictive legislation or taxation for revenue as calculated to encourage observance of law, and unless prompt and drastic means are afforded of guarding the border it is a foregone conclusion that illegal entries will continue to multiply.

Running through all of the foregoing quoted reports from various officers in charge is the insistent demand for more and better men with which to effectively enforce the law. Better men can only be had by establishment of a higher scale of pay.

#### OPERATION OF THE ILLITERACY PROVISIONS OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT.

In last year's annual report, in the chapter devoted to a discussion of immigration to the border, special attention was given to the subject of illiterate aliens. In general, the statements then made apply with equal force to conditions obtaining during the past year in respect of illiterates, therefore the writer will not go over the same ground covered in the preceding report.

It is difficult, if not quite impossible, to ascertain with any degree of definiteness to what extent the illiteracy provisions of the immigration act result in affecting the tide of immigration to the Mexican border and the extent to which it operates in excluding those aliens seeking admission to this country. It may be stated as a general proposition that the knowledge that illiteracy is a cause for exclusion has become quite widely disseminated throughout Mexico and deters many aliens from coming to the border. On the other hand, the knowledge that illiterate aliens may and do enter under the department's exceptions is likewise becoming generally disseminated, with the result that there is, of course, a counter stimulation. It is impossible to balance one factor against the other and deduce a satisfactory conclusion as to the extent to which the illiteracy provisions deter aliens from seeking admission. In this connec-

tion, however, it may be said that out of a test run of 5,000 aliens at Nogales and 5,000 aliens at El Paso it was found that approximately 50 per cent of those admitted under the department's exceptions were illiterate, the other 50 per cent being able to read.

As in the preceding 26 months during which the illiteracy provisions of the immigration act were effective, it has been the practice during the fiscal year just closed, owing to the utter inadequacy of the force to bear all illiteracy cases before boards of special inquiry, to simply inform illiterate applicants of the provisions of the inhibitions of the law applicable to them and permit voluntary withdrawal of their applications. The difficulties attending the maintenance of any systematic and accurate record of applications thus withdrawn have been alluded to elsewhere in this report in a discussion of the cases of aliens whose applications were withdrawn by reason of nonpayment of head tax. Under the caption "Recommendations and suggestions for the betterment of the service" discussion is had of certain needful changes in the regulations designed to relieve the enforcement of the illiteracy provisions of the immigration act of certain unnecessary hardships, the most serious of which has grown out of delays in the disposition of cases appealed under the seventh proviso to section 3 of the immigration act and subdivision 1 of rule 16 of the regulations. In some cases two and three months have elapsed between the date of original application and receipt of the Secretary's decisions, which have generally been favorable to the applicant. Many of these applicants have been domiciled aliens seeking to return to their families, property, and employment in this country. These delays, as indicated, have been due almost entirely to cumbersome procedure, and often the victims thereof, being possessed of barely sufficient funds to pay their transportation home, have suffered keenly, and finally in despair have abandoned their applications and in many instances clandestinely entered the United States.

It is perhaps unnecessary to allude to the fact that extreme caution is necessary in applying the illiteracy test, especially where an alien is accompanied by or is coming to an alleged relative, whose status largely determines that of the applicant. More frequently than not it is impossible to positively and conclusively determine whether the relationship alleged actually exists. Caution is also necessary in applying the test since the statute does not state with what facility the applicant must be able to read, whether fluently or in a hesitating, stumbling manner. No standard being established, officers must exercise their own discretion as to whether the applicant has proved his ability to read. The collateral investigations necessary add immeasurably to the work of administrative officers at the ports.

#### DISTRIBUTION AND EMPLOYMENT OF LABOR.

The bureau has heretofore called for a discussion in annual reports of the distribution and employment of labor. Since the establishment of the United States Employment Service immigration officers have as a matter of course practically ceased to function in the respects contemplated by the caption to this chapter. There are numerous private employment agencies throughout this district. Any cooperation with these agencies is, for various reasons, impossible. It is not the function of immigration officers to actively participate in the distribution and employment of labor. Many of these labor agencies serve a useful purpose and conduct their affairs with fairness, intelligence, and respect for law; many, on the other hand, are simply clearing houses for smuggled aliens. Where it is possible to prove this and the facts necessary to a successful prosecution, steps are promptly taken so to do.

#### ANARCHISTS.

Investigations were conducted in 63 cases, in 38 of which warrants of arrest were served, action thereon being as follows: Aliens deported, 5; transferred to other districts for deportation, 2; escaped, 2; died, 1; warrants of arrest unexecuted and canceled, 8 and 19, respectively; and 1 case deferred by the department for three months, the alien involved meanwhile being released on \$1,000 bond.

#### ARRESTS OF DRAFT EVADERS AND DESERTERS.

Since the cessation of active hostilities signaled by the signing of the armistice in November, 1918, necessity for the maintenance of measures with the suppression of all forms of alien enemy activities in view has steadily de-



increased until it now practically ceases to exist. The apprehension of draft evaders and deserters continues, but to a somewhat lessened degree, it is true, to engage the attention of officers of this service. The total of the results of activities of this nature may be summed up in the statement that 374 offenders of the character referred to were arrested during the past year. The draft evaders were turned over to officials of the Department of Justice and the deserters to the military authorities for such action by the departments, respectively, immediately concerned as might be deemed appropriate by them in the premises.

#### COOPERATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It is utterly impossible within the limitation of a report of this character to go deeply into the myriad details of the activities of immigration officers and employees in cooperating with other departments of the Government, nor does it seem especially necessary so to do in any event, particularly since the bureau's and department's interest in the nature and scope of these activities was directed chiefly to their bearing upon the prosecution of the war. Peace-time cooperation as distinguished from war-time cooperation has characterized the relations of officers of this service with those of other departments of the Government during the past year. Reference has elsewhere been had in this report to the large number of draft evaders apprehended and delivered to officers of the Department of Justice, and deserters apprehended and delivered to the military authorities. Immigration officers have upon their own initiative and otherwise actively engaged in the detection and prevention of forms of lawlessness and the prosecution of offenders too numerous to mention.

#### CHINESE INVESTIGATIONS.

Applications covering Chinese return certificates were considered in 10 instances—merchants, 8, and natives, 2—all of which were granted.

#### INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations were conducted in 265 cases involving applicants for admission; after temporary admission, 20; after admission on bond, 19; in warrant cases, 930; in naturalization matters, 162; in miscellaneous matters, 471; and 4,096 investigations in the cases of aliens who were permitted to return voluntarily to Mexico. In addition, there were 16 investigations in warrant cases and 59 in miscellaneous matters covering alien enemies.

There were also 116 Chinese applicants for admission, investigations in whose cases were conducted. Preinvestigations of status were obtained in 7 instances in district No 23 and 301 in other districts, 98 of which covered exemptions, 151 natives, and 52 laborers; in addition to 2 after temporary admission; 33 in warrant cases; 6 to determine lawful residence; 30 to determine genuineness of certificates of residence and identity, resulting in the cancellation of such certificates and 6 to determine whether duplicate certificates of residence or identity should be issued. Investigations were had in 80 miscellaneous matters.

The grand total of investigations of all classes aggregated 6,619.

#### SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

Social work for the benefit of aliens in this district is carried on mainly in the western half of the district or in communities located west of and including El Paso. Very little in the way of welfare work of the character referred to is, with the possible exception of San Antonio, observed in the eastern half of the district. Generally speaking, organizations maintained by contributions from local sources and known as Associated Charities include the welfare of aliens as well as that of citizens within the scope of their activities. The volume of work performed by these associations, depending as they do upon voluntary subscriptions from philanthropically disposed persons, is in direct proportion to the population served, and as is natural in a sparsely settled country such as the Southwest the extent of the work done does not compare with that of similar societies operating within large centers of population, and particularly at the large seaports.

## SETTLEMENTS OF ALIENS.

In last year's annual report for this district, under the heading "Smuggling operations in general and settlements of aliens," considerable space was devoted to a discussion of the subject of Japanese colonies or settlements in southern California. The situation therein portrayed, so far as Japanese settlements are concerned, has not undergone any material change, except that a growing tendency then noted upon the part of contraband Japanese to drift to certain small and somewhat isolated communities has been discouraged in the past year by reason of an intensive campaign of investigation which resulted in the arrest of a number of aliens of this race who had effected clandestine entry and the prosecution of certain ringleaders in the contraband traffic. Of course, it will be readily appreciated that owing to the proximity of this district to Mexico, the fact that it is carved out of territory originally settled by Mexicans, whose descendants continue to occupy the land, many communities of the Southwest are made up largely of American-born citizens of Mexican ancestry. It is but natural that these communities should draw unto themselves from the neighboring Republic aliens in whose veins the same blood flows and who are possessed of the same ideals and aspirations, aliens speaking the same language, having the same customs, and professing the same religion. Settlements of Mexicans throughout this district, therefore, are the rule rather than the exception. In what is known as the lower Rio Grande Valley there are scattered small settlements of Japanese and Syrians, the former engaged in truck gardening, the latter mainly as small merchants or peddlers.

Due to climatic and living conditions in southern California, that section is well represented by practically every nation in the world, the Japanese and Mexican races, however, predominating among the foreign born.

In the past year an extensive survey has been made by the State board of control concerning the oriental population of California. In a report recently submitted to the governor it was pointed out that the oriental population of California, exclusive of contrabands, was 120,550, of which the Japanese comprise 87,279, the balance being Chinese. The State board of control further reports that from July 1, 1911, to February 29, 1920, 5,749 picture brides arrived in this country from Japan and that during the same period the minor Japanese population increased 252 per cent. It further shows that 1 of every 13 children born in California during the year 1919 was of the Japanese race. At least two-thirds of this Japanese population is located within the southern California jurisdiction, the major portion being located in the vicinity of Los Angeles and the balance in various valleys of agricultural importance in southern California. The report further shows that in the San Joaquin Valley they own or control 17,796 acres and in the balance of southern California 44,527 acres. These people practically control agricultural conditions in California, fixing both the output and market prices. It is further pointed out that there are 4,671 Japanese fishermen on the California coast, owning 355 fishing boats; they comprising 28 per cent of the entire number engaged in that occupation. Comment is made in that report on the 180-mile stretch along the boundary between California and Mexico and the ease with which contraband Japanese can cross the line from Mexico due to the "entirely inadequate Federal patrol."

The Mexican population of southern California is estimated at 150,000, and many of these people are migratory, particularly those whose work is of a seasonal character. Of course, there are scattered throughout the Mexican border district many Mexican refugees forced out of their own country by the revolution. These can not, however, be said to have formed into distinct colonies.

There is a large colony of Russians living in Los Angeles, practically all in one section of the city, where they keep to themselves, maintaining Russian customs and manners. This is one of the most difficult classes of foreigners the authorities are called upon to deal with, it being extremely difficult to compel them to live in accordance with American customs and standards.

The San Joaquin Valley has a large colony of Armenians, mostly engaged in farming pursuits, although they are also represented in other classes of work and even in the professions.

The Chinese population of the district has not during the past year undergone any marked change. Losses due to the return of aliens of this race to the land of their nativity are apparently made up by the steady additions resulting from the importation of minor sons of members of the exempt class.

## WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The past year has witnessed a continuance of that cordiality and spirit of helpfulness which has in the past, with exceptions of minor importance, characterized the attitude of medical officers assigned to the mental and physical examination of arriving immigrants. The past year, as was true of the year preceding, has again demonstrated the numerical inadequacy of the medical staff and of the facilities afforded it to insure entirely satisfactory results. The latter condition would, of course, be remedied by the construction of proper immigration stations, the imperative need of which is discussed at greater length elsewhere in this report.

## STATIONS AND EQUIPMENT.

The writer has heretofore, by means of special communications, presented for consideration detailed plans and specifications of proposed stations where most needed along the border to meet the peculiar needs of the service in this district, and year after year has in annual reports urged the imperative need of such stations, as well as the economies in time, labor, and greater efficiency of administration which their construction would render possible, together with the financial saving which Government ownership and control, as compared with private ownership, would effect. Until the Government constructs its own stations, arranged to meet the peculiar needs growing out of Mexican border conditions, the service has no alternative to the use of inconvenient, insanitary, and improperly arranged buildings excepting that offered by the payment of exorbitant rentals. As has been previously explained, no one will risk investing money in structures built to specification for the use of this service on a rental basis without assurance of an income wholly disproportionate to the investment and a contract covering occupancy for a term of years wholly impossible. Our present buildings are, generally speaking, so poorly arranged and otherwise inadequate as to give rise to annoyances almost too numerous to mention. Proper segregation of arriving and departing aliens and citizens is impossible. Vexatious confusion and delays are the rule. Examinations of various kinds are conducted necessarily without that proper regard for the feelings of the sensitive which is desirable. Privacy is extremely difficult of observance. Makeshifts are resorted to wholly out of keeping with the dignity and decorum which should be observed in connection with work performed by Government officials in Government buildings. At most stations detention quarters are entirely lacking, necessitating the use of jails for the temporary detention of aliens held in deportation proceedings or as witnesses; and where there are any detention facilities, they are, generally speaking, of the poorest.

This district is fairly well supplied with office equipment. Its most urgent needs are automobiles to replace those worn out in service at Brownsville, San Antonio, Eagle Pass, Del Rio, El Paso, Douglas, Naco, Nogales, Tucson, Phoenix, Ajo, Calexico, Tia Juana, San Diego, and Los Angeles. With two possible exceptions, the machines at present in use at all of the stations named are in such shape that no money should be wasted upon their repair, since such expenditures would at best prove but temporary makeshifts. New machines are indispensable to anything like a proper control of the smuggling problem on the border.

Immigration stations should be provided at the following points: Laredo, Eagle Pass, Brownsville, Del Rio, El Paso, Douglas, Naco, Nogales, Calexico, and Tia Juana.

## RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR THE BETTERMENT OF THE SERVICE AND FOR REMEDIAL LEGISLATION.

Without doubt there are many improvements in the details of administration which can and will be worked out as time and experience demonstrate the need and practicability thereof. Many laws have been added to the statute books in recent years dealing with aliens, and regulations have been promulgated thereunder which have of necessity been more or less hastily prepared. The writer can not but feel that the greatest need is now not more or different law, but a more thorough, systematic, and intelligent enforcement of the legislation already enacted. Much dissatisfaction, as may be expected, is manifested

throughout the territory contiguous to the border with the illiteracy-test provisions of the immigration act and regulations. It is claimed, and truthfully so, that it keeps out of the Southwest much-needed labor—labor that has formerly been obtained from Mexico, the logical and only remaining source of supply heretofore available to this section of the country. Sectional sentiment, it is appreciated, can not and should not prevail against the sentiments and will of the Nation as a whole, but it is believed that the enforcement of the illiteracy provisions of the immigration act is susceptible of modification through regulations not inconsistent therewith which would deprive it of some of its more irritating consequences. Aliens in transit through the United States are exempted from the operation of the illiteracy test, but the method provided by rule 9 to insure the departure of such aliens imposes an undue financial strain upon aliens residing along the border, since they frequently appear singly, and seldom in groups of more than two or three persons. The expenses of an immigration officer to accompany individuals or small groups are inevitably excessive as compared with those which result when large groups are assembled. In the nature of things individuals can not be held awaiting the formation of large groups. It is believed that if inspectors in charge at the various border ports were permitted a greater latitude of discretion than is now possible under the rule they might be safely relied upon to determine the necessity or advisability of requiring that such individuals or small groups be accompanied by immigration officers to insure departure. Cases frequently arise along the border where aliens, often of considerable financial responsibility, desire to make short visits to towns in the United States on or adjacent to the border on banking or other important business, or perhaps the illiterates, while not so favorably circumstanced from a financial standpoint, are known to be entirely responsible and upon errands wholly legitimate and deserving of exceptional consideration. Since such aliens do not fall within the class known as transients, and, being residents of foreign territory, have been by ruling of the bureau held inadmissible, it is necessary, if any exception is to be made in their cases, to present the facts and circumstances to the department for special consideration under the ninth proviso to section 3 of the immigration act. This results in vexatious delays.

Subdivisions (d) and (f) of rule 4 of the immigration regulations provide, respectively, conditions of lawful admission and residence under which domiciled aliens may, upon returning to the United States, be exempted from the illiteracy test or from the operation thereof. In each case prior lawful admission is a requisite. It so happens that many illiterate aliens, resident of this section of the country, set up but do not prove claims to lawful admission. Admission in many cases is claimed to have occurred years ago before any immigration records were systematically maintained, and consequently it is, with few exceptions, impossible for them to establish lawful admission. These aliens must be held for action by a board of special inquiry, and in the absence of authority to apply a rule of presumption in their favor they are excluded and their cases go up to the department on appeal. Usually, where long-established residence is satisfactorily shown, the other requirements of the rule referred to are met, and it is satisfactorily shown by corroborative evidence that they have an unrelinquished residence in the United States of more than seven years' duration, they are admitted under the terms of the seventh proviso to section 3 of the immigration act. To meet a somewhat analogous situation with respect to exemptions from the payment of head tax the department long since fixed July 1, 1908, as the date beyond which the absence of a record of admission would not be regarded necessarily as evidence that the alien had not been lawfully admitted if it were shown by satisfactory evidence that he entered the country prior to that date and thereafter maintained his domicile in this country. In other words, such a showing under the department's ruling raises a presumption of lawful admission. The adoption of a similar rule with reference to illiterates has been repeatedly recommended, and if such recommendations were favorably acted upon it would result in an enormous saving of the time of the bureau and department as well as of administrative officers in the field.

It would appear that the present deportation (expulsion) procedure is somewhat more cumbersome and expensive than is necessary, owing largely to the exercise by the department of original jurisdiction in such cases, whereas its jurisdiction should properly be appellate only.

When an alien applies for admission his case is decided in the first instance by local immigration officers and is reviewed by the department only on appeal.

No especial reason, except, perhaps, that a domiciled alien in the very nature of things is and should be vested with greater rights than one seeking admission, is seen for the radical difference in procedure, and the question arises, naturally, could not an analogous and parallel procedure be profitably adopted in warrant cases without impairing the alien's right to a fair hearing and an impartial decision while maintaining at the same time the rights and interests of the Government? Under such modified procedure warrant proceedings could be instituted, it is suggested, upon the warrant of the officer in charge of the district, as the supervising inspector in district No. 23, upon application made as at present, the hearing also to be conducted substantially as at present, the record to be forwarded to the district head, the decision of such officer to be final unless the record discloses that the person made the subject of the proceedings in case of an adverse decision elected to appeal to the Secretary. This modified form of procedure, providing as it would for a fair hearing, a decision on the merits by an impartial officer, and the right of appeal, would not, it is apprehended, be subject to legal objection, though some slight amendment of the act would doubtless be necessary to authorize it. If it be said that warrants of arrest should not be issued upon an authority less than that exercised by the Secretary, it is necessary only to consider that telegraphic warrants are regularly issued, nominally by the Secretary, but in fact pursuant to the discretion lodged in the inspector making the application. The fact also that the findings of the district head under the present procedure are, perhaps, with rare exceptions, followed by the department, demonstrates that such officer is, of course, fully competent to pass upon the merits of the case and to render impartial decision in the original instance; if, in addition, provision be made for appeal direct to the Secretary in case of a decision adverse to the alien, it would appear that his rights would certainly not be prejudiced.

To sum up and state the matter briefly and somewhat figuratively, it would appear that the channel for the accommodation of the very considerable volume of warrant proceedings is unnecessarily long, and that the one outlet for discharging this volume (the bureau, or the department) is not adequate; in view of the average period of detention under the present procedure, to accommodate readily and without incidental delays the volume of transactions. Would not the shortening of the channel, and the providing of lateral or diverting outlets, so to speak, serving in practice perhaps the major part of the volume, better accommodate the whole? In other words, would not the vesting in district heads, at least, of the same discretion with respect to the deportation of aliens as is lodged in port-of-entry officers respecting the exclusion of alien applicants for admission better serve the situation and result in an increased capacity of the service as a whole?

Additional legislation providing for the punishment of aliens returning to the United States after having been debarred or deported under the provisions of the immigration law is believed highly desirable. Particularly should such legislation be enacted covering the return to the United States of aliens of the criminal and diseased classes, as has been done in the cases of those of the sexually immoral and anarchistic classes.

In conclusion, the writer, by way of emphasis, wishes in effect to repeat what has been elsewhere stated in this report, namely, that the most immediate and pressing needs are:

1. An increase of the force along the Mexican border sufficient to make it possible to enforce the statutes now on the books. In other words, to enable the executive branch to catch up with the legislative. It is fit and proper that new laws should be enacted as experience demonstrates the necessity therefor, but it is wholly futile to pass these laws without making proper provision for their enforcement. All laws should be enforced if law is to be held in respect. Any other course brings it into disrepute. If experience shows that the laws are unwise, they should be amended or repealed.
2. Proper enforcement depends as much upon the quality of officers as upon the quantity supplied; therefore, it is not only necessary that sufficient officers be supplied but that the right kind should be forthcoming. The right kind can be had if the pay offered is sufficiently attractive. The right kind of men and sufficient money are the things most urgently needed. Without these, it is of little avail to discuss changes in laws, regulations, or procedure.

## PERSONNEL.

As stated in the last annual report, the personnel of this district consisted of 255 employees at the end of the fiscal year. It was then estimated that 38 additional officers and employees would be needed to bring the organization up as a whole to a fairly reasonable degree of efficiency.

On August 18, 1919, 32 mounted watchmen and 20 inspectors were furloughed for the balance of the fiscal year, with the understanding that they might, however, be restored to duty in the order of their seniority as vacancies occurred; pursuant to which plan, the close of the fiscal year covered by this report found all such employees (with the exception of one inspector) willing to accept assignments offered restored to active duty and pay. During the year one junior clerkship and one junior watchmanship were abolished, which, together with the furloughs referred to, resulted in a gross reduction of the personnel of 54 officers and employees. Since restoration to duty of the furloughed officers and employees occurred only as vacancies thereafter arose, no gain in the personnel resulted from such restorations. The department, however, later authorized the addition of 5 immigrant inspectors, 8 mounted watchmen, and 1 clerk. The opening of the San Diego and Arizona Railroad in southern California, necessitating train inspection at the several points on the border crossed by said road, resulted in authority for the employment of three inspectors to take care of the additional work. Forty officers and employees, therefore, constitute the net loss in personnel for the year just ended. Notwithstanding this serious handicap, coupled with the additional burdens and responsibilities imposed by the administration of the passport law and regulations, for which work the help previously supplied was withdrawn at the close of June 30, 1919—no assistance being thereafter afforded to take care of passport work—the results attained may fairly be regarded as remarkable. For this state of affairs, tribute as usual is due and is herewith accorded to the almost Herculean efforts exerted by the remaining employees to meet the added demands upon their time and vitality. The writer would be remiss, however, in his duty to these willing workers and to his own obligations as a Government official were he to permit the department or the bureau to gain the impression that work of vital importance was not perforce neglected or that such extraordinary drafts as were made upon the endurance of the men can much longer continue to be made without disastrous consequences. The men have been driven to the limit of their endurance. In the parlance of the street, we have "gotten by" with the driving process so far, not, however, without leaving undone myriad vitally important tasks. Year after year the writer has vainly stressed the imperative need of adequate compensation for the employees in this district. Each year has witnessed the resignation of splendid men (60 during the past year). The story is the same in practically every instance: "Uncle Sam is a kindly, well-intentioned but short-sighted, parsimonious employer; he does not give me a living wage. I owe it to myself and family to market my time and energy elsewhere." "I have reached this conclusion with sincerest regret, for I am deeply interested in and love the work and would prefer to stay, but Uncle Sam makes it impossible for me to serve him."

The good men—tried, true, and experienced, upon whom the Government has literally spent thousands of dollars in training, and upon whom it mainly relies—sooner or later quit in despair of any material improvement in conditions; they carry their wares to another market. Experience as an immigrant inspector is in the main valuable to no one but Uncle Sam, but the man possesses qualities the high order of which has been recognized by some outsider, some business man with whom the Government official has in the course of his duties been brought into contact. The outsider needs this particular kind of man in his business. He is willing to take the servant of Uncle Sam and train and develop him into a useful member of commercial or industrial life, as the case may be, and pay him more while so doing than his erstwhile employer. As an inevitable consequence, it is growing increasingly difficult to persuade good men to enter the service, or having entered, to retain them. The standard of personal efficiency is steadily deteriorating. Add to this the elements of overworked minds and bodies, the realization that the laws are being openly, impudently, and brazenly violated, and with impunity, simply because there are not enough men to handle the work and handle it as it should be, and we have present all factors needed to insure apathy and ultimate demoralization. As shown elsewhere in this report, the service on this border is even now self-supporting, and this notwithstanding thousands of taxable aliens unquestionably

evade payment by simply passing around the ports where officers are stationed and entering at unguarded points. A proper augmentation of the force would, without mentioning the other innumerable benefits, compel these aliens to enter at the regularly designated ports and put an end to this constant loss of revenue—a loss which if prevented would more than pay for the additional expense involved.

That simple, economic propositions so palpable and obvious should go unrecognized, or at least unheeded, year after year, are some of the governmental anomalies which the writer devoutly hopes he may live long enough to see corrected.

#### PASSPORT-PERMIT WORK.

A total of 74,371 applications for travel permits covering aliens was handled during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, action thereon being as follows:

Permits to depart from the country through ports in this district issued by the State Department numbered 113 granted and 53 denied. In addition, 269 permits for the same purpose were issued by permit agents.

Border permits, for limited travel on both sides of the boundary line, were granted to 13,382 alien residents of the United States and to 14,629 aliens resident in Mexico. Such permits were refused to 265 of the former class and to 131 of the latter, while 328 permits held by American residents and 511 by Mexican residents were canceled.

There were examined under the passport regulations 22,734 aliens entering from Mexico who did not hold border permits or their equivalent.

Aliens numbering 6 departed, their applications for permits having been filed before officers of other Government services acting as passport agents in this district, and 57 departed on permits issued in other immigration districts.

A total of 17,893 transient aliens entered for departure at ports in this district, and 972 for departure at ports in other districts; 2,186 departed who had entered at Mexican border ports, and 1,690 departed after entry at other ports.

With reference to the passport regulations as applied to United States citizens, 37,228 citizens resident in the United States were granted identity cards for border travel, 152 were denied, and 465 such cards were canceled after issue. Similar identity cards were issued to 552 American citizens residing in Mexico, 6 applications for such cards were denied, and 11 cards canceled.

Of citizens who held United States passports or their equivalent 7,802 entered and 7,247 departed.

Tourist border passes—195,599 one-day and 223,136 ten-day—were issued to American citizens.

The grand total of citizens and aliens handled under the travel regulations was, therefore, 546,093.

Ninety-one persons were arrested during the fiscal year 1920 for violations of the passport regulations, and 65 cases remained pending from the previous year. Convictions were secured in 73 instances; 21 aliens are awaiting trial; 7 are fugitives from justice; and 6 forfeited appearance bonds aggregating \$2,450. There was 1 acquittal, in addition to 12 cases not presented to the grand jury; 17 in which the grand jury failed to indict; and 19 in which the indictments were dismissed.

Inasmuch as no funds have been available to this service for the enforcement in this district of the passport law, proclamation, and regulations since the close of June 30, 1919, it has been necessary to impose vastly greater burdens upon immigration officers the numerical strength of which at all times inadequate to satisfactorily handle immigration work was again depleted on August 18 last by reductions in the personnel. The two factors, a depleted force and the absence of any allotment to handle passport work, have contributed to the creation of an almost intolerable situation during the past year on the border. In the nature of things, officers of this service have been precluded from incurring any expense or liabilities in connection with the enforcement of the passport regulations. The arrest, detention, and prosecution by immigration officers of persons guilty of criminal violations, requiring the expenditure of any funds, have been impossible, and acting upon the instructions from the State Department resort has been had to the assistance of Department of Justice officials in such matters, who it seems have funds available to handle this phase of the work; therefore the prosecutions instituted during the past year by immigration officers have been those only in which no expenses were necessary. It is presumed as a matter of course that

Department of Justice officials have kept the department advised as to the nature and scope of their activities in connection with the criminal work.

In conclusion, it is appropriate to state that the condensed report presented herewith of passport transactions is at best but partially indicative of the tremendous volume of work performed. Many thousands of aliens have entered or departed, not embraced by the report referred to, whose cases it was found in the nature of things impossible to record, including among others those traveling in either direction on passports. At one station on the border in particular it was not possible, owing to the inadequacy of the force, to even prepare and issue border permits of any character. The recorded results, upon their face indicative of a lesser volume of transactions than those reported last year, do not for the reasons above explained accurately reflect the work performed nor the attention given to infinite details of administration; they do, it is believed, nevertheless, possess a significance in certain respects, and particularly in view of the cessation of active hostilities, which will not escape consideration by the department. In other words, the so-called tourist—thirsty tourist, to be more specific—has laid siege to the border, an army of approximately some 400,000 strong.







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